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A TEXT-BOOK

OF

PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS,

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE

APPLICATION OF REMEDIAL MEASURES TO DISEASE

AND THEIR

EMPLOYMENT UPON A RATIONAL BASIS.

BY

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CHILDREN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SIXTEENTH EDITION,

ENLARGED, THOROUGHLY REVISED, AND LARGELY RE-WRITTEN.

ILLUSTRATED WITH 149 ENGRAVINGS AND 7 PLATES.

LEA & FEBIGER,
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PREFACE TO THE SIXTEENTH EDITION.

THE favor which has been extended to previous editions of this book has stimulated the author in the endeavor to keep it not only up to date but to make it more useful to active practitioners of medicine.

In the twenty-six years since the first edition appeared the advances made in the treatment of disease have been greater than ever before. New methods of reaching an accurate diagnosis have enabled us to make treatment more direct, and the introduction of new drugs, or the modifications of old ones, has aided in the attaining of good results.

The original idea when writing this book was not only to describe the use of drugs in the treatment of disease but to explain their value by indicating their physiological effects, and this point of view has been adhered to. While in some instances our methods have to rest solely on bedside experience, in many others the reason why they do good has become apparent.

In the present edition the official preparations of the new United States Pharmacopœia and the new British Pharmacopœia have been introduced; attention has been paid to the changes in strength of galenical preparations, and every article has been revised in an endeavor to bring the text up to the views generally accepted by the best physicians of the day as they are found in current literature.

As in all previous editions the articles in Part IV on Diseases of the Eye have been written and revised by Dr. George E. de Schweinitz, Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Pennsylvania; those upon Diseases of the Puerperal State by Dr. Barton C. Hirst, Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania; those upon Antisepsis, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis by Dr. Edward Martin, Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. These articles have

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added greatly to the value of earlier editions, and the author desires to thank his long time friends for their constant interest in their preparation and revision.

Simultaneously with the appearance of this edition the third Chinese edition has been published in Shanghai.

H. A. H.

OCTOBER, 1916,
1801 SPRUCE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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Comparative Table showing the Strength of the More Important Pharmacopœial Substances and Preparations in the Preceding and in the Present Pharmacopœia

Title.	Chief Constituent.	U. S. P. 8th Revision.	U. S. P. 9th Revision.
Acidum Aceticum . .	Acetic Acid . .	not less than 36.0 per cent.	from 36.0 to 37.0 per cent. $C_2H_4O_2$.
Dilutum . . .	“ “ . .	“ “ 6.0 “	“ 5.7 to 6.3 “ “
Benzoicum . . .	....	no assay	not less than 99.5 per cent. $C_7H_6O_2$
Boricum . . .	....	not less than 99.8 per cent.	“ “ 99.5 “ H_3BO_3
Hydriodicum Dilutum	Hydriodic Acid .	“ “ 10.0 “	from 9.5 to 10.5 per cent. HI.
Hydrobromicum Dilutum	Hydrobromic Acid	“ “ 10.0 “	“ 9.5 to 10.5 “ HBr.
Hydrochloricum .	Hydrochloric “	“ “ 31.9 “	“ 31.0 to 33.0 “ HCl.
Hydrochloricum Dilutum	“ “	“ “ 10.0 “	“ 9.5 to 10.5 “ HCl.
Hydrocyanicum Dilutum	Hydrocyanic “	“ “ 2.0 “	“ 1.9 to 2.1 “ HCN.
Hypophosphorosum	Hypophosphorous Acid	“ “ 30.0 “	“ 30.0 to 32.0 “ H_3PO_2.
Hypophosphorosum Dilutum	Hypophosphorous Acid	“ “ 10.0 “	“ 9.5 to 10.5 “ H_3PO_2.
Lacticum . . .	Lactic Acid . .	“ “ 75.0 “ of lactic acid without anhydrides	lactic acid and lactic anhydrides equivalent to from 85 to 90 per cent. $C_3H_6O_3$.
Nitricum . . .	Nitric “ . .	not less than 68.0 per cent.	from 67.0 to 69.0 per cent. HNO_3.
Phosphoricum . .	Phosphoric Acid	“ “ 85.0 “	“ 85.0 to 88.0 “ H_3PO_4.
Phosphoricum Dilutum	“ “	“ “ 10.0 “	“ 9.5 to 10.5 “ H_3PO_4.
Salicylicum . . .	....	no assay	not less than 99.3 “ $C_7H_6O_3$.
Sulphuricum . .	Sulphuric “	not less than 92.5 “	from 93.0 to 95.0 “ H_2SO_4.
Aromaticum .	“ “	“ “ 20.0 “	“ 19.0 to 21.0 “ H_2SO_4.
Dilutum . .	“ “	“ “ 10.0 “	“ 9.5 to 10.5 “ H_2SO_4.
Trichloraceticum .	....	no assay	not less than 99 per cent. $C_2HO_2Cl_3$.
Aconitum	Ether-soluble alkaloids of aconite	not less than 0.5 per cent. aconitine	not less than 0.5 per cent. ether-soluble alkaloids; biological assay recommended.
Æther	Ethyl oxide . .	about 96 per cent. . .	from 95.5 to 97.5 per cent. $(C_2H_5)_2O$.
Alcohol Dilutum . .	Alcohol . . .	about 41.5 per cent. by weight about 48.9 per cent. by volume	from 41.0 to 42.0 per cent. by weight. from 48.4 to 49.5 per cent. by volume, C_2H_5OH.
Alumen Exsiccatum .	....	not less than 99.0 per cent.	not less than 96.5 per cent. $AlK(SO_4)_2$ or $AlNH_4(SO_4)_2$.
Ammonii Bromidum .	....	“ “ 97.0 “	not less than 98.5 per cent. NH_4Br.
“ **Carbonas** . .	....	yielding not less than 31.58 per cent. NH_3	yielding from 30 to 32 per cent. NH_3.
“ **Iodidum** . .	....	not less than 97.0 per cent.	not less than 99.0 per cent. NH_4I.
Antimonii et Potassii Tartras	....	“ “ 99.5 “	“ “ 98.5 “ $K(SbO)C_4H_4O_6 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$.
Aqua Ammoniæ . .	Ammonia gas .	“ “ 10.0 “	from 9.5 to 10.5 per cent. NH_3.
“ “ **Fortior**	“ “ .	“ “ 28.0 “	“ 27.0 to 29.0 “ NH_3.
Argenti Nitras . . .	....	“ “ 99.9 “	not less than 99.8 per cent. $AgNO_3$.
“ “ **Fusus** .	....	“ “ 94.8 “	“ “ 94.5 “ $AgNO_3$.
“ **Oxidum** . . .	....	“ “ 99.8 “	“ “ 99.6 “ Ag_2O.
Arseni Iodidum . . .	....	not less than 82.7 per cent. iodine not less than 16.3 per cent. arsenic	“ “ 99.0 “ AsI_3.
Asafœtida	Alcohol-soluble constituents	gum-resin—not less than 50 per cent.	gum-resin—not less than 60 per cent. alcohol-soluble constituents. powder—not less than 50 per cent. of alcohol-soluble constituents.
Bismuthi et Ammonii Citras	Bismuth oxide .	from 46 to 50 per cent. .	from 46 to 52 per cent. Bi_2O_3.
“ **Subnitras** . .	“ “ .	not less than 80 per cent. .	not less than 79 per cent. Bi_2O_3.
Bromoformum . . .	....	99 per cent.	about 96 per cent. $CHBr_3$.
Caffeina Citrata .	Caffeine . . .	no assay	not less than 48.0 per cent.
“ “ **Effervescens**	“	“	“ “ 1.9 “
Calcii Bromidum . .	....	not less than 97.0 per cent.	“ “ 84.0 “ $CaBr_2$ (hydrated form).
“ **Carbonas Præcipitatus**	....	“ “ 99.0 “	not less than 98 per cent. $CaCO_3$.
Calcii Chloridum . .	....	not less than 99 per cent. (anhydrous)	not less than 75 per cent. $CaCl_2$. (hydrated form).
Calx	....	not less than 90 per cent.	not less than 95 per cent. CaO.
Cannabis	....	no assay	biological assay required.
Cantharis	Cantharidin . .	“	not less than 0.6 per cent. of cantharidin.
Chloralum Hydratum .	....	“	not less than 99.5 per cent. $C_2HCl_3O + H_2O$.

Comparative Table showing the Strength of the More Important Pharmacopœial Substances and Preparations—*Continued.*

Title.	Chief Constituent.	U. S. P. 8th Revision.	U. S. P. 9th Revision.
Chromii Trioxidum . .	....	not less than 90.0 per cent.	not less than 95.0 per cent. CrO_3.
Cinchona	Cinchona alkaloid	not less than 5.0 per cent. total anhydrous cinchona alkaloids and at least 4 per cent. anhydrous ether-soluble alkaloids	not less than 5.0 per cent. total alkaloids.
Codeinæ Phosphas . .	....	no assay	not less than 67 per cent. anhydrous codeine.
Creta Præparata . .	....	"	not less than 97 per cent. $CaCO_3$.
Cupri Sulphas . . .	....	not less than 99.5 per cent.	from 62.97 to 66.79 per cent. anhydrous $CuSO_4$ (not less than 98.5 per cent. $CuSO_4+5H_2O$).
Digitalis	....	leaves from plants of second year's growth, at commencement of flowering	biological assay recommended.
Emplastrum Belladonnæ	Alkaloids from belladonna leaves	from 0.38 to 0.42 per cent.	from 0.35 to 0.40 per cent. of alkaloids from belladonna leaves.
Extractum Belladonnæ Foliorum . . .	Alkaloids from belladonna leaves	1.4 per cent. mydriatic alkaloids	from 1.18 to 1.32 per cent. of alkaloids from belladonna leaves.
Cannabis . . .	....	no assay	biological assay required.
Colchici Cormi .	Colchicine . .	1.4 per cent.	from 1.25 to 1.55 per cent. of colchicine.
Hyoscyami . . .	Alkaloids from hyoscyamus	0.3 per cent. mydriatic alkaloids	from 0.22 to 0.28 per cent. of the alkaloids from hyoscyamus.
Nucis Vomicæ . .	Alkaloids from nux vomica	5.0 per cent. strychnine	from 15.2 to 16.8 per cent. of alkaloids from nux vomica.
Opii	Anhydrous morphine	20.0 per cent. crystallised morphine	from 19.5 to 20.5 per cent. of anhydrous morphine.
Physostigmatis .	Alkaloids from physostigma	2 per cent. ether-soluble alkaloids	from 1.7 to 2.3 per cent. of the alkaloids from physostigma.
Stramonii . . .	Alkaloids from stramonium	1 per cent. mydriatic alkaloids	from 0.9 to 1.1 per cent. of the alkaloids from stramonium.
Ferri Chloridum . .	Iron	22 per cent.	corresponding to 20 per cent. Fe.
et Ammonii Citras	"	16 "	" to 16 to 18 per cent. Fe.
et Quininæ "	" and quinine	not less than 13.5 per cent. iron and 11.5 per cent. dried quinine	" " 11.5 to 13 per cent. Fe and not less than 11.5 per cent. anhydrous quinine.
Sulphas	....	not less than 99.5 per cent.	from 54.36 to 57.07 per cent. anhydrous $FeSO_4$ (not less than 99.5 per cent. $FeSO_4+7H_2O$).
Sulphas Exsiccatus	....	no assay	not less than 80 per cent. anhydrous $FeSO_4$.
Fluidextractum Aconiti	Ether-soluble alkaloids from aconite	100 mils. contains 0.4 Gm. of aconitine	100 mils. contains 0.45 to 0.55 Gm. of the ether-soluble alkaloids of aconite; biological assay recommended.
Belladonnæ Radicis	Alkaloids from belladonna root	100 mils. contains 0.4 Gm. mydriatic alkaloids	100 mils. contains 0.405 to 0.495 Gm. of the alkaloids from belladonna root.
Cannabis . . .	....	no assay	biological assay required.
Cinchonæ . . .	Cinchona alkaloids	100 mils. contains 4 Gm. of anhydrous ether-soluble alkaloids	100 mils. contains 4 to 5 Gm. of the alkaloids from cinchona.
Colchici Seminis .	Colchicine . .	100 mils. contains 0.4 Gm. colchicine	100 mils. contains 0.36 to 0.44 Gm. of colchicine.
Digitalis . . .	....	no assay	biological assay recommended.
Guaranæ . . .	Caffeine . . .	100 mils. contains 3.5 Gm. of alkaloids from guarana	100 mils. contains 3.6 to 4.4 Gm. of caffeine.
Hydrastis . . .	Ether-soluble alkaloids from hydrastis	100 mils. contains 2 Gm. hydrastine	100 mils. contains 1.8 to 2.2 Gm. of the ether-soluble alkaloids.
Hyoscyami . . .	Alkaloids from hyoscyamus	100 mils. contains 0.075 Gm.	100 mils. contains 0.055 to 0.075 Gm. of the alkaloids from hyoscyamus.
Ipecacuanhæ . .	Ether-soluble alkaloids from ipecac	100 mils. contains 1.5 Gm.	100 mils. contains 1.8 to 2.2 Gm. of the ether-soluble alkaloids from ipecac.
Nucis Vomicæ . .	Alkaloids from nux vomica	100 mils. contains 1 Gm. strychnine	100 mils. contains 2.37 to 2.63 Gm. of alkaloids from nux vomica.
Pilocarpi . . .	Alkaloids from pilocarpus	100 mils. contains 0.4 Gm.	100 mils. contains 0.55 to 0.65 Gm. of the alkaloids from pilocarpus.
Scillæ	....	no assay	biological assay recommended.
Glyceritum Hydrastis .	Ether-soluble alkaloids from hydrastis	"	100 mils. contains 1.12 to 1.37 Gm. of the ether-soluble alkaloids from hydrastis.
Guarana	Caffeine . . .	not less than 3.5 per cent. alkaloidal principles	not less than 4 per cent. of caffeine.
Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite	....	not less than 99.5 per cent.	not less than 99.6 per cent. HgCl.

Comparative Table showing the Strength of the More Important Pharmacopœial Substances and Preparations—*Continued.*

Title.	Chief Constituent.	U. S. P. 8th Revision.	U. S. P. 9th Revision.
Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum	....	not less than 99.5 per cent.	not less than 99.0 per cent. HgI.
Rubrum	....	" " 99.5 "	" " 99.0 " HgI_2.
Hydrargyrum	....	" " 99.9 "	" " 99.5 " Hg.
cum Creta	Mercury	38 per cent.	from 37 to 39 per cent. Hg.
Hyoscyamus	Alkaloids from hyoscyamus	not less than 0.08 per cent.	not less than 0.065 per cent. of the alkaloids from hyoscyamus.
Iodum	....	99 per cent.	99.5 per cent. iodine.
Jalap	Resins of jalap	not less than 7 per cent. total resin, of which not more than 15 per cent. should be soluble in ether	not less than 7 per cent. total resins of jalap.
Linimentum Camphoræ	Camphor	20 per cent.	from 19.5 to 20.5 per cent. of camphor.
Liquor Acidi Arsenosi	Arsenic trioxide	corresponding to 1 per cent.	corresponding to 0.975 to 1.025 per cent. As_2O_3.
Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi	....	1 per cent. arsenous iodide 1 " mercuric iodide	from 0.95 to 1.05 per cent. AsI_3. " 0.95 to 1.05 " HgI_2.
Ferri Chloridi	Ferric Chloride	corresponding to 10 per cent. of iron	corresponding to 10 to 11 per cent. Fe.
Subsulphatis	Basic ferric sulphate	corresponding to not less than 13.57 per cent. of iron	corresponding to 13 to 14 per cent. Fe.
Tersulphatis	Normal ferric sulphate	corresponding to not less than 10 per cent. of iron	corresponding to 10 to 11 per cent. Fe.
Iodi Compositus	Iodine	5 per cent. iodine 10 " potassium iodide	from 4.8 to 5.2 per cent. iodine. " 9.8 to 10.2 " KI.
Magnesii Citratis	Magnesium citrate	no assay	corresponding to not less than 1.5 Gm. MgO in 100 mils.
Plumbi Subacetatis	Lead subacetate	not less than 25 per cent. of lead subacetate	lead subacetate corresponding to not less than 18 per cent. Pb.
Potassii Arsenitis	Potassium arsenite	potassium arsenite corresponding to 1 per cent. of arsenic trioxide	potassium arsenite corresponding to 0.975 to 1.025 per cent. As_2O_3.
Hydroxidi	" hydroxide	about 5 per cent.	not less than 4.5 per cent. KOH.
Sodæ Chlorinatæ	Available chlorine	at least 2.4 per cent.	" " 2.5 "
Sodii Arsenatis	Sodium arsenate	not less than 1 per cent. exsiccated salt	from 0.975 to 1.025 per cent. Na_2HAsO_4.
Hydroxidi	" hydroxide	about 5 per cent.	not less than 4.5 per cent. NaOH.
Zinci Chloridi	Zinc chloride	" 50 "	48.5 to 52 per cent.
Lithium Bromidum	....	not less than 97 per cent. when dried	not less than 85 per cent. LiBr.
Magnesii Carbonas	....	magnesium carbonate corresponding to not less than 38.4 per cent. of magnesium oxide	magnesium carbonate and hydroxide corresponding to not less than 39.2 per cent. MgO and not more than 0.8 per cent. CaO.
Oxidum	....	not less than 96 per cent.	not less than 96 per cent. MgO, not more than 2 per cent. CaO.
Ponderosum	....	same as magnesii oxidum	same as magnesii oxidum.
Sulphas	....	not less than 99.7 per cent. crystallized salt	from 48.59 to 53.45 per cent. anhydrous $MgSO_4$ (not less than 99.5 per cent. $MgSO_4 + 7H_2O$).
Maltum	....	no assay	capable of converting 5 times its weight of starch into sugars.
Massa Ferri Carbonatis	....	"	not less than 35 per cent. $FeCO_3$.
Hydrargyri	Mercury	33 per cent.	from 32 to 34 per cent. of Hg.
Methylis Salicylas	....	no assay	not less than 98 per cent. $CH_3C_7H_5O_3$.
Nux Vomica	Alkaloids from nux vomica	not less than 1.25 per cent. strychnine	not less than 2.5 per cent. of the alkaloids of nux vomica.
Oleum Cajuputi	Cineol	not less than 55 per cent.	no assay.
Cari	Carvone	no assay	not less than 50 per cent. of carvone.
Caryophylli	Eugenol	not less than 80 per cent.	not less than 82 per cent. of eugenol
Cassiæ (Oleum Cinnamomi U. S. P. VIII)	Cinnamic aldehyde	" " 75 "	not less than 80 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde.
Eucalypti	Eucalyptol	" " 50 "	not less than 70 per cent. of (eucalyptol) cineol.
Menthæ Piperitæ	Menthol	not less than 6 per cent. of esters calculated as menthyl acetate and not less than 50 per cent. of total menthol	not less than 5 per cent. of esters calculated as $C_{10}H_{19}C_2H_3O_2$ and not less than 50 per cent. of $C_{10}H_{19}OH$.
Viridis	Carvone	no assay	not less than 43 per cent.
Opii Pulvis	Morphine	12 to 12.5 per cent. crystallized morphine	10 to 10.5 per cent. anhydrous morphine.
Opium	"	not less than 9 per cent. crystallized morphine	not less than 9.5 per cent. anhydrous morphine.

Comparative Table showing the Strength of the More Important Pharmacopœial Substances and Preparations—*Continued.*

Title.	Chief Constituent.	U. S. P. 8th Revision.	U. S. P. 9th Revision.
Opium Deodoratum	Morphine	12 to 12.5 per cent. crystallized morphine	10 to 10.5 per cent. **anhydrous** morphine.
Granulatum	“	12 to 12.5 per cent. crystallized morphine	10 to 10.5 per cent. **anhydrous** morphine.
Phenol		not less than 96.0 per cent.	not less than 97 per cent. C_6H_5OH.
Liquefactum		“ “ 86.4 “ phenol	“ “ 87 “ C_6H_5OH.
Phosphorus		not less than 99.5 per cent.	no assay.
Pilocarpus	Alkaloids from pilocarpus	0.5 per cent.	0.6 per cent. of the alkaloids from pilocarpus.
Pilulæ Ferri Carbonatis		no assay	each pill contains not less than 0.06 Gm. $FeCO_3$.
Plumbi Acetas		not less than 99.5 per cent.	from 85.31 to 89.57 per cent. anhydrous $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2$ (not less than 99.5 per cent. $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2+3H_2O$).
Podophyllum	Resin of podophyllum	no assay	not less than 3.0 per cent. of resin.
Potassii Acetas		not less than 98.0 per cent.	“ “ 99.0 “ $KC_2H_3O_2$.
Bitartras		“ “ 99.0 “	“ “ 99.5 “ $KHC_4H_4O_6$.
Bromidum		“ “ 97.0 “	not less than 98.5 per cent. KBr.
Carbonas		“ “ 98.0 “	“ “ 99.0 “ K_2CO_3.
et Sodii Tartras		“ “ 99.0 “	from 73.71 to 77.39 per cent. of anhydrous $KNaC_4H_4O_6$ (not less than 99 per cent. $KNaC_4H_4O_6+4H_2O$).
Pulvis Effervescens Compositus		no assay	from 23 to 27 per cent. sodium bicarbonate; from 73 to 78 per cent. potassium and sodium tartrate.
Resorcinol		“	not less than 99.5 per cent. $C_6H_4(OH)_2$.
Scilla		“	biological assay recommended.
Sodii Acetas		not less than 99.5 per cent.	from 59.97 to 62.96 per cent. anhydrous $NaC_2H_3O_2$ (not less than 99.5 per cent. $NaC_2H_3O_2+3H_2O$).
Arsenas		“ “ 98.0 “	from 58.98 to 61.92 per cent. anhydrous Na_2HAsO_4 (not less than 99 per cent. $Na_2HAsO_4+7H_2O$).
Boras		“ “ 99.0 “	from 52.32 to 54.92 per cent. anhydrous $Na_2B_4O_7$ (not less than 99 per cent. $Na_2B_4O_7+10H_2O$).
Bromidum		“ “ 97.0 “	not less than 98.5 per cent. NaBr.
Citras		“ “ 97.0 “	“ “ 98.0 “ $Na_3C_6H_5O_7+2H_2O$.
Iodidum		“ “ 98.0 “	not less than 99.0 per cent. NaI.
Nitris		“ “ 90.0 “	“ “ 95.0 “ $NaNO_2$.
Phenolsulphonas		“ “ 99.0 “	from 83.64 to 87.82 per cent. anhydrous $NaC_6H_5O.SO_3$ (not less than 99 per cent. $NaC_6H_5O.SO_3+2H_2O$).
Phosphas		“ “ 99.0 “	from 39.25 to 44 per cent. anhydrous Na_2HPO_4 (not less than 99 per cent. $Na_2HPO_4+12H_2O$).
Exsiccatus		“ “ 99.0 “	not less than 98 per cent. $Na2HPO_4$.
Sulphas		“ “ 99.0 “	from 43.64 to 48 per cent. anhydrous Na_2SO_4 (not less than 99 per cent. $Na_2SO_4+10H_2O$).
Thiosulphas		“ “ 98.0 “	from 63.07 to 67.48 per cent. anhydrous $Na_2S_2O_3$ (not less than 99 per cent. $Na_2S_2O_3+5H_2O$).
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi	Ethyl nitrite	“ “ 4.0 “	from 3.5 to 4.5 per cent. $C_2H_5NO_2$.
Glycerylis Nitratis	Glyceryl trinitrate	1 per cent.	from 1.0 to 1.1 per cent. $C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$.
Strontii Bromidum		not less than 97.0 per cent.	not less than 98 per cent. $SrBr_2+6H_2O$.
Iodidum		“ “ 98.0 “	not less than 99 per cent. SrI_2+6H_2O.
Salicylas		“ “ 98.5 “	not less than 99 per cent. $Sr(C_7H_5O_3)_2+2H_2O$.
Strophanthus		no assay	biological assay recommended.
Sulphur Sublimatum		not less than 99 per cent.	not less than 99.5 per cent. sulphur.
Suprarenalum Siccum (Glandulæ Suprarenales Siccæ U. S. P. VIII)		no assay	from 0.4 to 0.6 per cent. epinephrine; biological assay recommended.
Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici	Hydriodic Acid	about 1 per cent. or about 1.19 Gm. in 100 mils.	100 mils. contains 1.3 to 1.45 Gm. HI.
Ferri Iodidi	Ferrous Iodide	about 5 per cent. or about 6.74 Gm. in 100 mils.	from 4.75 to 5.25 per cent. FeI_2.
Thymolis Iodidum	Iodine	45 per cent.	not less than 43 per cent. iodine.

Comparative Table showing the Strength of the More Important Pharmacopœial Substances and Preparations—*Continued.*

Title.	Chief Constituent.	U. S. P. 8th Revision.	U. S. P. 9th Revision.
Thyroideum Siccum (Glandulæ Thyroideæ Siccæ U. S. P. VIII)	Iodine . . .	no assay	from 0.17 to 0.23 per cent. iodine in thyroid combination.
Tinctura Aconiti . .	Ether-soluble alkaloids from aconite	100 mils. contains 0.045 Gm. aconitine	100 mils. contains 0.045 to 0.055 Gm. of the ether-soluble alkaloids from aconite; biological assay recommended.
Belladonnæ Foliorum	Alkaloids from belladonna leaves	100 mils. contains 0.03 Gm.	100 mils. contains 0.027 to 0.033 Gm. of the alkaloids from belladonna leaves.
Cannabis . . .	....	no assay	biological assay required.
Cinchonæ . . .	Alkaloids from cinchona	100 mils. contains 0.75 Gm. anhydrous ether-soluble alkaloids	100 mils. contains 9.9 to 1.1 Gm. of the alkaloids from cinchona.
Composita .	Alkaloids from cinchona	no assay	100 mils. contains 0.45 to 0.55 Gm. of the alkaloids from cinchona.
Colchici Seminis .	Colchicine . .	100 mils. contains 0.04 Gm.	100 mils. contains 0.036 to 0.044 Gm. of colchicine.
Digitalis . . .	....	no assay	biological assay recommended.
Ferri Chloridi . .	Ferric Chloride .	13.28 per cent. anhydrous salt, corresponding to 4.6 (4.58) per cent. metallic iron	about 13 per cent. $FeCl_3$, corresponding to not less than 4.48 per cent. Fe.
Hydrastis . . .	Ether-soluble alkaloids from hydrastis	100 mils. contains 0.4 Gm. hydrastine	100 mils. contains 0.36 to 0.44 Gm. of the ether-soluble alkaloids from hydrastis.
Hyoscyami . . .	Alkaloids from hyoscyamus	100 mils. contains 0.007 Gm. mydriatic alkaloids	100 mils. contains 0.0055 to 0.0075 Gm. of the alkaloids from hyoscyamus.
Iodi	....	100 mils. contains 7 Gm. of iodine and 5 Gm. of potassium iodide	100 mils. contains 6.5 to 7.5 Gm. of iodine and 4.5 to 5.5 Gm. KI.
Nucis Vomicæ . .	Alkaloids from nux vomica	100 mils. contains 0.1 Gm. strychnine	100 mils. contains 0.237 to 0.263 Gm. of the alkaloids of nux vomica.
Opii	Morphine . .	100 mils. contains 1.2 to 1.25 Gm. crystallized morphine	100 mils. contains 0.95 to 1.05 Gm. anhydrous morphine.
Deodorati . .	“ . .	100 mils. contains 1.2 to 1.25 Gm. crystallized morphine	100 mils. contains 0.95 to 1.05 Gm. anhydrous morphine.
Physostigmatis .	Alkaloids from physostigma	100 mils. contains 0.014 Gm. ether-soluble alkaloids	100 mils. contains 0.013 to 0.017 Gm. of the alkaloids from physostigma.
Scillæ	....	no assay	biological assay recommended.
Stramonii . . .	Alkaloids from stramonium	100 mils. contains 0.025 Gm. mydriatic alkaloids	100 mils. contains 0.0225 to 0.0275 Gm. of the alkaloids from stramonium.
Strophanthi . .	....	no assay	biological assay recommended.
Unguentum Hydrargyri	Mercury . . .	not less than 49 per cent.	from 49 to 51 per cent. Hg.
Dilutum .	“ . . .	about 33 per cent. . . .	“ 29 to 31 “ Hg.
Phenolis . . .	Phenol . . .	3 per cent.	about 2 per cent.
Zinci Acetas . . .	....	not less than 99.5 per cent.	from 83.16 to 87.32 per cent. anhydrous $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2$ (not less than 99.5 per cent. $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2+2H_2O$).
Carbonas Præcipitatus	....	corresponding to not less than 72 per cent. zinc oxide	corresponding to not less than 68 per cent. ZnO.
Chloridum . . .	....	not less than 99.5 per cent.	not less than 95. per cent. $ZnCl_2$.
Phenolsulphonas .	....	“ “ 99.5 “	from 73.7 to 77.4 per cent. anhydrous $Zn(C_6H_5O.SO_3)_2$ (not less than 99.5 per cent. $Zn(C_6H_5O.SO_3)_2+8H_2O$).
Stearas	....	no assay	corresponding to 13 to 15.5 per cent. ZnO.
Sulphas . . .	....	not less than 99.5 per cent.	from 55.86 to 58.65 per cent. anhydrous $ZnSO_4$ (not less than 99.5 per cent. $ZnSO_4+7H_2O$.)

PART I.

GENERAL THERAPEUTICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

J Underwood Hall

BEFORE entering into a study of the action of drugs upon the living body, it is necessary that the student should possess a clear idea that the word "therapeutics" means the treatment of disease, that he should comprehend fully the reason why resort is had to remedial measures, and, more important than all, that he should grasp the limitations which govern the administration of remedies. He should never forget, as student and practitioner, the following rules:

When called to guide a patient through an illness the physician should be constantly a watchman, and a therapeutist only when necessity arises.

A good physician is one who, having pure drugs, knows when to use them, how to use them, and, equally important, when not to use them.

Any drug which has the power to do good when rightly used, has the power to do harm if wrongly used.

When a physician gives a drug and the patient improves, care should be taken not to ascribe all the good results to the remedy employed. Nature must be given credit for a large part of the improvement.

There are those who deride the use of drugs in the alleviation and cure of disease. Such persons have never used them or have used them improperly. The man who does not believe in the proper use of remedies lacks the very keystone of the arch upon which all medical investigation rests, for the ultimate aim and object of all medical thought and effort is the cure or alleviation of disease. Like every other thing requiring a thorough knowledge of its component parts, methods of treatment are often much abused by the careless and ignorant, but are a power for good in the hand of the properly educated physician. Further than this, therapeutics is the only universally used part of medicine, for each and every branch must resort to it.

The first duty of the physician when called to a case of illness is to reach a diagnosis as to the cause of the ailment, and not until he has formed a definite idea as to the condition which confronts him should he prescribe any medicinal agent. In certain cases where the symptoms are severe or indicative of immediate danger it may be necessary to give relief by the use of temporary remedies, not only to save life, but also to remove symptoms which, because of their severity, mask the condition so that a diagnosis is impossible. Thus, a patient may be found in collapse or in a state of syncope. The cause of this state may be obscure, but the pulse, heart-sounds, and respiratory action may indicate the need of immediate stimulation. In another instance agonizing pain, as that due to a crisis in locomotor ataxia, or renal or hepatic colic, may require a hypodermic injection of morphine as soon as the physician assures himself that the pain complained of is genuine. In other instances the case may be so obscure that several days of careful study may be necessary to reach a correct diagnosis, and during this time palliative remedies may be required.

Before ordering a drug or method of treatment the physician should have a clear conception of what he is trying to accomplish. No remedy should be given unless there is a distinct indication for its use. The old-fashioned "shot-gun" prescription, containing many ingredients, one or more of which might hit the mark, should be supplanted by the small-calibre rifle-ball sent with directness at the condition to be relieved.

Having decided upon the remedy indicated, the physician must next determine the dose required. This latter decision is almost as important as the first, for very often an error in dosage will cause failure of the remedy. A large part of the therapeutic skill of the physician consists in fitting the dose to the needs of his patient.

In the treatment of all forms of disease the physician must never forget the following influential factors in the case, which are often of greater importance than the measures devoted to the treatment of the disease itself:

1. The maintenance of vital resistance by proper feeding.
2. The elimination of effete materials by the kidneys, bowels, and skin.
3. The relief of annoying symptoms which sap the patient's vitality and often obscure the true state of the system.
4. That sufficient physical and mental rest and sleep are obtained if possible.

1. That the proper use of food in both acute and chronic illness is of great importance is not only manifest, but it has been proved by scientific investigation that lack of food often prevents the system from successfully combating the entrance and growth of infecting micro-organisms. The patient who has a greatly lowered vital resistance not only suffers from the effects of the particular disease by which he has been attacked, but not rarely dies from the growth of other micro-organisms which find him a fair mark for their attacks, thereby producing what Flexner has well called "terminal infections," and causing Osler to say that "a man rarely dies of the disease from which he is suffering," meaning by this that though he may be ill of a specific infection, other germs really produce the fatal issue. Care in feeding is therefore never to be ignored, and the various ways of feeding and preparing foods must be carefully studied. (See Part III.)

2. It would seem hardly necessary to insist on the importance of maintaining the active elimination of impurities from the body were it not that so little attention is paid by some physicians to these functions. In all infectious diseases the kidneys are required not only to eliminate the ordinary waste products of the body, which usually escape in this way, but in addition the increased waste produced by the fever and the poisons produced directly and indirectly by the growth of the invading micro-organisms. It is essential therefore that the patient shall pass urine in sufficient amount to carry off these substances, and this result often may be obtained by giving plenty of water to drink and increasing diuresis by the use of sweet spirit of nitre and citrate or acetate of potassium. Nor is it sufficient to determine that the quantity of urine is normal. Estimations of the urea should be made in all serious cases, to ascertain whether the eliminating function of the kidney is active, for sometimes the flow of urine is sufficient, but the quantity of urinary solids is far below what it should be. Not rarely in disease, and even in apparent health, the patient states that his bowels have moved daily, and the physician is content with this report without making inquiries as to the quantity of the feces or whether the quantity is adequate in regard to the amount of food ingested. Even when the bowels are moved daily we may find after some days that there has been a partial retention of fecal matter, so that the colon becomes filled with feces. Sometimes moderate diarrhœa is an effort of nature to eliminate poisons, and is to be regarded as an aid to the patient, and not to be arrested by constipating remedies. It is also to be recalled that one of the functions of the liver is the elimination and destruction of toxic materials, and therefore the use of a cholagogue not only unloads the bowels, but also aids the liver in one of its most important duties. As the skin is an important eliminating organ, it must be kept clean by frequent washing, and if inactive it must be stimulated to increased activity by rubbing, and in some cases by hot packs or Turkish baths. (See Heat.)

3. It is of importance, as already stated, that symptoms which accompany the progress of various forms of diseases should be modified or removed if they become sufficiently active to produce much discomfort or disturb the patient's rest. Headache, backache, itching, wind colic, etc., can often be entirely removed by simple means and sometimes without the internal use of drugs. It is, on the one hand, important to avoid unnecessary discomfort; and, on the other, care must be taken that in the use of remedies to relieve annoying symptoms we do not mask important diagnostic factors in the case or influence unfavorably the course of the malady. Thus in appendicitis it is wise, as a rule, not to give morphine to relieve the pain, as it will quiet the patient so as to lead him and his attendants to regard the condition as actually healed, when in reality the pathological process is rapidly progressing. Only when the pain is agonizing ought suffi-

cient of the drug be given to allay the excess of pain, and never enough to mask the real condition. It is of vital importance that the physician be not content with the relief of symptoms alone, but that he should regard them as of little importance, while he searches for and, having found, tries to remedy the diseased state itself. Thus, it would be folly to treat the headache of uræmia and fail to treat the cause producing it.

Not infrequently care is not taken to discover whether the patient has sufficient sleep or rest. It is perfectly true that if a sick man lies awake an hour he is apt to believe he has been awake all night; but, on the other hand, in severe illness prolonged actual wakefulness is a very exhausting feature of the attack. Every one of experience has seen cases rally when apparently in a most serious state, and convalesce when a good sleep has been given them by the aid of judiciously used drugs. If the patient is getting about the normal amount of sleep in the twenty-four hours, hypnotics should be avoided as if they were poisons.

THE MODES OF ACTION OF DRUGS.

To understand the mode of action of remedial measures it is essential to recall the facts upon which our practice of therapeutics is based. From the earliest times in the history of mankind an endeavor has been made to alleviate and cure disease, and for thousands of years the only reason for applying a remedy in a given case rested upon the belief, not necessarily the fact, that it had done good in an earlier case which presented a similar chain of symptoms or signs. It is manifest that this plan is open to many errors. First, the fact that the patient got better after a given plan of treatment is not a proof in itself that the remedy did the good work. It is possible that the patient would have gotten well if left alone. Second, the physician and the patient in studying the symptoms may very readily misinterpret them, the more so as one patient may place great emphasis on one series of symptoms and another patient magnify other symptoms which to him may seem of great importance, whereas they are, in reality, of little value. Third, as no two human beings react in an identical manner to the influence of disease or remedies, what may be advantageous to one may not be to another. Fourth, a remedy which may be of the greatest value at one stage of a malady may be useless or even harmful at another. All these factors, therefore, stand in the way of obtaining accuracy by treatment based on the principle that because "A" has been bettered, "B" will be benefited by the same plan. It is not to be forgotten, however, that some of these elements of uncertainty can be, and are, eliminated if the physician has experience which enables him to properly weigh the conditions which he sees or feels, and if his experience enables him to attach proper weight to the statements of the patient or his friends as to the conditions present. Again, if a plan of treatment does good in a large series of cases identical in character, it is a justifiable assumption that its effects are real. A very large and invaluable part of our methods of treatment at present must rest upon the results of clinical observation for obvious reasons, and for the additional reasons that until the biologist, physiologist, pathologist, and bacteriologist can tell us as to what life is, what disease is, and how both life and disease occur, we cannot explain how a plan of treatment, proved beyond all doubt efficacious, acts. Therapeutics must rest, now and for all time, to some extent upon what bedside experience has taught, and this experience is so large that it is of inestimable value.

At times in the past because of lack of knowledge of the functions of the body and the cause and course of disease, erroneous ideas have developed, particularly when a large series of successful cases led to the belief that a plan of treatment did good, when, in reality, it was valueless. With the discovery that the plan was an error, particularly if the treatment was disagreeable or vigorous, a revulsion of feeling occurred, and medical men leaped to the conclusion that because this plan was wrong all plans of treatment were wrong and, therefore, worthless, with the result that they became therapeutic agnostics or therapeutic nihilists, than which there is no more miserable object in the presence of disease. At a time when excessive mistaken medication had reached such a point, through the desire of the physician to do good and the demand of the patient that something be done, that actual harm often resulted, these therapeutic nihilists became divided into two factions: one that said "we can do nothing," and the other, with more knowledge of human nature, who really did nothing, but pretended that they did something because they found that mankind insisted upon at least thinking that efforts were being made in its behalf. Led by a clever itinerant theorist, named Hahnemann, they developed the idea of infinitestimal doses, and as these doses were too small to produce any influence, the patient had a chance to get well without having to fight the disease and mistaken efforts in his behalf. Hahnemann's plan of treatment was based, however, on just as little knowledge of disease and of how drugs acted as that of his predecessors, and was more erroneous because, in addition to his ignorance, he developed a lot of mistaken ideas which he evolved out of his inner consciousness, as, for example, that by diluting, grinding, or shaking a drug one could actually increase its power over the functions of the body.

The next step came with the advance of chemistry that gave us new drugs and active principles of old ones, so that their complex effects could be better separated, understood, and employed, and simultaneously physiology and pathology began to discover facts which made our conceptions of the functions of the body more clear and, therefore, improved our idea as to what happened in disease.

Before this the morbid anatomist had shown us what the conditions were after death, but this gave only a sidelight upon the processes during life. In general terms, the conception of the living body as an aggregation of living cells may be considered to have been the first step toward the more rational therapeutics of to-day. This conception of the cells of the body has resulted in many therapeutic advances which will be shortly referred to.

The recognition of the fact that the body is an aggregation of living cells was shortly followed by the knowledge that, through differentiation and special development, each cell has its own particular function to perform, and when this function is perverted or arrested illness or death ensues. It also became evident that as cells became highly differentiated as to function and form, they became susceptible to influences which failed to affect other special cells, and knowledge of this fact gave impetus to the next step toward modern therapeutics, namely, this explained why certain remedies acted upon one part of the body and not on others.

The physical, chemical, and physiological state of the cells of the body may exercise a bearing on the effect of medicinal or poisonous substances. If this is true, we find that the cells of the body may possess properties which render them immune to the effects of such compounds, whether these compounds remain intact or are broken up. Thus, immunity or insusceptibility may be due to the fact that the composition of the cell may be so stable that the drug cannot destroy it. Its envelope may resist penetration of the drug or, even if it is unable to resist penetration, its protoplasm may be of such a nature that the drug is not soluble in it. As an example of permeability we find that the renal cells are permeable to the sulphates; whereas, the cells of the intestinal mucous membrane are impermeable to these compounds. Thus, magnesium sulphate taken by the mouth in a strong solution remains in the bowel and acts only as a purge. If injected in full amount into the blood it is a powerful poison.

The relationship of ions to the effect of inorganic drugs on the body has not been fully determined. When an electrolyte goes into solution some of its ions are set free, and, being charged with positive or negative electricity, on coming in contact with, or entering, the cells thereby produce certain effects or changes—as, for example, stimulation or depression—by altering their electrical state.

Again, certain cells of the body, although they may be susceptible to a given substance, if kept continuously in contact with it, nevertheless escape, because it is no sooner taken up than it is cast out.

Many cells otherwise susceptible escape because they have the power of oxidizing the substance or of otherwise destroying it before it can do harm. This is the explanation of the fact that alcoholics and those who have the morphine habit are able to tolerate doses which would kill an ordinary man. In other words, their cells have had their oxidizing powers greatly increased by training. Again, in some manner which we do not understand, cells of the body possess the power of becoming accustomed to the presence of a given substance, provided its amount at first is not so great that the cell is destroyed at once. How this is accomplished we do not know. In some instances, particularly if a chemical compound be organic and of the nature of a protein poison, the cells protect themselves by producing antitoxin. (See Antitoxin.) So far as we know, antitoxins are not formed to combine with ordinary chemical compounds.

Conversely, the chemical constitution or function of a cell may render it especially susceptible to a given agent, in that its component part or parts has an affinity for one or all of the molecules forming the compound, as in the case of ether and chloroform, which combine with the lipoid or fatty portion of the cells of the higher nervous system and cause anesthesia.

In other instances, a cell suffers not because the agent primarily is deleterious, but because the cell stores it until its quantity renders it poisonous in effect. So, too, cells may be affected because the compound hydrates or dehydrates, solidifies or liquefies them, or they are influenced by the drug because it dissolves out some essential constituent, as, for example, cholesterin or lecithin. The process of hydration or dehydration is usually due to the fact that a given substance possesses hygroscopic properties, as glycerin, for example, or it results in obedience to the law of osmosis. Thus, if the proportion of salts in a fluid surrounding a cell is identical with the proportion of the salts in a cell, no change occurs; that is, the fluid and the cell contents are isotonic. If the proportion of salts in the fluid is less than that of the cell (hypotonic), it abstracts salt from the cell until the content of cell and fluid is identical; whereas, if the salt content of the fluid is in excess (hypertonic), the fluid passes out of the cell until the proportions in cell and fluid are equal or isotonic. Certain substances which in themselves are practically of little power may, therefore, act as very powerful agents because of their dilution or concentration. Thus, sulphate of magnesium, given in strong solution to a patient with dropsy, causes profuse watery dejections because, being highly concentrated, it causes the dehydration of the water-logged tissues, the fluid in which pours into the bowel to make the magnesium solution as dilute as the juices of the body. If, however, the magnesium solution is not concentrated and the patient is lacking fluid because of prolonged thirst, the magnesium salt may be absorbed into the blood and produce poisonous effects.

Again, certain cells have so-called receptors, or handles, by which they become attached to the drug, which thereby influences them. This is particularly true in the case of complex protein poisons, as the toxin of diphtheria or tetanus, for example, and it is also a fact in the case of many chemical compounds made synthetically. (See below.) Indeed, according to some investigators, the action of morphine in causing sleep is due to the fact that the cells of the brain possess receptors for it just as the cells of the anterior cornua of the spinal cord possess receptors which unite with strychnine. It is doubtful if this is true, however, as to ordinary alkaloids.

The structure of the cell, anatomical or chemical, renders it susceptible to certain substances. This is illustrated by the fact that methylene-blue stains axis-cylinders and sensory nerve-endings, whereas it fails to stain motor nerve-endings. Furthermore, certain cells are not stained by a given dye in health, but are stained when diseased, and it is well known in practical therapeutics that there is a great variation in the effects of remedies upon cells in health and disease.

The result of all these influences is that cells may be altered in function; that is, stimulated, depressed, or perverted. They may also suffer organic changes which result in temporary arrest of function or in death.

Last of all, it must be recalled that the susceptibility of cells depends, in many instances, solely upon their vitality, for many substances which affect living cells fail to affect or enter dead cells, and vice versâ. This is probably due to some change in the anatomical or chemical construction of the cell, and in some instances it is probably due to the presence of oxygen in or about the living cell. Thus, paraphenylenediamine when injected into the blood deeply stains brown the central tendon of the diaphragm, the muscles of the eye, larynx, and tongue. This is because the cells in these areas are so highly endowed with bloodvessels that they contain an excess of oxygen, and not because the cells have any special predilection for the dye. Ehrlich believes that susceptibility is also influenced by the chemical environment of the cell, not only as to oxygen, but as to the alkaline and acid reaction.

It is seen, therefore, that the cell doctrine gave us our first clear conception of vital function, and that it, with the study of the functions of special aggregations of cells, or cell physiology, has led us to the understanding of the physiological effect of many remedies.

It is evident that a medicinal substance may exert an influence on the body in many different ways. First, it may act in its original form upon those cells of the body which have a special affinity for it, or, on the other hand, it may be inactive until it is split up in the body into two or more of its component parts, one or all of which act on one variety of cells or on different varieties of cells. This is illustrated when we administer potassium bromide, potassium iodide, or potassium cyanide, for in the body the bromine, iodine, or cyanogen is set free and acts powerfully; whereas the potassium base produces little or no effect. Much depends upon the readiness with which this breaking up occurs. Some compounds soon split up *in toto*, whereas others give up but little of their active component. Thus, in the case of iodoform the proportion of iodine readily liberated is 96.6 per cent.; that of iodol, 50 per cent.; that of europhen, only 28.5 per cent.

Again, the various component parts of a drug may be dissociated, and then form a new compound or compounds which produce a physiological effect not possessed by the substance as originally given. In the case of hexamethylenamin, commonly called urotropin, the therapeutic effect of the drug is not exercised as urotropin, but as formaldehyde, which is excreted in many secretions, acting as an antiseptic. In other instances, such dissociation having taken place, one or more of the component parts unites with some substance which exists in the body and forms a new and active compound.

Furthermore, the readiness with which a drug is dissolved or broken up in the organism greatly affects the quickness and severity of its influence. As illustrative of this fact we find that phenacetin and acetanilid do not act as such, but only after they have become changed into paramidophenol by oxidation, and as phenacetin undergoes this change more slowly than acetanilid, it is less powerful as a drug and less active when given in poisonous dose.

Perhaps no better illustration of the activity of a drug, depending upon the readiness with which it is dissolved and broken up in the body, can be cited than the members of the nitrite group, in which amyl nitrite acts instantly, nitroglycerin acts a little more slowly, nitrite of sodium and nitrite of potassium still more slowly, and erythrol tetranitrate more slowly than all the others. In each instance the action is identical in kind, but different in degree, because of the chemical stability of each compound. Conversely, it is to be recalled that many substances which possess a chemical formula indicative at first sight of great physiological power are nevertheless inert because they are so stable that they are not broken up in the body, as, for example, ferrocyanide of potassium, in which neither the iron nor hydrocyanic acid exercise any effect because, although the latter is by itself a deadly poison, the chemical compound is indissoluble in the body.

At one time it was thought that there might be a definite relationship between chemical constitution and physiological action, but this has proved incorrect, so far as universal application is concerned. It is, however, possible by changing the chemical formula of a substance to greatly alter its physiological influence, not only in degree, but in kind, and to such an extent that it will no longer affect one part of the body, but will influence parts which, in its original form, it did not touch.

There is not space to discuss this in detail, but the following illustrations will suffice. Caffeine, which is trimethylxanthine, increases the functional activity of the heart, the respiratory centre, the brain, and the muscles, and possesses a moderate stimulant effect on the kidneys; whereas, theobromin, which is dimethylxanthine, that is, contains one less methyl molecule, has little effect upon any part of the body except the kidneys, which it powerfully stimulates. So, too, propyl alcohol (C_3H_7OH) is more narcotic than ethyl alcohol (C_2H_5OH), and ethyl alcohol is more narcotic than methyl alcohol (CH_3OH), the addition of one molecule of carbon and two of hydrogen in each instance increasing the power of the compound. In the celebrated research of Baumann and Kast they found that sulphones not decomposed in the body are inactive, and that those which are decomposed when combined with one or more methyl groups are likewise inactive; whereas, if one or more ethyl groups are substituted they become powerful hypnotics, as sulphonal, trional, and tetronal.

Progress along another line resulted from a recognition of the fact that many of the disorders of function in the body, and actual disease, came about because of the presence, within or without, of hitherto undreamed of particles of protoplasm or cells, now called microörganisms, or bacteria, or parasites, which directly, or by producing poisons during their life or after their death, destroyed the cells of the body of man as completely as more manifest destructive agents. With this discovery it became clear that the function of the physician was to aid the patient in combating or withstanding their attacks, and also to destroy these malign agents if possible. In other words, it was learned that the aggregation of cells called the living body was aligned in disease against an aggregation of other cells, or invaders, or parasites, that sought to live by preying upon that body.

Having made these discoveries and having observed that many men and animals recovered when attacked by bacteria or other parasites, it became evident that the aggregation of cells called the body must be, in many instances, capable of protecting themselves against its enemies, and it became the duty of the investigator to discover what these protective methods are. It was soon found that the juices of the body and particularly the secretions or products of certain tissues, as, for example, the blood-serum and lymph, destroyed and dissolved invading germs or parasites (bacteriolysis); that certain cells of the body, notably certain of the white blood-cells, surrounded, or swallowed, certain germs and devoured them (phagocytosis) (see Vaccine Therapy), and that a barrier of lymph and cells, which rapidly became organized into tissue, walled off the seat of invasion from the rest of the body. Further, that the lymph-nodes are designed to provide forts or outworks in which hosts of devouring white cells battle with invading parasites that get so far. It was found that the cells of the body produce some substance or substances, as yet not isolated, which render invading parasites unable to cope with the phagocytes or white cells (opsonins). These facts having been determined, it was soon discovered how the physician can stimulate these protective processes to increased activity, as is shown in the text of this book later on. (See Vaccine Therapy.)

It was also noted that certain animals were immune to the action of certain microörganisms or their poisons which destroyed man, and, therefore, it became evident that such animals must be an unfavorable site for their growth; that is, possessed of the power of destroying the invading germs or parasites, or of antidoting the poisons they produced after they gained access to the body. The idea then followed that by injecting the blood-serum of an immune animal into a living body not immune, some of the immunity of the animal could be conferred on the man, and this proving true the first step in antitoxin treatment of disease was taken.

The sum of all this advance is that at present we can aid the body in its endeavor to live by increasing bacteriolysis, by rendering the germs easy of slaughter by the white cells (Vaccine Therapy), and by stimulating the cells of an immune animal to increased activity we produce an antidote to bacterial or other toxins. (See Antitoxins.)

So far we have considered only the measures by which the body can be aided so that it will directly or indirectly combat the attack of parasites or their effects. It still remains to discover what can be done to destroy such parasites by giving remedies which will, because of the peculiarities of the protoplasm of these invaders, be able to destroy them without destroying the cells of the host. Until recently it was found that any substance capable of destroying the life of the protoplasm of the invader destroyed the more highly specialized and vitalized protoplasm of the man or animal.

It is manifest that if certain drugs have a special affinity for certain cells in the body, it is probable that there are discoverable substances which will have a special affinity for invading cells, and, by attacking them exclusively, destroy them alone. To the task of obtaining these substances Ehrlich and his co-workers have set themselves, with brilliant results. Ehrlich started out with the hypothesis that for any substance to act upon a cell it must become intimately connected with it or fixed in it, and that this fixing, or marriage of the cell and the substance, can only take place by virtue of the fact that the cell has a receptor, or hand, by which it may be attacked or grasped. The receptor which takes the chemical substance is called a chemoceptor. It follows, therefore, that only those cells which have a receptor fitted to grasp a given chemical agent can be effected by it. On this basis he sought to find drugs which would unite with the protoplasm of an invading parasite, but be unable to damage the body cells, since they would have no receptors by which the poison could attach itself to them; that is, substances that would be parasitotropic and not organotropic. Further than this, he believed, and he has proved, that not only a single substance could be so used, but that if he formed several groups of chemical substances into one fairly firmly connected compound, the cell of an invading parasite, by having a receptor for only one group, would nevertheless fall a victim to all the members of the group, although all the other members of the group might have been unable to unite with the cell if by themselves. It is as if several thieves who could not gain the confidence of a householder, finally joined together with another thief, who could worm his way into the householder's confidence, and having done so, permit the others to prey upon him; or, to use Ehrlich's own terms, the compound may be likened to an arrow, the tip of which enters the body and the shaft of which connects the farther end laden with poison to the wound. Thus, in the case of salvarsan, described below, which is dioxydiamidoarsenobenzol, the excess of the orthoamidophenol fixes the drug to the parasite, and so the trivalent arsenic group is enabled to reach the arseno-receptor of the cell of the spirochæta. But the beneficial effect does not stop here, for the destruction of the parasites results in the formation of antibodies, which also destroy any spirochætæ which may have escaped.

There is not space to describe in detail Ehrlich's work, but, beginning with the parasite known as the trypanosome, Ehrlich tried the effect of various compounds, and found that those of the benzidine series destroyed it, particularly one which is red in hue and which he called, in consequence, "Trypan Red." Unfortunately this dye, although it destroyed the trypanosome, also destroyed the host of the parasite. He also found that atoxyl destroyed this parasite, and while less toxic to the host than Trypan Red, still was deleterious because the cells of the optic and acoustic centres contained chemoceptors for this compound. His next endeavor was to produce a compound which would combine with the receptor of the trypanosome, but with none of the cells of the host, and after a time produced arsacetin, which was nevertheless capable of being united with some of the cells of the host. After making 418 compounds, he obtained arsenophenylglycin, which was still less hurtful to the infected animal, but yet toxic to a small degree. This compound not only killed trypanosomes, but spirilla, as those of relapsing fever and chicken spirillosis. Next, he produced, as his six hundredth and sixth product, "606," which not only acts on the parasites named as well or better than its predecessors, but destroys the Spirochæta pallida or parasite of syphilis. This compound, dioxydiamidoarsenobenzol, has little toxic power over the body, but is not entirely innocuous, and since then Ehrlich has improved it in this respect, producing neosalvarsan (see Part II), a compound which is not quite harmless to man, but possessed of an extraordinary affinity for the parasite of syphilis; so great an affinity that one large dose may be capable of destroying every spirochæta in the body of an animal. Unfortunately one dose is rarely sufficient in man. Ehrlich states that if iodine is introduced into salvarsan it increases its effect on spirochæta of syphilis and diminishes its effect on trypanosomes, so that by varying the chemical constitution of a compound it may be made more specific. Ehrlich's work has, therefore, given us a specific remedy for syphilis, yaws, relapsing fever, African sleeping-sickness, and holds promise of much more. It could not have been accomplished without the knowledge of the cells of the body, the advances of bacteriology and chemistry, or without his extraordinary ability and training.

These facts show that therapeutics, with many other branches of medical learning, has emerged from pure empiricism into scientific accuracy, and stimulate us to aid in the advance and in the practice of accurate methods of treatment.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT ACTION OF DRUGS.

Drugs act in two ways, which are sometimes called near and remote, direct and indirect. The near, or direct, action of a drug is that influence which is felt by the exercise of its effect directly upon the tissues with which it comes in contact; the indirect, or remote, influence is that result which comes as a sequence of its primary effect. As an illustration of this we may take the local use of cantharides. The local, near, or direct effect of this is a blister; the remote or indirect effect is the absorption of exudates or the influencing of inflammatory processes. If pilocarpine is used, its direct effect is the sweating which ensues, while its indirect effect is the relief of dropsy through the removal of exudate by the increased action of the skin, salivary glands, and the kidneys.

MODES OF ADMINISTERING DRUGS.

Drugs may be administered for the purpose of affecting the general system in many ways, but practically we employ only eight methods, as follows:

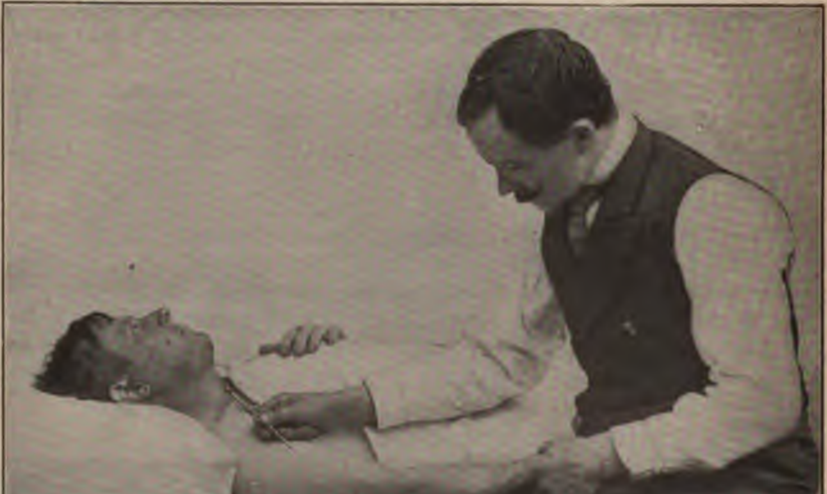
1. By the mouth or stomach;
2. By hypodermic injection;
3. By intravenous injection;
4. By inhalation;
5. By the rectum;
6. By inunction;
7. By fumigation;
8. By the endermic method;
9. By cataphoresis.

By the Mouth.—By far the most usual manner of administering drugs is by way of the mouth, which is the natural means of entrance into the body for foreign substances. Whenever medicines are used in this way the physician should clearly bear in mind what the medicine is to do after it is swallowed. If the drug is intended to act directly upon the stomach, it should not be given after meals, but some time before, since the food and gastric juice may afterward so cover the gastric mucous membrane that the medicament cannot act upon it. Thus, in a case of chronic gastric catarrh or gastric ulcer, the nitrate of silver which is used should always be given half an hour or an hour before meals. On the other hand, if an ulcer or other trouble exists in the small intestine, the pill should be given some time after meals, and if a heavy meal is taken, three or four hours after, since under these circumstances the medicine is swept out into the intestine almost at once, without remaining any time in the stomach, where it may be chemically altered. Very often it is necessary to give a medicine soon after food is taken in order that it may not act in too powerful or concentrated a manner upon the viscus which receives it or upon the general system by reason of its rapid absorption in concentrated form.

The general rule, however, may be laid down that all medicines are to be taken after rather than before meals, unless a local gastric effect or very rapid absorption is desired.

By Hypodermic Injection.—Next to the use of drugs by the mouth, by far the most popular method is their administration by means of

FIG. 1.



Method of giving a hypodermic injection. The skin having been sterilized, the needle is then pushed into the subcutaneous tissues, as shown in the illustration. If the injection is given into the forearm, the skin of the part into which the injection is to be given is to be raised by grasping it between the thumb and fingers of the left hand to aid in holding the forearm steady.

the hypodermic needle and syringe. The logic of this method rests upon the absorption of all soluble substances from the subcutaneous tissues with great rapidity. Any substance soluble enough or suspendable enough to pass through a hypodermic needle without forming an obstruction may be employed, provided it is not too irritating and that it is "clean."

The proper places to give such injections are the forearm, on the extensor surface,[1] the calf of the leg, the buttock, or the broad of the back—in other words, any spot where the tissues are not dense and unyielding. The skin of the part is to be grasped or pinched up with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and the needle sent well into this raised fold, preferably above the finger and thumb, so that the pressure of the fingers may prevent pain and hold the part steady. The needle should always penetrate well into the loose connective tissue, so that the liquid injection may find lodgment in the relaxed and spongy subcutaneous tissues without separating the skin from its rather close adhesions to the tissues below or from the bloodvessels supplying it, for if separation occurs abscess and a slough may result.

The dangers from hypodermic injections are chiefly two. First: The needle may enter a vein, and the entire dose be carried at once, *en masse*, to the vital centres. Second: The solution or needle used may not be sterile, and an abscess result. The first danger is to be avoided by injecting into parts not well supplied with veins, and the second by thoroughly washing both syringe and needle with sterile water the instant before they are used, pushing a fine wire through the needle, and in some cases by soaking the instrument in carbolized oil. The solution injected should be prepared by using freshly boiled water and adding thereto phenol in such proportion that one-half drop is present in each injection if a solution is to be permanent. It is claimed by some that this use of phenol seriously hinders absorption, and in cases of urgency it should not be used. Most physicians now make a solution for immediate use by adding a small tablet of the required drug to 20 minims of water at the moment it is needed. A third danger supposed to exist by some persons, but probably more feared than need be, is the injection of air into a vein with the medicament. It is well to see that all air is expelled from the syringe before making the injection. Most hypodermic syringes hold from twenty to thirty minims.

By Intramuscular Injection.—Meltzer and Auer have shown that the rapidity of the absorption of a drug when given by the hypodermic needle is greatly increased if it be injected into the belly of one of the larger muscles. This rapidity of action almost equals that of an intravenous injection.

By the Rectum.—When drugs are given by the rectum, we employ them for three purposes: first, to influence the general system by their absorption; secondly, to act locally upon any disease which may be present in this particular locality or in the colon; and, finally, to dislodge substances or parasites which it is desired to bring away. The word "enema" is loosely used to denote all these injections, be their purpose what they may, and is synonymous with "rectal injection" or the more old-fashioned word "clyster." If nourishment is being given, the injection is called a "nutrient enema." Sometimes these injections are called "lavements." The efficiency of medication by the rectum depends greatly upon the character of the substance injected. When food-stuffs are given in this way, in all probability little more than their salts and fluids are absorbed. When very soluble alkaloids, such as strychnine sulphate is used, the absorption is very rapid and complete.

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[1] Hypodermic injection into the anterior aspect of the forearm often causes much pain in the hand by irritating temporarily the branches of the radial or ulnar nerves.

In this mode of administration it is very necessary that the physician should use the medicaments in proper bulk; and it may be laid down as a rule that no more liquid should be injected than is necessary to convey the medicine or food unless the injection is for the purpose of emptying the bowel of fecal matter or other materials, or it be desired to distend the bowel in order to overcome obstruction, or to influence the colon by drugs.

The reason for this lies in the fact that any large bulk of liquid sent into the rectum so stimulates the walls by distention as to cause spasmodic contraction, with expulsion of all the rectal contents, which is just what is needed when fecal matter is to be removed, but the opposite of what is desired when retention of a remedy or food is necessary for absorption or local action. In rectal catarrh or ulcers two to four ounces of liquid are usually sufficient in an adult to accomplish any medicinal influence locally or by absorption, while as a laxative enema one to two pints may be employed.

In the use of injections the rectum frequently becomes irritable, and resists all efforts to force the entrance of liquids or solids. This is to be avoided by giving the injection so gently that the bowel fails to recognize, as it were, the entrance of the liquid, and by introducing a few drops of oil and laudanum in each injection.

A large amount of distress often follows the gradual accumulation of fecal masses in the colon which are not passed with the daily movement of the lower bowel. These can readily be removed by large injections of warm water or by the use of medicated liquids.

When a large quantity of water is used, it should be warmed to 100° F. or a little more, and it is well to add salt to it, so that it will represent the normal saline strength of blood-serum, namely, 0.7 per cent. (For use of injections in special diseases, see Part IV., and for Enteroclysis, Part III.)

Suppositories are another means by which medicines are introduced into the bowel, either for local effect or to act, after absorption of their contents, upon the general system.

By Inhalation.—When drugs are given by inhalation they are generally employed with the object of affecting the respiratory tract alone; notable exceptions are ether, chloroform, nitrous oxide gas, and other volatile substances. Aside from anæsthetics are such remedial measures as the inhaling of steam laden with the drugs employed, the respiring of air charged with the fumes of the medicament, or the inhalation of gases, and last, and most commonly resorted to of all, the use of the vaporizer, which, if properly made and employed, so minutely divides the liquid containing the medicament that the inspired air carries it to the farthest bronchiole and pulmonary vesicle. (See Part III.) Atomized sprays have also been found to possess great penetrating power in the treatment of inflammation under the skin or mucous membranes, as, for example, boils or carbuncles.

As an example of the rules governing the administration of drugs in this manner we find that compound tincture of benzoin may be taken by inhaling the steam arising from hot water containing it, but cannot be used in a spray because it occludes the fine points of the atomizing tubes. In a similar manner the smoke of belladonna or tobacco-leaves may be inhaled to relieve asthma, or the fumes of chloride of ammonium for bronchitis in its later stages. Fumigation with mercury, the sublimed vapor being inhaled, is also useful in syphilis. Finally, we find that oxygen is sometimes very useful, the gas being readily inhaled, with good results in proper cases.

The "spray" or atomizer is made in two forms—one form of apparatus being operated through the agency of compressed air, the other through the escape of steam from a small boiler. Very few of the compressed-air atomizers throw a spray sufficiently fine to reach the deeper parts of the lungs, particularly if the air is compressed by the hand; but all instrument-makers now sell vaporizers or nebulizers which so minutely divide the liquid medicament that it readily enters the deeper parts of the lungs.

The inhalation of moist air is very useful in bronchitis, and greatly aids other remedial measures. Steam may be disengaged in a room by means of a kettle of boiling water or by placing pieces of unslaked lime in a pan of water.

By Inunction.—Inunctions consist in the rubbing into the skin of medicines, generally of an oily or fatty nature, or which assume this character through embodiment with oil or fat. Fatty substances are absorbed through the skin by way of the sebaceous glands, not through the epiderm, and, therefore, substances not fatty are but poorly absorbed when applied by inunction. The three substances most commonly used in this way are cod-liver oil, mercurial ointment, and iodine ointment. They should always be applied on some part where the derm is thin and well supplied with subcutaneous lymphatics, as in the axillæ, the groins, or the insides of the thighs. Other substances have been and may be used by inunction; but as this method is necessarily a disagreeable and dirty one, it is rarely resorted to unless the stomach is disordered or it is necessary to cause absorption of the drug by every possible avenue of entrance.

The Endermic Method.—The endermic method consists in the use of a blister, by means of which the epiderm is raised, when a little morphine or other alkaloid may be slipped under it and so absorbed through the true skin. It is a painful method, almost never to be resorted to, having been supplanted by the hypodermic method of medication.

Drugs are also sometimes caused to enter the body through the skin by placing them in plasters or poultices, or by the electrical process called cataphoresis. (Part III.)

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Remedies are administered in a number of forms, but chiefly as follows:

ABSTRACTS are dry powdered extracts mixed with sugar of milk until they are twice as strong as the crude drug. Abstracts are no longer official in the United States Pharmacopœia.

ACETA, or vinegars, are solutions of the active principles of drugs in vinegar or dilute acetic acid. There is one in the United States Pharmacopœia (*Acetum Scillæ*) and three in the British (*Acetum Cantharidini, Acetum Urginea,* and *Acetum Scillæ*).

ALKALOIDS are organic bases, forming salts with acid radicals, generally occurring in crystalline form and abstracted from crude drugs. They nearly always represent the active principle of the drug.

AQUÆ, or waters, are used as vehicles either for the dilution of strong medicines or for the purpose of carrying minute amounts of flavoring materials.

CATAPLASMS are not official in the United States Pharmacopœia. They are virtually poultices made of linseed-meal or of bread-crumbs.

CERATES are ointments containing wax to render them harder than would ordinary fats.

CHARTÆ, or papers, consist of bibulous paper soaked in a solution of the drug which they are intended to carry.

CONFECTIONS are sometimes called electuaries or conserves, and are soft pastes which contain the drug mixed with sugar or honey.

DECOCTIONS are solutions of drugs made by boiling and then straining while hot.

ELIXIRS are sweetened alcoholic liquids rendered pleasant to the taste by the addition of aromatic substances and sugar.

EMPLASTRA, or plasters, are made up of adhesive substances placed upon a backing of cloth or leather and designed to adhere to the skin, being so applied for the purpose of holding a medicinal substance in contact with the body, of acting as a protective, or of aiding in the approximation of the edges of a wound.

EMULSIONS are liquid preparations which consist of oily substances minutely subdivided and held in suspension in water usually by some gummy material.

EXTRACTS consist of the soluble parts of plants reduced to a semi-solid or solid condition by evaporation; the soluble constituents being taken from the plant by water or alcohol.

FLUIDEXTRACTS are alcoholic solutions made in such a way that each cubic centimetre equals 1 gram of the crude drug.

GLYCERITA, or glycerites, are solutions of various substances in glycerin—the glycerin being used as a vehicle.

INFUSIONS are made by pouring boiling water on the crude drug and allowing it to stand for a short time until the water cools, after which the liquid is strained. Sometimes cold water is employed.

LINIMENTS are made of oily substances often mixed with powerful drugs to increase their efficiency.

LIQUORS are usually watery solutions of non-volatile drugs.

MIXTURES are composed of two or more drugs or of a single drug partly dissolved and partly in suspension.

PILLS are small round masses which, as a general rule, should not weigh more than three grains, in order to avoid too great bulk. If the material is a heavy one, as much as five grains may be placed in each pill. Pills may be without covering or coated with sugar or gelatin to preserve them and prevent the patient from tasting their contents. Sugar-coated pills must always be fresh and the sugar-coating pure. Gelatin is the best coating for pills. Many pills are fraudulently coated with varnish and are insoluble.

SPIRITS are alcoholic solutions of volatile substances.

SUPPOSITORIES are small masses made into a cone shape and having for their basis cacao butter. They are designed to carry into the rectum certain medicines for absorption into the system or for local action.

SYRUPS are solutions of sugar in water or in medicated aqueous liquids. They are used as vehicles.

TABLETS.—Under this name manufacturing pharmacists and others prepare compressed pills or lozenges, generally of small size, the mass being made to adhere by means of its being subjected to great pressure by special machinery. Smaller tablets are used for carrying powerful drugs for hypodermic use. These, however, are often only lightly pressed, so as to render them easily soluble.

TINCTURES are solutions of the active principles of drugs in alcohol or in mixtures of alcohol and water.

TRITURATES are made by adding 10 per cent. of the active medicine to 90 per cent. of milk-sugar. These are then carefully rubbed together until the two are intimately mixed. Triturates are valuable in the administration of medicines to adults or to children. These triturates are often made into tablets, forming what are known as "Tablet Triturates."

TROCHES, or lozenges, are flat, hardened, medicated masses designed to be held in the mouth, so that they may be slowly dissolved, thereby affecting the local mucous membrane.

UNGUENTA, or ointments, are unctuous preparations containing medicinal substances which melt at the temperature of the body.

WINES are made in the same way as tinctures—strong white wine being used in the United States, and sherry or orange wine in Great Britain, in place of ordinary alcohol.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are two systems of weights and measures employed in the United States at the present time. The one most commonly used is the old-fashioned system of Apothecary weights for solids, and the Wine, or Apothecary, measures for liquids. The newer and more accurate system is that known as the Metric, or Decimal system of weights and measures, which is now recognized and recommended by the Pharmacopœias of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France.

The divisions of Apothecary weights are the pound, the ounce, the drachm, the scruple, and the grain. The scruple, which equals 20 grains, has dropped out of use, chiefly because the scruple mark when written somewhat resembles that of the drachm. We may say, therefore, that the Apothecary weights consist of a pound, equalling 12 ounces, or 96 drachms, or 5760 grains; that the ounce represents 8 drachms, or 480 grains; and that the drachm equals 60 grains. The abbreviation for the word grain is "gr."; for the drachm, ʒ; for the ounce, ℥; and the pound, ℔.

In the Wine, or Apothecary, measures we have the gallon, the pint, the fluidounce, the fluidrachm, and the minim. In each gallon there are 8 pints, 128 fluidounces, 1024 fluidrachms, and 61,440 minims. In each pint there are 16 fluidounces, 128 fluidrachms, and 7680 minims. In each ounce there are 8 fluidrachms and 480 minims. In each drachm there are 60 minims. The abbreviation of the Latin word "minimum" or "minim" is ♏; of the fluidrachm, fʒ; of the fluidounce, f℥; of a pint, or "octarius," O; and of the gallon, or "congius," Cong.

The British Pharmacopœia has adopted the Avoirdupois system of weights, and thereby has a system which differs somewhat from the Apothecary weights of the United States Pharmacopœia. The Avoirdupois pound represents 16 ounces, or 7000 grains; the Avoirdupois ounce, 437.5 grains. It will be seen, therefore, that the Apothecary pound contains 1240 grains less than the Avoirdupois pound, but that the Apothecary ounce contains 42½ grains more than the Avoirdupois ounce. Fortunately, however, the grain, both of the Apothecary and Avoirdupois systems, is of identical value. So, too, the British Pharmacopœia uses what is known as the Imperial system of measures in place of the Wine measures used in the United States. Thus, the Imperial gallon represents 8 pints, 160 fluidounces, 1280 fluidrachms, and 76,800 minims; the Imperial pint, 20 fluidounces, 160 fluidrachms, and 9600 minims; and the fluidounce, 8 drachms or 480 minims. The fluidrachm equals 60 minims. It will be seen, therefore, that the Imperial measure differs from the wine measure chiefly in having 20 fluidounces in each pint, instead of 16. So, too, the weight of the Imperial fluidounce contains the same number of grains as the Avoirdupois ounce, which is 18.2 grains less than the weight of the United States fluidounce, which is 455.7. These differences between the weights and measures used in the United States and Great Britain are, therefore, of little importance when we are employing grains or minims, but they become of great importance when we employ ounces, and of still greater importance when we employ pounds or pints. In the average prescription, however, which rarely exceeds three or four ounces, the difference in quantities in the United States and Great Britain are not of very great importance.

The advantages of the metric system over these irregular systems of weights and measures are the same as those of the decimal system of currency over the English system of pounds, shillings and pence. The unit of all calculations is the metre, which in the metric system is the unit of length. From this is derived the unit of capacity, the litre, which is the cube of one-tenth of a metre; and from the litre is derived the unit of weight, the gramme, which is the one-thousandth part of the weight of a litre of distilled water at its maximum density. As a matter of fact, the metric system is no more difficult to master than is the system of dollars and cents. The great difficulty is that the majority of physicians having learned the doses of various preparations in the Apothecary weight find it difficult to begin using the metric system, and do not take the trouble to convert the Apothecary doses into this system.

In the metric system we have the gramme (Gm.) which may be said to be the equivalent of the dollar; the decigramme, or one-tenth of a gramme, which represents the dime; the centigramme, or one-hundredth of a gramme, which represents the cent; the milligramme, or the one-thousandth of a gramme, which represents the mill. Above the gramme in quantity we use what is known as the decagramme, which corresponds to the gold eagle, or ten dollars; the hectogramme, which corresponds to one hundred dollars; and the kilogramme, which corresponds to one thousand dollars. When we come to the use of the metric system for fluids, we use as the unit the milliliter, called the "mil.," or cubic centimetre (Cc.) in place of the gramme; a mil. or cubic centimetre representing 1 fluidgramme.

When it is wished to convert grains into their metric equivalent, it must be remembered that 0.065, or 65 milligrammes, is the equivalent of 1 grain. Therefore, the following examples may be used:

3 grains are equal to $3 \times 0.065 = 0.195$ gramme.
60 grains are equal to $60 \times 0.065 = 3.9$ grammes.[1]
$\frac{1}{4}$ grain is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of $0.065 = 0.0162$ gramme.
$\frac{1}{100}$ grain is equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ of $0.065 = 0.00065$ gramme.

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[1] Usually considered as 4.0.

To convert grammes into grains, instead of multiplying by 0.065, we divide, thus:

Gramme 0.12 is equal to 0.12 ÷ 0.065= 1.8 grains.
Grammes 3.9 are " " 3.9 ÷ 0.065=60 grains.
Gramme 0.06 is " " 0.06 ÷ 0.065= 0.9 grain.
Gramme 0.0006 " " " 0.0006÷ 0.065= 0.0092 grain.

When we wish to convert apothecaries' drachms into grammes, we multiply the number of drachms by 3.9, or more commonly, though less accurately, by 4.0. Thus:

10 drachms × 4.0=40 grammes, or, more accurately,
10 drachms × 3.9=39 grammes.

When grammes are to be converted into drachms, we divide the number of grammes by 3.9, or approximately 4.0. Thus:

10 grammes÷3.9=2.56 drachms, or, less accurately,
10 grammes÷4.0=2.5 drachms.

When Apothecary ounces are converted, we multiply by 31.1; or if grammes are to be converted into ounces, we divide by 31.1. Thus:

2 ounces × by 31.1=62.2 grammes.
40 grammes÷by 31.1= 1.25 ounces.

As accurate translation of apothecaries' weights into the metric system leaves a fractional quantity in almost every instance, and as the translation of the metric system into apothecaries' weights does likewise, the author has for the sake of presenting even figures, and therefore rendering the interchange practicable, considered that the Apothecary ounce and the fluidounce are equal to 30 grammes or 30 mils. or cubic centimetres, although a more accurate estimate of the ounce is 31.1 and of the fluidounce is 29.57.

TABLES OF RELATIVE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN THE METRIC AND APOTHECARIES' SYSTEMS.

(See Oldberg's Manual of Weights and Measures.)

MILLIGRAMMES IN GRAINS.

Milligramme.		Grain.	Milligrammes.		Grain.	Milligrammes		Grain.
0.1	=	$\frac{1}{600}$	1	=	$\frac{1}{60}$	8	=	$\frac{1}{8}$
0.2	=	$\frac{1}{300}$	1.2	=	$\frac{1}{50}$	9	=	$\frac{1}{7}$
0.3	=	$\frac{1}{200}$	1.6	=	$\frac{1}{40}$	10	=	$\frac{1}{6}$
0.4	=	$\frac{1}{150}$	2	=	$\frac{1}{30}$	12	=	$\frac{1}{5}$
0.5	=	$\frac{1}{120}$	3	=	$\frac{1}{20}$	16	=	$\frac{1}{4}$
0.6	=	$\frac{1}{100}$	4	=	$\frac{1}{15}$	20	=	$\frac{1}{3}$
0.7	=	$\frac{1}{90}$	5	=	$\frac{1}{12}$	30	=	$\frac{1}{2}$
0.8	=	$\frac{1}{80}$	6	=	$\frac{1}{10}$	60	=	1
0.9	=	$\frac{1}{70}$	7	=	$\frac{1}{9}$			

CENTIGRAMMES IN GRAINS.

Centigrammes (or Cent.)		Grain.	Centigrammes. (or Cent.)		Grains.	Centigrammes (or Cent.)		Grains.
1	=	$\frac{1}{6}$	6	=	1	18	=	3
2	=	$\frac{1}{3}$	7	=	$1\frac{1}{6}$	25	=	4
3	=	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	=	$1\frac{1}{2}$	50	=	8
4	=	$\frac{2}{3}$	10	=	$1\frac{2}{3}$	75	=	12
5	=	$\frac{5}{6}$	12	=	2	100	=	16

GRAMMES IN GRAINS.

Grammes.		Grains.	Grammes.		Grains.	Grammes.		Grains.
0.001	=	$\frac{1}{60}$	11	=	176	27	=	432
0.010	=	$\frac{1}{6}$	12	=	192	28	=	448
0.100	=	$1\frac{2}{3}$	13	=	208	29	=	464
0.250	=	4	14	=	224	30	=	480
0.500	=	8	15	=	240	31	=	496
0.750	=	12	16	=	256	32	=	512
1	=	16	17	=	272	33	=	528
1.50	=	24	18	=	288	34	=	544
2	=	32	19	=	304	35	=	560
3	=	48	20	=	320	36	=	576
4	=	64	21	=	336	37	=	592
5	=	80	22	=	352	38	=	608
6	=	96	23	=	368	39	=	624
7	=	112	24	=	384	40	=	640
8	=	128	25	=	400	50	=	800
9	=	144	26	=	416	100	=	1600
10	=	160						

MILS. OR CUBIC CENTIMETRES (OR FLUIDGRAMMES) IN U. S. APOTHECARIES' FLUIDRACHMS.

Mils.		U. S. Fluidrachms.	Mils.		U. S. Fluidrachms.	Mils.		U. S. Fluidrachms.
1	=	¼	9	=	2¼	16	=	4
2	=	½	10	=	2½	20	=	5
3	=	¾	11	=	2¾.	24	=	6
4	=	1	12	=	3	28	=	7
5	=	1¼	13	=	3¼	32	=	8
6	=	1½	14	=	3½	48	=	12
7	=	1¾	15	=	3¾	64	=	16
8	=	2						

TABLE OF APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGES.

To make—	Grains per Fluidrachm.	Grains per Fluidounce.	Grains per Fluidpint.
1 per cent.	0.60	5.	73.
2 "	1.15	9.15	146.
3 "	1.70	14.	219.
4 "	2.30	18.25	292.
5 "	2.85	23.	365.
6 "	3.40	27.50	438.
7 "	4.	32.	511.
8 "	4.60	36.50	584.
9 "	5.15	41.	657.
10 " . . .	6.	46.	730.

Based on 57 min. to the drachm, 457 min. to the ounce, and 7300 min. to the pint.

DOSAGE.

No one can practice medicine for more than a very brief period without becoming convinced that quite as much skill is required on the part of the practitioner in determining the dose which is needed of a given remedy as in deciding upon the remedy itself. It repeatedly happens that one physician fails to produce the desired results, while another physician immediately gets good effects from the same remedy, for no other reason than that he has been more skilful in determining the amount which should be administered and the frequency of its administration.

In teaching medical students the dose of remedies it is impossible to do more than inform them of the approximate doses. Only experience can tell the individual physician the amount which will be needed in a given case, and often even those with the largest experience have to try several doses before they find the one which produces the effects they desire. These facts have much to do with the contradictory ideas which exist in different men's minds as to the efficiency of a given remedy. One physician states that he frequently employs a certain drug and has come to rely upon it as a "sheet-anchor" when conditions are desperate; another physician replies that he has tried it, and that his results have been as lacking in success as the other's have been full of good. This difference of

	Dropped from				Dropped from		
	Shop bottle.	Glass stopper.	Minim measure.		Shop bottle.	Glass stopper.	Minim measure.
Acetum lobeliæ	51	48	64	Oleum tanaceti	110	91	136
Acetum opii	66	57	65	Oleum terebinthinæ	103	90	142
Acetum sanguinariæ	102	92	92	Spiritus ammon. ar.	108	87	139
Acid. acetic.	82	49	101	Spiritus camphoræ	98	79	140
Acid. acetic. dilute	94	55	99	Spiritus æther. comp.	120	88	140
Acid. carbolic.	82	66	110	Spiritus æther. nitr.	88	86	144
Acid. hydrobromic.	57	65	70	Spiritus menthæ pip.	98	86	143
Acid. hydrochloric.	60	57	96	Syrupus scillæ comp.	106	87	122
Acid. hydrochloric. dil.	70	51	62	Tinctura aconiti	120	102	164
Acid. nitric.	82	66	124	Tinctura asafœtidæ	102	85	145
Acid. nitric. dilute	63	60	81	Tinctura belladonnæ	94	81	128
Acid. nitrohydrochloric.	87	74	92	Tinctura benzoini co.	98	81	146
Acid. nitrohydrochloric. di-				Tinctura cannabis ind.	124	120	98
lute.	58	54	62	Tinctura cantharidis	118	97	136
Acid. phosphoric.	54	43	62	Tinctura capsici	116	88	143
Acid. sulphuric.	160	152	172	Tinctura colchici	86	80	124
Acid. sulphuric. dilute	57	47	60	Tinctura digitalis	114	79	145
Acid. sulphuric. aromatic.	97	94	144	Tinctura ferri chlor.	108	. .	139
Aqua ammoniæ	45	41	54	Tinctura hyoscyami	114	91	147
Aqua destillata	64	. .	61	Tinctura ignatiæ	112	83	140
Liquor potass. arsen.	58	61	77	Tinctura iodi	112	97	144
Oleum anisi	76	73	112	Tinctura kino	116	100	148
Oleum amygdalæ amar.	102	77	75	Tinctura krameriæ	117	96	150
Oleum cari	108	84	133	Tinctura lavand. co.	97	86	141
Oleum chenopodii	94	75	129	Tinctura lobeliæ	110	79	138
Oleum carophylli	98	75	133	Tinctura myrrhæ	100	95	145
Oleum cinnamomi	77	73	112	Tinctura nucis vomicæ	112	105	148
Oleum crotonis	84	62	104	Tinctura opii	98	92	143
Oleum cubebæ	86	80	120	Tinctura opii camph.	94	86	135
Oleum gaultheriæ	93	93	136	Tinctura opii deodor.	109	89	141
Oleum hedeomæ	95	83	130	Tinctura rhei	98	82	144
Oleum lavandulæ	105	78	133	Tinctura sanguinariæ	110	88	134
Oleum monardæ	82	76	125	Tinctura stramonii	100	93	120
Oleum menthæ pip.	88	73	132	Tinctura tolutani	120	97	156
Oleum menthæ viridis	95	81	132	Tinctura veratri	108	98	152
Oleum myristicæ	98	83	128	Vinum aloes	71	54	94
Oleum origani	91	83	133	Vinum colchici rad.	92	72	95
Oleum pimentæ	102	86	133	Vinum colchici sem.	86	71	105
Oleum rosmarini	92	88	133	Vinum ergotæ	148	99	122
Oleum sassafras	83	77	142	Vinum opii	96	72	102

opinion does not rest upon any lack of power of observation on the part of either man, but upon the judgment of each as to the amount of the remedy to be used. If there were more accurate statements made as to the doses employed when remedies are suggested by one practitioner to another, better results would accrue.

It is also probably the case that certain physicians consistently administer remedies in doses which are too large, or which speedily become too large because the drug is one which is persistent in its effect, so that after a few doses the patient is not only under the influence of the remedy administered on that particular day, but also under the influence of doses which have been administered on previous days. Then there is the physician who habitually uses too small doses, and it may be that in a large number of cases he is a better practitioner than he who gives the large ones. Sometimes rapidly acting, but fugacious, remedies are given at too long intervals, or doses of slowly acting, persistent remedies are given too close together; and, again, sufficient judgment is not exercised in determining exactly what is to be accomplished in a given patient at a given time. Thus, in the administration of digitalis it is often wise to give one or two rather large doses, and almost always unwise to continue them, the proper method being to correct urgent symptoms by large doses and then maintain the good effect by smaller ones, thereby preventing an excessive digitalis effect, which may be more disagreeable or harmful to the patient than the condition for which the remedy is administered.

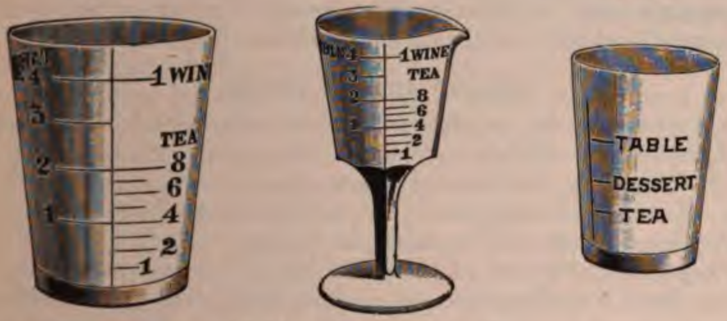
Another illustration of this is in the administration of alkalies for the purpose of combating the acidosis which induces or accompanies diabetic coma. It is generally known that sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate are to be given by rectal injection or by intravenous infusion in order to, at least in part, combine with these acids, but in many instances the quantity of alkali which is given is quite insufficient to produce the results desired, because the physician does not estimate the degree of the acidosis. It is not at all uncommon for these acids to amount to as much as 10 to 20 grammes in the twenty-four hours, and many instances are on record in which several times this quantity has appeared in the urine, which is an index of the total acidosis of the body. Manifestly different doses of alkali have to be used in such cases, and sometimes, instead of giving as much as a drachm, or 4 grammes, it is proper to give as much as 3 or 4 ounces of sodium bicarbonate in each twenty-four hours. Cases are on record in which as much as 900 grammes, or 30 ounces, of sodium bicarbonate have been administered without neutralizing the urine. In other words, in this condition the alkali should be given for effect and not by weight, the principle governing its administration being more akin to the employment of an antidote in mineral poisoning, or the use of antitoxin in diphtheria, rather than to the adjustment of the dose of a drug ordinarily employed for the purpose of producing a physiological effect.

For several reasons there is no absolutely fixed rule which can be applied to dosage. In the first place, the individual may not be readily affected by drugs, or the disease-process present may so antagonize them as to render very large doses necessary. Further, the age and sex of a patient have much to do with the regulation of the proper amount of a drug to be employed. Finally, that curious but common condition of susceptibility to various remedies, that we call *idiosyncrasy*, creeps in as an important factor in the decision as to the dose which should be given in each case. By far the nearest approach which can be made to absolute accuracy in dosage is to use drugs *according to the weight of the patient*, but this method possesses the disadvantage that we cannot always weigh our patients, and that the presence of a large amount of fat or of dropsy will make an unknown quantity in the calculation as to the true weight of the active part of the individual.

At present we are accustomed to be governed by a list of doses to be given to all adults within certain limitations, and which are varied sufficiently to permit of great differences in the effects obtained. It is in this very factor that the success of many a physician chiefly rests. The dose must be varied to fit the case in the same manner that the cut of a coat must be varied to fit each individual.

As already stated, there is not a uniform dose of all preparations of the same class, but it will aid the student to bear the following facts in mind: With a few exceptions the dose of solid extracts of nearly all the powerful drugs is about $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.008–0.016); of fluid-extracts of nearly all powerful drugs about 2 to 5 minims (0.12–0.3); of aromatic oils and liquors containing powerful drugs about 6 to 10 minims (0.36–0.6); of tinctures of powerful drugs about 5 to 20 minims (0.3–1.3), except cantharides and iodine, the dose of which equals about 2 to 6 minims (0.12–0.36). Of official waters the dose is about 1 drachm to 1 ounce (4.0–30.0), and of infusions and decoctions about 1 drachm to 1 ounce (4.0–30.0).

FIG. 2. FIG. 3. FIG. 4.



Graduated medicine glasses.

There are a number of approximate rules in regard to the doses which are to be given in treating the diseases of children, the best of which is Young's rule. This is as follows:

Add 12 to the age and divide by the age. Thus, if a child is two years old, we have the following formula: $2+12=14\div2=7$, or, one-seventh of the dose for an adult is the dose for a child of two years. This rule is not a law, however, for of narcotics children should receive less than this (one-half), and of purgatives or laxatives more than this (two or three times).

When drugs are given hypodermically the dose should be generally one-half to one-quarter of that given by the mouth; and if any suspicion of idiosyncrasy exists, the dose should be smaller still at first if powerful remedies are to be used.

By the rectum the dose should be twice the amount given by the mouth, unless the drug be very powerful or capable of very rapid absorption.

When ordering liquid medicines in small amounts the prescription should always call for minims rather than drops, for the size of a drop varies with the particular liquid with which we are dealing and the shape of the mouth of the vessel containing it. This is well shown in the table on p. 41, compiled by Kinsey, and originally published in the *American Journal of Pharmacy.*

Doses are also ordered in teaspoonful, dessertspoonful, and tablespoonful quantities. Sometimes they are given by the wineglassful, meaning by this term a sherry-glassful. Roughly estimated, a teaspoonful equals a fluidrachm (4.0), a dessertspoonful two fluidrachms (8.0), and a tablespoonful half a fluidounce (15.5). As spoons and wineglasses vary considerably in capacity, it is always best to use a graduated medicine glass, such as is shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4.

ABSORPTION OF DRUGS.

Knowledge of the rapidity with which certain drugs are absorbed from the various surfaces with which they come in contact is of importance in order that we may know when to repeat the dose if the first amount does not produce the desired effect. The rapidity of absorption depends upon a number of factors.

Physiological Factors.—If the circulation is active, absorption is rapid; but if it be depressed, absorption is slow. Thus, in a person apparently drowned, absorption may not occur at all until the vital functions are restored, and repeated doses given to the patient while unconscious, acting together, may in the end poison him. This is often the case in delirium tremens when hypodermic injections of morphine are given or when the drug is administered by the mouth. In dropsy absorption is peculiarly slow, and a medicine may remain in the tissues for days, only to be absorbed with the exudate after severe purgation, profuse diuresis, or tapping. In cases of general dropsy hypodermic medication is nearly always worse than useless.

When the stomach or bowel is empty absorption from either is rapid, but when they are full it is very slow. In this fact we find the reason for the popular idea that a drink of whisky taken when a man is hungry makes him drunk, whereas twice that quantity after a meal does not do so.

Drugs in the stomach or bowel have no influence upon the general system unless they are irritants. They only act when taken into the blood or lymphatics. When the stomach is atonic and its powers of absorption impaired, the addition of some irritant or stimulant, such as capsicum, will often aid in the absorption of the necessary drug.

Physical Factors.—The physical characteristics of a drug greatly affect the rapidity of its absorption. Thus, the more volatile, diffusible, and soluble the medicament, the greater the speed with which it will enter the circulation. Two solutions belonging to the same group of chemical compounds may be utterly different in their action because of their physical state, as, for example, the volatile hydrocarbon pental, which is absorbed with great rapidity, and the non-volatile paraffin, which, although it belongs to the hydrocarbons, is entirely without physiological effect.

Recent studies show that alcoholic solutions of drugs are more rapidly absorbed than are watery solutions or those made with glycerin or milk.

DURATION OF ACTION OF DRUGS.

The duration of the action of drugs depends partly upon their rapidity of absorption, but chiefly upon the rapidity or slowness of their decomposition or destruction in the body and their elimination from it. Thus, volatile substances, such as ether, chloroform, and nitrite of amyl, act only for a short time and are quickly eliminated; whereas bromide of potassium and digitalis continue active during many hours, and are slowly eliminated, as in the case of the former, or oxidized, as in that of the latter. Again, if curare is given hypodermically it will cause paralysis, but if taken by the stomach in moderate amount it will be eliminated by the kidneys as rapidly as it is absorbed, and produce no effects if these organs are active.

So, too, if a patient's kidneys are healthy, very large doses of the potassium salts are harmless; but if he suffers from nephritis so that the potash is not rapidly eliminated they become dangerous depressants.

From studying the rapidity of the elimination of a drug we learn how often to order a dose. Thus, digitalis may be given once, twice, or thrice a day, but carbonate of ammonium must be given every two or three hours to maintain its effects.

When the physician is not careful in the use of a potent drug which is eliminated slowly, it may suddenly develop so severe an effect as to cause alarm, owing to its accumulation in the body. This is called "cumulative action."

COMBINATION OF DRUGS FOR JOINT EFFECT.

The study of the physiological action of drugs has aided very greatly in improving our therapeutic measures. Thus, we now know that chloral is a heart-depressant and cannot be used in very full doses, or pushed to produce sleep in persistent insomnia, without grave danger; whereas morphine, which also produces sleep but does not depress the heart, but does depress the respiration, can be combined with it, and the two acting together, each in small dose, produce a heavy sleep, although so little chloral is present that the heart is safe, and so small an amount of morphine is used that the respiration does not suffer.

Another example of this is found in certain purgative pills in which the purgative agent is assisted by belladonna and nux vomica, the first of which relaxes muscular spasm, while the second acts as a tonic to the alimentary tract, the drugs combining to accomplish one result.

Skill in the combination of drugs, not only for increased physiological effect, but also for the purpose of making their administration pleasant to the taste, has much more to do with professional success than is generally supposed. This is particularly so in regard to children, for parents dislike forcing their children to take doses which they themselves regard as unpleasant, and they are ever ready to believe that as long as a medicine tastes good it is better than one which tastes otherwise.

The medical practitioner who prescribes never so wisely and appropriately for a patient, but who is utterly regardless as to his combinations of drugs so far as taste is concerned, will sooner or later see a more ignorant man take from him that practice which his greater wisdom entitles him to, but which is driven from him by his own errors in this matter.

While in some cases there is no alternative but to give an unpleasant dose, in others a little thought and care will often avoid offending the taste of the patient.

STRENGTH AND RELIABILITY OF DRUGS.

If a census could be made of those who die annually from the use of drugs which are impure or useless from weakness, the writer believes that a most alarming array of figures would be presented. For many years this was unavoidable to a great degree, either because our knowledge of the active principles of drugs and the methods of isolating them was deficient, or because the time consumed in their transportation by sailing vessels or on the backs of natives from the countries in which the natural products yielding the drugs were obtained, permitted deterioration to take place. At present these difficulties have been largely overcome. The trained pharmacist is taught how to make an assay for active principles in most of the valuable alkaloidal drugs, and every physician should make careful investigation into the quality of all preparations which he employs. As an illustration of this matter the following facts are of interest. An intimate friend of the writer bought from five of the leading druggists of Philadelphia six ounces of tincture of nux vomica which were stated to have been made according to the directions of the United States Pharmacopœia. That made by perhaps the leading druggist of the five contained twice as much strychnine and brucine as it should, and had twice as much solid residue; or, in other words, a physician prescribing this tincture in full dose would probably have poisoned his patient and reported the case as one of unusual susceptibility to drugs! On the other hand, the author has seen a tincture of nux vomica which contained only a trace of alkaloid, but had much inert solid residue. In neither instance was the druggist dishonest intentionally, but one had used a crude drug which was unusually rich in alkaloids, while the other had purchased nux vomica beans which, by reason of immaturity, bad surroundings, or exposure to weather, were very poor in active principles. Such an uncertainty as to the strength of this particular product is now prevented by the directions of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, but the illustration as to many other drugs still holds good. All these disadvantages may be avoided if physicians will insist that the druggists who dispense the drugs they order shall either themselves prepare assayed products, or purchase such products from any one of the large manufacturing chemists who put assayed goods on the market. When this is impossible, the physician should employ the alkaloids in pill form, or, if solutions are desirable, the alkaloid may be added to alcohol or water and given by drops, as is the case with any ordinary tincture. Digitalis, veratrum viride, and ergot are practically the only drugs of importance of which an assay cannot be made; in the first and third the action of the drug does not depend upon a single active principle, but upon a number difficult of assay, and in the second the relative proportions of jervine and protoveratrine cannot well be estimated. All drugs should be physiologically tested when their chemical assay is impossible. Not long since several thousand pounds of ergot were found to be worthless on being tested physiologically by one firm; but it was put upon the market nevertheless, for certain manufacturers do not employ this method of examination. Constant uncertainty as to the strength of a drug is a dangerous element when dealing with patients who are desperately ill; and in many cases failure and discouragement will both be avoided if the physician will see to it that the drugs which he administers are capable of doing what he requires of them. A poor drug to the physician is worse than a poor knife to the surgeon; for the failure in the one case is unknown, while in the other it can be carefully watched and guarded.

IDIOSYNCRASY.

This is one of the most interesting features of the study of the action of drugs. It is a frequent cause of disappointment to both patient and physician, and an equally frequent cause of excessive action from what the medical attendant has thought to be a moderate dose. No rule can be laid down for the discovery of idiosyncrasy in a given case, except that females, particularly of the hysterical type, are more subject to it than are males, although certain men often present marked evidences of this tendency. No better illustration of idiosyncrasy can be adduced than the case which here follows, nor than that of a friend of the author who cannot eat a strawberry without suffering from a violent attack of hives.

The first case is that of a woman of thirty years, suffering from a severe headache, who received an eighth of a grain of the hydrochloride of pilocarpine, hypodermically, every twenty minutes, until nearly three-fourths of a grain was taken, without any evidence of its action either in salivary flow or sweat. But the tolerance of drugs did not stop here. Twenty drops of tincture of cannabis indica every four hours failing to relieve the pain, half-grain pills of the solid extract were ordered, two of which commonly affect a grown man most markedly. The extract had been proved to be active to other patients. In order to avoid any failure in absorption the pills were each cut in half before they were given, and forthwith administered, one every three hours, without any effect after ten had been taken. Twenty more of the pills from the same manufacturers, but from a different retailer, were now given, one every hour with the exception of a few irregularities in administration during the night, the entire twenty being swallowed between four o'clock one afternoon and two o'clock the next afternoon. The thirty pills (fifteen grains) were taken in less than forty-eight hours without producing a single physiological sign of the slightest character. That the doses were really swallowed would seem to be undoubted, for their administration was carried out by a trained attendant, and their black color forbade their expulsion from the mouth on the bed without attracting attention. The hypodermic injections were given by the author, and, as the solution was used as fast as it was made, the patient must certainly have received all of the pilocarpine. As there was daily an afternoon rise of temperature amounting to several degrees, quinine bisulphate was ordered in the dose of fifteen grains, to be given after six powders of one-sixth of a grain of calomel had been taken; this not only failed to control the fever, but also produced no buzzing in the ears. The writer was now inclined to consider all the symptoms as hysterical, even including the evening rise of temperature. Twenty-four hours after the last dose of cannabis indica the attendant gave the patient, without orders, no less than sixty grains of antipyrine in sixteen hours without any physiological symptoms, and, under orders, she took from forty to fifty grains of bisulphate of quinine every day for three days without any signs of cinchonism.

Wide experience has taught us, however, that several conditions act fairly constantly in regard to some idiosyncrasies. Certain diseased conditions—such as peritonitis or pain—allow large doses of opium to be given, and in lead poisoning and paralysis patients may require enormous doses of active purgatives without moving the bowels.

The *climate* in which the patient lives, or has been accustomed to live, renders him more or less susceptible to certain remedies. Thus the East Indian runs amuck after eating hasheesh or cannabis indica, or the Chinaman goes into a delightful dreamland from smoking opium, whereas the Anglo-Saxon experiences no such agreeable sensation, as a general rule. Southerners generally require larger doses of purgatives than Northerners, often because their livers are not so active.

The *temperament* of an individual is also a highly important matter to be considered. It is a notorious fact that phlegmatic dark-skinned individuals usually yield to drugs less readily than blondes and nervous persons, more especially in respect to the drugs which act on the nervous system. Nervous light-haired women stand belladonna very badly as a general rule, while children will take large doses often without discomfort. Opium is usually badly borne by children.

Habit is another important factor governing idiosyncrasy. We all know how rapidly one becomes accustomed to tobacco and how morphine *habitues* take enormous amounts of their favorite drug without effect.

INDICATIONS, CONTRAINDICATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS.

The indication for a drug is any symptom or condition, or series of symptoms or conditions, which we know the drug will relieve without causing at the same time an evil effect to be felt by other parts of the body. A contraindication is any coëxisting state or tendency which will be made so much worse by the drug as to forbid its use. Thus, one might be tempted to give quinine in meningitis for the fever, yet this would be bad therapeutics, since quinine is contraindicated because it will increase the meningeal congestion.

Abortifacients form a class of drugs which, as such, ought never to be employed. If pregnancy is to be interfered with, the interruption should be produced by instrumental means, and then only after consultation with another practitioner to get his views and protect one's self from possible legal difficulties.

Alteratives are indicated where cell-growth is active to excess, but contraindicated where tissue break-down is present, or when there exists a tendency thereto.

Anæsthetics are used to abolish sensation. They are either local or general. Many of the local anæsthetics produce loss of sensation through benumbing the parts by the cold they produce. Cocaine is an example of a local anæsthetic which causes anæsthesia by a direct paralyzant action on the peripheral sensory nerves. The general anæsthetics are taken by inhalation and act upon the higher centres in the brain.

Anaphrodisiacs are used to diminish sexual desire.

Aphrodisiacs are used to increase sexual desire and power.

Antacids are employed in cases in which, as a result of morbid processes, lactic and butyric acids, or even hydrochloric acid, are found in abnormal quantities in the stomach.

Anthelmintics are used for the purpose of removing intestinal worms.

Antiarthritics is the name given those drugs which are employed for the purpose of relieving inflammations occurring in joints, whether these be in an acute or chronic condition of disease.

Antihydrotics are used to prevent excessive sweating, either local or general. Camphoric acid is probably the best general antihydrotic.

Antiperiodics is a term applied to drugs or remedies employed for the prevention or cure of malarial poisoning. They are so named because they tend to diminish or arrest the periodicity of the attacks, which periodicity is a characteristic of such diseases.

Antiphlogistics are employed to prevent the progress of inflammatory processes. They are nearly all contraindicated in the presence of tissues possessing impaired vitality through previous conditions of disease.

Astringents are employed for the purpose of contracting or con-

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stringing tissues. They act either by coagulation of albumin, by percipitating albumin, or by making the tissues more dense by concentration. Theoretically, all astringents should be non-irritating, but practically they possess irritant properties, and are, in consequence, contraindicated in the presence of very acute inflammations as a rule. Three of the mineral astringents, however, possess marked sedative properties in addition to their astringent power, and can therefore be used freely in acute inflammation when locally applied. They are nitrate of silver, subacetate or acetate of lead, and the subcarbonate or subnitrate of bismuth.

Bitters are designed to increase the activity of the mucous membrane of the gastro-intestinal canal by increasing its tone. They may be divided into simple bitters and complex bitters. The first depend upon their bitterness solely for their activity; the second class is well represented by quinine and strychnine, both of which are exceedingly bitter, but, in addition to their local effect on the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, act as stimulants to other portions of the organism. A good example of a simple bitter is columbo. Many bitters contain so much tannic acid that they are not generally useful, and for this reason very few can be used with preparations of iron, since a tannate of iron would be formed.

Cardiac sedatives decrease the force of the heart, and, as a class, the amount of blood expelled at each beat of the ventricles. They are indicated in arterial excitement and contraindicated in arterial depression.

Cardiac stimulants increase the force of the heart, thereby increasing the quantity of blood expelled from the ventricles. Their effect may be accomplished by an increase in the rapidity of the beats or by a greater output of blood at each contraction, the diastole being sufficiently prolonged to admit of the ventricles being well filled. They are contraindicated in the presence of arterial excitement, and indicated in arterial depression.

Carminatives are given for the purpose of expelling flatus, particularly if there is reason to believe that the "wind" has accumulated because of intestinal torpidity. Many of the carminatives are necessarily possessed of irritant properties, and are therefore contraindicated in the presence of flatulence due to intestinal atony arising from inflammation. The best carminative is spiritus ætheris compositus, or Hoffmann's Anodyne.

Cathartics.—These are drugs employed when a positive and decided action of the bowels is desired. They occupy a position between the purges and the drastics. (See Purges and Drastics.) A good example of a cathartic is senna when given in full dose.

Cholagogues are used to exert a stimulant influence over the flow of bile. Nitrohydrochloric acid and mercury bichloride are perhaps the best types of pure cholagogues, while podophyllum and calomel represent the class of cholagogues which increase intestinal peristalsis in addition to stimulating the flow of bile. Cholagogues are, as a rule, contraindicated in the presence of acute inflammation of the gall-bladder or liver.

Counterirritants are used to produce irritation at a spot distant from a painful or inflamed area, in order to relieve the diseased parts by reflex action exerted through the nervous system upon the painful nerve or disordered capillary network.

Demulcents are used to protect from irritation any exposed parts of the body.

Diaphoretics produce an increased secretion from the sweat-glands. They may be considered as internal and external. The internal are represented by pilocarpine, which stimulates the sweat-glands themselves; the external are represented by the Turkish and Russian baths which, by increasing bodily heat and dilating bloodvessels, cause a profuse sweat.

Diuretics are used to increase the flow of urine from the kidneys. They act by stimulating the renal epithelium to greater activity, thereby increasing the excretion of both the watery and solid constituents of the urine; or they simply increase the watery constituents by increased blood-pressure in the kidney.

It is to be remembered that the vegetable salts of potassium and the lithium salts increase the solids in the urine, not by stimulating the secreting epithelium of the kidney, but by uniting with insoluble material in the system, forming soluble compounds which are then readily eliminated. (See Eliminators.) They are indicated in conditions of renal inactivity due either to functional or organic causes. Irritating diuretics, such as cantharides, for example, are contraindicated in acute nephritis. Such a diuretic is only to be used where the kidneys are inactive through atony or prolonged chronic or subacute disease.

Eliminators are drugs which, by forming soluble compounds with insoluble substances in the body, render them capable of being excreted by the excretory organs, such as the skin, kidneys, and bowels.

Emetics are used to produce vomiting. They act centrally when, as is the case with apomorphine, they stimulate the vomiting centre; peripherally when they irritate the walls of the stomach. They are indicated when we wish to unload the stomach of undesirable materials, or when we desire to cause an increased flow of bile from the gall-bladder, which is accomplished by the pressure exerted upon this viscus when the abdominal walls and diaphragm contract in retching.

When the ducts are mechanically obstructed by a gallstone emetics are dangerous, as they may cause rupture of the gall-bladder.

Sometimes we are able by the use of emetics to rid the lungs and stomach of mucus in bronchitis or gastric catarrh.

The contraindications to emetics are cerebral congestion or meningitis, gastritis, gastric ulcer, advanced pregnancy, and hernia.

Emmenagogues are used to produce or increase the menstrual flow. They are of two classes—direct and indirect. The direct are most of them irritants, and are seldom of much value; the indirect are used to overcome the morbid condition underlying the menstrual disorder, and are therefore more rational. Thus iron and arsenic may be used with beneficial result in amenorrhœa due to anæmia.

Expectorants are employed when it is desirable to promote secretion or to get rid of secretion in the bronchial tubes. Thus, in the early stages of an acute bronchitis the mucous membrane is hyperæmic and swollen, but dry and irritable. Ipecac and citrate of potassium form at this time a sedative expectorant mixture, which, while allaying irritation, promotes secretion and so relieves the engorged area. On the other hand, after the acute stage is passed, there may be so much atony of the mucous glands that the secretion is either too scanty or too viscid to be coughed up. Stimulant expectorants, such as chloride of ammonium, eucalyptus, and terebene, are now to be employed. These latter drugs are contraindicated in the acute inflammatory stage of the disease, as they would simply stimulate the mucous membrane to greater irritation.

Hypnotics are used to produce sleep. They may be divided into those which produce sleep and relieve pain, and those which have no analgesic power. The latter are therefore not to be employed in sleeplessness due to pain, and the former are contraindicated when pain is absent. Thus, hydrated chloral produces sleep, if it be ordinary functional insomnia; but if the sleeplessness is due to pain, opium is the drug to be employed. Medinal or veronal sodium, in ordinary doses, is the purest hypnotic that we have.

Mydriatics produce dilatation of the pupil, or mydriasis. Conditions of the eye associated with increased intraocular tension are contraindications to mydriatics, as a rule.

Myotics cause contraction of the pupil or myosis. They are best represented by eserine.

Nervous sedatives are indicated and contraindicated in a reverse manner to nervous stimulants.

Nervous stimulants are contraindicated in nervous excitement, and indicated in nervous depression.

Oxytoxics increase the expulsive power of the uterine muscle.

Revulsives are used to produce increased activity of the general system or parts thereof through reflex influences—that is, they cause a determination of blood to one part, thereby relieving an engorged area. Thus, in cerebral congestion or effusion a vigorous purgative or cathartic may give relief by exercising a derivative effect. Revulsives are closely allied to counterirritants.

Roborants are devoted to the repair and building up of tissues in the body, and comprise both food and drugs. Roborant treatment also includes hygienic surroundings, fresh air, light and healthful employment.

Tonics are used to increase vital activity. They are indicated in local or general systemic depression and contraindicated in cases of inflammation or excitation with excessive functional activity. (See Bitters.)

Vasomotor depressants decrease arterial pressure by an action on the vasomotor nervous system rather than by an action on the heart. They act by relaxing the bloodvessels.

Vasomotor stimulants increase arterial pressure by an action on the vasomotor system, thereby producing contraction of the bloodvessels.

CLASSIFICATION OF DRUGS.

In order that the student may gain a definite idea as to the various actions of different remedies the following list of drugs is appended, which is of necessity somewhat arbitrary and is not intended to be exhaustive, for many remedies might be placed in several classes. The endeavor has been made to place the best or most powerful drug of each class first in the list. It is to be remembered that a strict physiological classification is impossible.

I. ALTERATIVES.

1. Mercury.
2. The iodides of potassium and sodium.
3. Iodine.
4. Iodoform.
5. Iodol.
6. Arsenic.
7. Cod-liver oil.
8. Colchicum.
9. Ichthyol.
10. Taraxacum.
11. Mezereum.

II. ANÆSTHETICS.

1. Ether.
2. Nitrous oxide gas.
3. Chloroform.
4. Cocaine.
5. Eucaine.
6. Bromide of ethyl.
7. Chloride of ethyl and of methyl.
8. Pental.
9. Bromoform.
10. Phenol.
11. Antipyrine.
12. Menthol.

III. ANTACIDS.

1. Ammonia.
2. Sodium and its salts.
3. Liquor potassii hydroxidi.
4. Magnesia.
5. Lime.

IV. ANTHELMINTICS.

Those that are used against the round-worm are—

1. Santonica.
2. Spigelia.
3. Chenopodium.
4. Azedarach.
5. Santoninate of sodium.

Those used against the tape-worm are—

1. Pelletierine.
2. Aspidium.
3. Pepo.
4. Pomegranate.
5. Brayera.
6. Kamala.
7. Turpentine.
8. Chloroform.

Those used against the seat worm, or Oxyuris vermicularis, are—

1. Quassia.
2. Turpentine.
3. Tannic acid.
4. Sodium chloride.
5. Vinegar.

V. ANTISEPTICS. (See also Disinfectants.)

1. Corrosive sublimate in weak solutions.
2. Phenol (carbolic acid.)
3. Peroxide of hydrogen.
4. Creolin.
5. Lysol.
6. Boric acid.
7. Permanganate of potassium.
8. Salicylic acid.
9. Sulphate of iron.

VI. ANTIPERIODICS or ANTIMALARIALS

1. Cinchona.
2. Eucalyptus.
3. Warburg's tincture,
4. Arsenic.
5. Methylthionine hydrochloride (methylene blue.)

VII. Antipyretics.

1. Antipyrine.
2. Acetanilide or antifebrin.
3. Acetphenetidin (phenacetin.)
4. Guaiacol.
5. Phenocoll.
6. Quinine.
7. Salicylic acid.
8. Phenol (carbolic acid).

VIII. Antispasmodics.

1. Amyl nitrite.
2. Hydrated chloral.
3. Bromides.
4. Opium.
5. Belladonna.
6. Camphor.
7. Hoffmann's anodyne.
8. Asafœtida.
9. Musk.
10. Valerian.
11. Monobromated camphor.
12. Amber.
13. Cimicifuga.
14. Hops.

IX. Astringents.

Vegetable:

1. Tannic acid.
2. Hæmatoxylon.
3. Kino.
4. Gambir.
5. Rhatany or krameria.
6. Rhus glabra.
7. Geranium.
8. White oak.
9. Black oak.
10. Gallic acid.
11. Rosa centifolia.
12. Rosa gallica.

All of these depend chiefly upon tannic acid for their active principle.

Mineral:

1. Sulphuric acid.
2. Alum.
3. Lead.
4. Nitrate of silver.
5. Nitric acid.
6. Sulphate of copper.
7. Bismuth.
8. Sulphate of zinc.

X. Cardiac Sedatives.

1. Aconite.
2. Veratrum.
3. Antimony.
4. Hydrocyanic acid.
5. Veratrine.

XI. Cardiac Stimulants.

1. Digitalis.
2. Strophanthus.
3. Ammonia.
4. Ether.
5. Alcohol.
6. Caffeine.
7. Nux vomica.
8. Ignatia.
9. Adonis vernalis.
10. Convallaria majalis.
11. Sparteine.
12. Amyl nitrite (momentarily).
13. Opium.

XII. Counter-irritants.

Those counter-irritants that blister are called epispastics. They are—

1. Cantharides.
2. Thapsia.
3. Ammonia or chloroform when under a watch-glass.

Those that redden or produce local hyperæmia of the skin are—

1. Mustard.
2. Capsicum.
3. Turpentine.
4. Ammonia.
5. Chloroform.
6. Burgundy pitch.
7. Canada pitch.
8. Most of the spices.

Under the name of Escharotics are grouped a number of substances capable of acting as destructive agents upon the soft tissues of the body. They are—

1. Chromium trioxide (chromic acid).
2. Nitric acid.
3. Sulphuric acid.
4. Nitrate of mercury (solution).
5. Bromine.
6. Potassium hydroxide.
7. Sodium hydroxide.
8. Burnt alum.
9. Arsenic trioxide.
10. Chloride of zinc.
11. Vienna paste.
12. Canquoin's paste.

XIII. Diaphoretics.

The only ones that we know as direct stimulants to the glands are—

1. Pilocarpus or jaborandi.
2. Warburg's tincture.

The others are—

3. Hot dry and hot moist baths.
4. Dover's powder.
5. Alcohol (particularly when hot).
6. Nitrous ether.

XIV. Digestants.

1. Pancreatin.
2. Pepsin.
3. Hydrochloric acid.
4. Diastase.
5. Papain.

XV. Disinfectants.

1. Corrosive sublimate.
2. Chlorine or chlorinated lime.
3. Formaldehyde.
4. Phenol.
5. Chloride of zinc.

XVI. Diuretics.

Those that increase both the solids and liquid constituents are probably—

1. Caffeine.
2. Squill.
3. Cantharides.
4. Buchu.
5. Vegetable salts of potassium.
6. Lithium.
7. Juniper.
8. Turpentine.
9. Uva ursi.
10. Chimaphila.
11. Cubebs.
12. Pareira brava.

Those which increase the watery portion of the urine without increasing the solids proportionately are—

1. Digitalis.
2. Strophanthus.
3. Apocynum.
4. The Nitrites.

XVII. Eliminatives.

1. The iodides.
2. The salicylates.
3. The vegetable salts of potassium and the purgatives.
4. The lithium salts.
5. Jaborandi.
6. Colchicum (probably).

XVIII. Emmenagogues.

The direct emmenagogues are—

1. Apiol.
2. Dioxide of manganese.
3. Permanganate of potassium.
4. Cantharides.
5. Aloes.
6. Myrrh.
7. Rue.
8. Savine.
9. Tansy.
10. Pennyroyal.
11. Guaiac.

The indirect are—

1. Iron.
2. Arsenic.
3. Copper.
4. Tonics in general.

XIX. Emetics.

The direct are represented by—

1. Apomorphine.
2. Ipecac (which is both centric and peripheral).
3. Tartar emetic (which is both centric and peripheral).

The peripheral are—

1. Sulphate of zinc.
2. Mustard.
3. Alum.
4. Sulphate of copper.
5. Turpeth mineral.

XX. Expectorants.

Sedatives:

1. Citrate or acetate of potassium.
2. Ipecac.
3. Antimony.
4. Lobelia.

Those which act as stimulating expectorants are—

1. Ammonium chloride.
2. Apomorphine.
3. Creosote.
4. Eucalyptus.
5. Tar.
6. Terebene.
7. Terpine hydrate.
8. Oil of sandal-wood.
9. Sulphur.
10. Grindelia robusta.
11. Garlic.
12. Squill.

Besides these we have nux vomica, which increases expectoration by stimulating the nervous system to coughing, and thus expels the mucus. Opium and the bromides depress the nervous system and allay cough, and so decrease expectoration.

XXI. Hypnotics.

1. Veronal sodium or medinal.
2. Veronal.
3. Sulphonethylmethane (trional).
4. Sulphonmethane (sulphonal).
5. Chloral hydrate.
6. Bromides of potassium, sodium, etc.
7. Opium.
8. Tetronal.
9. Paraldehyde.
10. Chloralose.
11. Chloralformamide (chloralamide).
12. Hypnal.
13. Hyoscine (in mania).
14. Duboisine (in mania).
15. Cannabis indica (in large dose).

XXII. Nervous Sedatives.

1. Hydrated chloral.
2. Opium (in full doses).
3. The bromides and hydrobromic acid.
4. Chloroform.
5. Amyl nitrite.
6. Nitrites of potassium and sodium and nitroglycerin.
7. Ether.
8. Bromide of ethyl.
9. Nitrous oxide.
10. Bromoform.
11. Belladonna.
12. Antipyrine.
13. Acetanilide.
14. Acetphenetidin (phenacetin).
15. Calabar bean.
16. Hydrocyanic acid.
17. Lobelia.
18. Conium.
19. Cannabis indica.
20. Sulphonmethane (sulphonal).
21. Croton chloral.
22. Paraldehyde.
23. Camphor.
24. Monobromated camphor.
25. Asafœtida.
26. Amber.
27. Hoffmann's anodyne.
28. Cimicifuga.

29. Musk.
30. Valerian.
31. Humulus.
32. Castor.
33. Hypnal.

XXIII. NERVOUS STIMULANTS.

1. Nux vomica.
2. Ignatia.
3. Coca.
4. Kola.
5. Caffeine.

XXIV. OXYTOCICS.

1. Pituitrin.
2. Ergot.
3. Cotton-root.
4. Ustilago maydis.

And indirect when in labor.

1. Quinine.
2. Kola.

XXV. PURGATIVES.

Laxatives:

1. Rhamnus purshiana (cascara sagrada).
2. Aloes.
3. Phenolphthalin.
4. Sulphur.
5. Rhubarb.
6. Frangula.
7. Cassia fistula.
8. Euonymus.
9. Magnesium oxide (magnesia).
10. Manna.
11. Fruits.

Cathartics (mineral):

1. Magnesium sulphate.
2. Magnesium citrate.
3. Sodium phosphate.
4. Potassium and sodium tartrate.
5. Sodium sulphate.
6. Mercury.

Cathartics (vegetable):

1. Castor oil.
2. Senna. 6
3. Podophyllin.

Cathartics (hydragogue):

1. Elaterium.
2. Jalap.
3. Colocynth.
4. Croton oil.
5. Gamboge.
6. Scammony.
7. The saline purgatives, if concentrated solutions are used.

XXVI. TONICS.

1. Cinchona.
2. Nux vomica.
3. Calumba.
4. Arsenic.
5. Phosphorus.
6. Mercury (in minute doses).
7. Copper.
8. Iron.
9. Hydrochloric acid.
10. Nitro-hydrochloric acid.
11. Nitric acid.
12. Phosphoric acid.
13. Condurango.
14. The vegetable bitters in general.

XXVII. VASOMOTOR DEPRESSANTS.

1. Amyl nitrite.
2. Nitroglycerin and other nitrites.
3. Veratrum.
4. Antimony.
5. Aconite.
6. Alcohol (in excessive doses).
7. Jaborandi.

XXVIII. VASOMOTOR STIMULANTS.

1. Belladonna.
2. Pituitrin.
3. Suprarenal gland.
4. Digitalis.
5. Nux vomica.
6. Ergot.
7. Caffeine.
8. Convallaria.

INCOMPATIBILITY.

One of the uses of a knowledge of chemistry and pharmacy to a practitioner of medicine is the avoidance of what is known as an "incompatibility," or the placing in a prescription of two or more substances which will undergo chemical interchanges, decompositions, precipitations, or cause the formation of explosive mixtures. It is impossible in this book to detail all the incompatibilities, and only the most dangerous and common possibilities of error can be considered:

1st. An acid should never be combined with an alkali.

2d. A strong acid should not be added in any quantity to a tincture. The following prescription is an illustration of this:

℞—Potassii iodidi . . . . ʒij.
Acidi nitro-hydrochlorici . . . . fʒj.
Tincturæ cinchonæ compositæ . . . . q. s. f℥iij.—M.
S.—Use as directed: a teaspoonful.

In this ridiculous mixture the acid is incompatible with the iodide of potassium, forming a chloride and setting free iodine, and would also change part of the alcohol in the tincture into an ether.

3d. Alkalies and neutral bases should not be combined with the alkaloidal salts.

℞—Strychninæ sulphatis	gr. j.
Potassii iodidi	ʒij.
Syrupi sarsaparillæ compositi	fʒiij.—M.

S.—Teaspoonful t. i. d.

In this prescription the strychnine would be precipitated by the potassium salt, and the patient would get nearly all the strychnine in the last dose.

4th. Potassium chlorate should not be ordered to be rubbed up with tannic acid nor any other organic substance capable of oxidation, as it will explode. Permanganate of potassium is subject to the same rule.

5th. Chlorate of potassium and ammonium chloride when mixed together may ignite.

6th. Iron is incompatible with tannic acid, as it forms a tannate of iron, or ink. As all the vegetable astringents contain tannic acid, they should none of them be used with iron except columbo and quassia.

7th. Tannic acid should never be added to solutions of alkaloids.

8th. Gum arabic is not to be added to solutions of iron, lead, or the mineral acids.

9th. Alcoholic solutions of camphor and similar resinous substances are incompatible with water.

10th. Most fluidextracts are incompatible with water, as the addition of water will precipitate them.

11th. All salts not acid but alkaline in reaction are decomposed by acids.

12th. All salts which are acid are decomposed by alkalies.

13th. All vegetable acid salts are altered by mineral acids and are decomposed by alkalies.

14th. Iodine and the iodides should not be given with alkaloids.

15th. Corrosive sublimate, the salts of lead, iodide of potassium, and nitrate of silver should always be prescribed alone, except in the following instances:

(*a*) Corrosive sublimate may be given with potassium iodide, since it will throw down a precipitate which redissolves and forms a double salt.

(*b*) Nitrate of silver may be used with extract of opium or hyoscyamus.

16th. Syrup of squills should not be given with the carbonate of ammonium, as it contains acetic acid. Chloride of ammonium is not incompatible with it.

17th. Cherry-laurel water should not be prescribed with morphine, as it may form the poisonous cyanide of morphine.

18th. Chloral and cyanide of potassium should never be placed in the same prescription, as they will decompose each other, setting free hydrocyanic acid.

19th. Cocaine and borax when added together form an insoluble borate of cocaine. Boric acid and cocaine do not result in this formation.

20th. Calomel and antipyrine are incompatible, as are also sweet spirit of nitre and antipyrine.

21st. Waters cannot be used in preparing saturated solutions of drugs, as they are already loaded with the volatile substance.

22d. Pepsin and pancreatin should not be used together, since the former can only act in an acid and the latter in an alkaline medium, and the pancreatin is destroyed by the acid gastric digestive process. Further, one ferment may neutralize the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DIETETIC TREATMENT.

Many physicians fail to pay proper attention to the regulation of the diet when treating those who are ill or "out of sorts." As a matter of fact, the administration of medicine often fails to produce good results simply because the patient, by persisting in the use of improper food and drink, is perpetuating the difficulty of which he is trying to get rid. There is scarcely a case in which some regulation or alteration of the diet will not be of advantage to the sick man. (See Foods for the Sick.) Further than this, failure to give directions as to diet is apt to give the patient the idea that the physician is careless, whereas care in this respect will greatly enhance his estimate of the physician's ability to attend to important details of the case.

PRESCRIPTION WRITING.

When a physician directs a patient how to regulate his diet, what exercise he is to take, and how many hours a day are to be devoted to recreation and work, he prescribes for him quite as much as when he writes a prescription calling for one or more drugs which are to be dispensed by the druggist and swallowed by the individual who is ailing. Nevertheless, the word "prescription" is usually applied to the piece of paper on which is written the physician's order to the druggist.

In writing prescriptions physicians usually employ Latin terms. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, it is a custom which has been followed since the time when medical science was in its infancy, and medical men were wont to write what they had to say in Latin. Secondly, the botanical names of plants are usually given in Latin: first, because scientific men give them their names, and, second, because not infrequently the English name for a plant in one part of a country has an entirely different application in another. Thus, nearly every State has a drug called "Snake-root," yet in each instance a different plant may be so designated. Again, it is often advisable that a patient be kept in ignorance of the character of the drug which he is taking, lest he attempt to use it without a physician's advice on another occasion, and thereby do himself injury. Thus the physician might wish to give a patient a dose of coca as a powerful nervous stimulant, yet would fear that it might be taken without advice later, and do harm. By using the word "Erythroxylon" the druggist knows what to dispense, but the patient does not recognize the term used and fails to remember it.

All prescriptions should be written on sheets of paper on which are printed the physician's name, address, and office hours. This information is obviously necessary, and particularly is it useful to the druggist, who may wish to communicate with the physician in case he thinks that a poisonous dose has been ordered by mistake. The name and address of the patient should be written on the prescription-blank, so that the druggist may know where the medicine is to be sent when it is prepared. The prescription is to be accurately dated.

The symbol or mark placed on a prescription-blank after writing the name of the patient and his address is "℞," which stands for "Recipe," which is the second person singular of the imperative present of the Latin verb "Recipio," meaning "I take." Recipe or ℞, therefore, says to the druggist "Take thou" of whatever substances the physician desires. As he is to take a given quantity of his stock and place it in the mixture, the name of the drug is put in the partitive genitive case. When, however, a pill or other finished or complete product is ordered, so that not part of the stock, but the whole article is desired, the name of the medicine is placed in the accusative case, since it is the object of the verb.

The nouns or names of drugs belong to one of the five Latin declensions, and are most of them declinable. Those of the first declension end in the letter "a" in the nominative singular, and in "æ" in the genitive singular, or "arum" in the genitive plural, except in the case of the word aloe, the genitive singular of which is aloes. Thus *aqua* is the nominative, *aquæ* is the genitive singular, and *aquarum* is the genitive plural.

The nouns of the second declension end either in "us" if masculine, or "um" if neuter. Their genitive singular ends in "i" and the genitive plural in "orum." There are several nouns of this declension which end in "on," like "hæmatoxylon," which also end in "i" in the genitive singular. Thus we find that *Syrupus* is the nominative, *Syrupi* the genitive singular, and *Syruporum* the genitive plural.

In the third declension the nouns end in a, e, i, o, y, c, l, m, r, s, t, and x. The genitive singular ends in "is" and the genitive plural in "um". Thus, *Æther* in the genitive is *Ætheris,* and the genitive plural *Ætherum*. When the noun ends in "s" the genitive takes a "t" before the "is." Thus *boras* is the nominative singular, *boratis* the genitive singular, and *boratum* the genitive plural.

In the forth declension the masculine nouns end in "us," and the neuter nouns in "u." The genitive singular of the masculine noun ends, as does the nominative, in "us," and the neuter noun like the nominative ends in "u," while the genitive plural ends in "um." Thus, *Spiritus*, of which the nominative singular ends in "us," is *spiritus*, in the genitive singular, and *spirituum* in the genitive plural.

In the fifth declension the nominative singular ends in "es," the genitive singular in "i," and the genitive plural in "rum." Thus *Res* has as its genitive singular *rei*, and as its genitive plural *rerum*.

Adjectives used to qualify nouns agree with them in gender, number, and case.

After the ingredients and their quantities have been signified the physician expresses his wishes further, and writes the word "Misce," "mix," the ingredients. If the prescription is put up in fluid form, he next writes the *signatura*, and writes the word *Signa*, usually abbreviated by *Sig.*, which tells the druggist to write the directions, which follow in English, on the label of the bottle.

If the prescription consists in a powder and is to be put up in papers, after the word *Misce*, or the letter "M." which stands for *emisc*, the physician adds *et divide in chartulas No. xx.*—that is, divide into twenty small papers or powders. If pills are desired, he writes *M. fiant* (often written "ft.") *pilulæ No. xx.*—that is, make into 20 pills.

Or *fiat unguentum*, let an ointment be made.

Or the imperative may be used by the employment of the word *fac*, as *fac suppositorias numero* v.—that is, "Make thou 5 suppositories."

If capsules are desired, the druggist is directed to mix the ingredients, and the physician adds *et pone in capsulas No. xx.*—that is, mix and put into 20 capsules.

A prescription is often composed of a *basis* or the drug that is most important, an *adjuvant* or the drug to aid the basis, a *corrective* to overcome some effect which is undesirable, and a *vehicle* to give bulk and to carry the active substances into the body. After the name of the vehicle, which is also designed to bring up the mixture to an even quantity, we add the words *quantum sufficit ad* (a sufficient quantity to), usually abbreviated to "q. s. ad," to make the number of ounces desired.

A complete prescription may therefore be written as follows :

For Mr. John Jones, 111 Bank Street.
October 31, 1907.

℞—Bismuthi subnitratis	**gr. xl.**
Creosoti	**♏x.**

Misce et pone in capsulas No. xx.
Signa.—Take one after each meal.

Or

℞—Acidi sulphurici aromatici . . . . fʒij.
Fluidextracti hæmatoxyli . . . . fʒiv.
Spiritus chloroformi . . . . f℥j.
Syrupi zingiberis . . . . q. s. ad f℥iij.
Misce.
Signa.—Take 1 dessertspoonful in water every three hours.

In the last prescription the sulphuric acid is the *basis*, the hæmatoxylon and spirit of chloroform are the *adjuvants*, and the syrup of ginger is the *vehicle*.

Latin Word.	Abbreviation.	Translation.
Ad.		To, up to.
Ad lib'itum.	Ad lib.	At pleasure.
Adde.	Add.	Add (thou).
Ana.	A., āā.	Of each.
Aqua bul'liens.	Aq. bull.	Water, boiling.
Aqua destilla'ta.	Aq. dest.	Water, distilled.
Aqua fonta'na, fervens.	Aq. font., ferv.	Water, spring, hot.
Aqua pluvia'lis.	Aq. pluv.	Water, rain.
Aqua'lis.		Pertaining to water.
Bene.		Well.
Bis in dies.	Bis in d.	Twice daily.
Bulliat, bulliant.	Bull.	Let boil.
Cape, capiat.	Cap.	Take. Let him take.
Cap'sula.	Caps.	A capsule.
Cera'tum.	Cerat.	A cerate.
Char'ta (karta).	Chart.	A paper (medicated).
Chartula (kartula).	Chart.	A little paper for a powder.
Cibus.	Cib.	Food.
Cochle'are magnum.	Coch. mag.	A tablespoon.
Cochle'are parvum.	Coch. parv.	A teaspoon.
Cola, colatus.	Col.	Strain. Strained.
Colluto'rium.	Collut.	A mouth-wash.
Collyr'ium.	Collyr.	An eye-wash.
Compos'itus.	Co., Comp.	Compound.
Confec'tio.	Conf.	A confection.
Con'gius.	C.	A gallon.
	C.c.	A cubic centimeter or cubic centimeters.
Cum.		With.
Dilute. Dilu'tus.	Dil.	Dilute (thou), diluted.
Dimid'ius.	Dim.	One-half.
Divida'tur in partes æquales.	D. in p. æq.	Let it be divided into equal parts.
Div'ide.	D., Div.	Divide (thou).
Dividen'dus.	Dividend.	To be divided.
Do'sis.	Dos.	A dose.
Extend'de supra.	Exten. sup.	Spread upon.
Fac. fiat, fiant.	F.	Make, let be made, let them be made.
Fil'trum. Filtra.	Fil.	A filter. Filter (thou).
Gargaris'ma.	Garg.	A gargle.
Grammum. Gramma.	Gm.	A gram, grams.
Gutta, Guttæ.	Gtt.	A drop, drops.
Gutta'tim.	Guttat.	Drop by drop.
Haus'tus.	Haust.	A draught.
Hora.	H., Hor.	An hour.
In dies.	Ind.	Daily.
Lage'na (lajena).		A flask or bottle.
Libra.	℔.	A pound, a Troy pound.
Lo'tio (losheo).		A lotion.
Mag'nus.	Mag.	Large.
Mane primo.	Mane pr.	Very early in the morning.
Mas'sa.	Mass.	A pill-mass.
Mica pa'nis (mika).	Mic. pan.	A crumb of bread.
Misce.	M.	Mix.
Mistu'ra.	Mist.	A mixture.

Latin Word.	Abbreviation.	Translation.
Nox, Nocte maneque.		Night, at night and in the morning.
Numerus, Numero.	No.	A number, in number.
Octarius.	O.	A pint.
Pars.	Par.	A part (governs genitive).
Partes æquales.	P. æ.	Equal parts.
Parvus.	Parv.	Small.
Pediluvium.		A foot-bath.
Pencillium camelinum.	Pencil. cam.	A camels'-hair pencil or brush.
Per fistulam vit-ream.		Through a glass tube.
Phiala.	Phil.	A vial.
Pro re nata.	P. r. n.	According to circumstances, occasionally.
Quantum sufficiat.	Q. s. (followed by genitive).	As much as is necessary.
Quaqua hora.	Q. h.	Every hour.
Saturatus.	Sat.	Saturated.
Scatula.	Scat.	A box.
Secuncia.	Secunc.	An ounce and a half.
Semidrachma.	Semidr.	A half-drachm.
Semissis.	Ss.	A half.
Signa.	S., Sig.	Sign.
Sine.		Without.
Solutio.	Sol.	A solution.
Solve, Solutus.	Solv.	Dissolve, dissolved.
Spiritus.	Spr.	A spirit.
Statim.	Stat.	Immediately.
Talis.	Tal.	Such, or like.
Tere simul.	Ter. sim.	Rub together.
Ter in die.	T. i. d.	Three times a day.
Vehiculum.	Vehic.	A menstruum.
Vitello ovi solutus.	V. o. s.	Dissolved in the yolk of an egg.
Vitellus.	Vit.	The yolk (of an egg).

PART II.

DRUGS.

ACACIA.

Acacia, U. S., *Acaciæ Gummi*, B. P., Gum Arabic or Gum Acacia, is a gummy exudate from the stems and branches of small trees known as *Acacia Senegal*, and other acacias growing in Northern Africa and in Australia. As sold in the stores it consists of roundish tears of various sizes, or broken into angular fragments; whitish or yellowish-white, translucent; very brittle, with a glass-like, sometimes iridescent fracture; nearly inodorous; taste insipid, mucilaginous; insoluble in alcohol; slowly and completely soluble in water, forming an odorless, mucilaginous liquid.

Acacia is devoid of physiological action.

Therapeutics.—Acacia is employed in medicine as a local application to *inflamed and irritated mucous membranes*, particularly of the upper air-passages, and also, when dissolved in water, in the form of a drink when the same conditions exist in the mucous membranes of the alimentary canal and genito-urinary tract. In all these states it is useful as a vehicle for more powerful remedies. Made into a mucilage with flaxseed, to which liquorice may be added, it is largely employed as a drink to loosen a hacking *cough* in children or in adults. The flaxseed should not be boiled, but allowed to stand on a moderately warm part of the "range," and the gum-arabic solution added with a little lemon-juice for flavoring purposes. Acacia is chiefly used in pharmacy for making pills, emulsions, and similar preparations, and is official in the form of the mucilage of acacia (*Mucilago Acaciæ*, U. S. and B. P.) and the syrup of acacia (*Syrupus Acaciæ*, U. S.), the first containing 340 Gm. of acacia, lime-water 330 gm. and water enough to make 1000 Gm., and the second 25 mils. of the mucilage to 75 mils. of simple syrup.

Acacia is incompatible with 60 per cent. alcohol, subacetate of lead, ferric chloride, and borax.

ACETANILID.

Acetanilidum, U. S. and B. P., is the monacetyl derivative [$C_6H_5NH(CH_3.CO)$] of aniline.

It occurs as colorless, shining, micaceous, crystalline laminæ, or a crystalline powder; odorless, having a slightly burning taste, and permanent in the air. It is soluble in 179 parts of water and in 2.5 parts of alcohol at 25° C (77° F.); in 18 parts of boiling water and in 0.4 part of boiling alcohol; also soluble in 12 parts of ether and 5 parts of chloroform at 25° C. (77° F.). It is made by the action of glacial acetic acid upon aniline, forming acetanilid or phenyl-acetamide. The word *antifebrin* is a registered name, and its use should be avoided by the profession, since its employment obliges the druggist to use the acetanilid made by one firm instead of the drug made by other chemists who manufacture it as an ordinary chemical compound, and do not charge so high a price as do those who market the product under a registered name.

Physiological Action.—Acetanilid has been studied experimentally and clinically to a very great extent, and fairly definite outlines of its action have been mapped out.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—On the nervous system acetanilid has been found to act as a sedative, the sensory portion of the nerves and spinal cord particularly being quieted. After a poisonous dose general anesthesia comes on, with total loss of reflex action and with motor and sensory paralysis. The portions of the nervous system affected in these changes are, primarily, the sensory side of the spinal cord and the sensory nerves, the motor apparatus being least influenced. The muscles are only indirectly influenced by the poison.

CIRCULATION.—On the circulation acetanilid has but little direct influence except when used in poisonous doses. Applied to the frog's heart, it at first accelerates its beat and increases its force, but soon causes a weakening, ending with arrest in wide diastole. Upon the higher animals it causes, in toxic dose, an immediate fall of arterial pressure with a diminution in the size of the pulse-waves and all the evidences of cardiac and circulatory depression, notwithstanding the fact that death ensues from respiratory failure. The cause of this fall of blood-pressure is a direct depressing action on the heart associated with failure of the vasomotor system, as asphyxia causes no rise in pressure.

In *medicinal dose* acetanilid causes no circulatory changes of moment in the healthy individual. Sometimes the pulse-rate is increased, sometimes diminished. The tendency is, however, toward depression rather than stimulation of the circulation.

BLOOD.—When used in large doses, the action of this drug upon the blood is more pronounced than its influence upon any other part of the body, causing this tissue to become brownish red, decreasing its oxygen-carrying power, and, finally, reducing the hemoglobin to methæmoglobin to a very considerable extent. The question as to the influence of acetanilid upon the corpuscles is still undecided, some observers declaring that these bodies are disorganized, while others assert that they remain intact. In moderately large poisonous doses it may not affect the corpuscles, but if its use in large amount be continued for some days, or a very large amount be used at one time, corpuscular destruction certainly occurs, free hæmoglobin appearing in the urine in its characteristic forms. The normal alkalinity of the blood is decreased, and the urine becomes dark and brownish in color, and the blood-crystals of Teichmann are found in it. In medicinal doses the blood shows no change except in cases where idiosyncrasy is present or the doses are unusually large. Under these circumstances the blood in the arterial system becomes darker than normal.

RESPIRATION.—No effect is produced upon this function by acetanilide when given in moderate doses. When poisonous doses are used, the breathing at once becomes rapid and labored. Large doses produce death by paralysis of the respiratory centres. These effects are primarily due to the alterations in the blood, which so influence oxygenation of the tissues as to spur the respiratory centre to greater effort, while at the same time it is beginning to be directly depressed by the drug itself, so that impairment of its function is soon manifest. Bokai asserts that the drug paralyzes the peripheral motor nerves, which, if true, brings forward a third factor in the respiratory failure.

TEMPERATURE.—When given in full medicinal doses, acetanilid lowers the normal bodily temperature or else fails to produce any change. In poisonous doses it produces a decrease in temperature depending on the amount employed, and may cause collapse and rigors. On a fever temperature it acts as a powerful and fairly constant antipyretic, lowering the fever by *decreasing heat-production* and *increasing heat-dissipation*, heat-production being the function most affected.[1] Whether the decrease in heat-production is due to an action on the heat-centres in the nervous system, or upon other causes, is not known. Some investigators have claimed that the fall depends upon the partial reduction of the hæmoglobin of the blood, whereby less oxygen is carried to the tissues and less combustion ensues. This seems doubtful in view of the fact that spectroscopic examination of the blood fails to show any such change from the use of medicinal doses. That the fall of temperature is not dependent on the sweat produced is proved by the fact that the temperature falls even if enough atropine be given to stop all perspiration.

KIDNEYS, TISSUE-WASTE, AND URINE.—Much contradictory evidence exists in regard to the changes which occur in these organs and their excretory products under the influence of acetanilid, but most observers agree that the excretion of urea is increased (Lepine, Chittenden and Taylor). Less uncertainty exists as to its influence on the elimination of uric acid, which is increased rather than diminished by the drug. After excessively large doses the urine becomes dark from the presence of broken-down blood-coloring matter.

ELIMINATION.—The drug is eliminated by the kidneys as para-amido-phenol sulphate, and is entirely passed out of the body in about twenty-four hours.

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[1] The author's reasons for holding to the opinions stated can be found in his Boylston Prize Essay of Harvard University, on Antipyretics.

Antiseptic Action.—Acetanilid possesses distinct antiseptic powers, but is not capable of acting as a disinfectant. (See Therapeutics.)

Toxic Changes from Prolonged Use.—Although it has been asserted that no untoward effects result from the constant and prolonged use of acetanilid in large doses, there can be no doubt that this assertion is untrue. Used constantly in excess, congestion of the liver, kidneys, and spleen occurs, and if the dose be poisonous, clots may be found in the cardiac cavities. There may be also a progressive decrease in the number of the red blood corpuscles. On the other hand the popular idea that its fairly frequent use is deleterious is in the great majority of cases false.

Poisoning.—In man this drug in toxic quantity causes the lips to become blue and the face livid, cyanosed, expressionless, or anxious. The forehead and cheeks become covered with sweat, which gradually extends over the rest of the body. The pulse is soft and compressible, but slow, and finally very weak. The respirations become slow and shallow.

The treatment of a case of poisoning by acetanilid should consist in supporting measures, the use of stimulants, external heat, belladonna to maintain blood-pressure, strychnine to aid the respiration, and oxygen inhalations if they are necessary to combat cyanosis.

Therapeutics.—The employment of acetanilid in fevers must depend very much upon the condition of the patient and the character of his disease. The mere existence of a high temperature is not, correctly speaking, an indication for any antipyretic remedy. The phase of the disease must be recognized, and the question as to whether the fever which is present is harmful must be duly weighed. (See Treatment of Fever, Part IV.)

In *typhoid fever,* though the drug possesses decided antipyretic power, it often causes great depression and collapse, and in no way influences favorably the duration or general course of the disease.

For the same reasons the use of acetanilid in *phthisis* is inadvisable, for, although it greatly affects the hectic fever, it is very apt to cause collapse, profuse sweating, and depression. Thus the writer has repeatedly seen cases of phthisis in which the attempt to control the fever by this drug resulted in the symptoms just named; and Riese points out, what the author has also noted, namely, that in this disease cyanosis is very apt to come on after the use of the drug.

In regard to the employment of acetanilid in *sthenic fevers,* it at once becomes evident that a drug absolutely unsuited to a case of asthenic disease may, on the other hand, agree with a sthenic-fever patient very well. In consequence of this, we find that the sweating produced by acetanilid is not so marked or troublesome in diseases of a dynamic type, and that, in consequence, it more rarely causes collapse; but even in this class of cases, and particularly in both varieties of pneumonia, the use of acetanilid is rarely advisable.

Indeed, the antipyretic use of this and similar compounds is yearly becoming less and less.

In much the same manner that antipyrine was found, some time after its introduction, to be possessed of pain-relieving power, so acetanilid has been discovered to possess similar properties. Almost every form of nerve-pain seems to indicate its employment. It has been successfully used in the crises of *ataxia*, the severe dartings of *neuralgia*, in cases of *sciatica*, and severe *headaches* often yield to its influence. Experience has proved it to be of value in *epilepsy*.

The employment of acetanilid in *acute rheumatism* may be separated, if desired, into that devoted to the relief of pain and the reduction of pyrexia. There can be no doubt whatever of the ability of the drug to control the fever of this disease, and the question as to whether it favorably influences the severity of the pain of the malady is to be answered strongly in the affirmative. It is not curative. (See Rheumatism, Part IV.) The dose for cases of *rheumatism* should be 4 (0.25) to 6 (0.4) grains three times a day. In *subacute rheumatism* of the muscular type, acetanilid will often give marked relief.

Acetanilid in dry powder is of value in the treatment of *chancroids*, and in the antiseptic dressing of *wounds* when used alone or with equal parts of borax.

In many cases of *obstinate vomiting*, particularly that following surgical operations when an anæsthetic has been used, acetanilid is a useful remedy. The drug is usually best given in the dose of 1 grain (0.06) every half-hour until 6 grains (0.4) have been taken; and the following prescription may be used in compressed tablet, pill, or powder, preferably the latter, in order to increase the sedative effect on the stomach and support the heart.

℞—Acetanilidi	gr. vj (0.4).
Caffeinæ citratæ	gr. iij (0.2).
Camphoræ monobromatæ	gr. vj (0.4).—M.

Fiant pilulæ vel chartulæ, No. vi.

S.—Wash down with a little water or else dissolve powder in a drachm of brandy, pour over cracked ice, and give it slowly from a spoon.

Acetanilid has been recommended as a local hæmostatic in *epistaxis*, and has been given internally with asserted advantage in *hæmoptysis*.

Acetanilid distinctly increases the susceptibility of a patient to cold, and for this reason it should not be used for the relief of neuralgic or other pain before leaving the house in cold weather if it can be avoided.

Incompatibility.—Acetanilid is decomposed by strong alkalies, and alkaline iodides and bromides in aqueous solution precipitate it. It forms a soft mass or liquid with hydrated chloral, with phenol, resorcinol, thymol, and antipyrine.

Untoward effects are not common unless acetanilid be used with care.

The writer has collected a number of cases (thirty-eight) in which unfavorable signs appeared after its use, but untoward action was never seen unless the dose given was excessive for the case which received it. The dose most commonly producing such symptoms was from 3 (0.2) to 10 grains (0.6). In only three instances of the series did death occur—one from heart-clot and two from *excessive* dosage. No deaths were reported from moderate amounts, although some of the cases were alarming. Very rarely symptoms of poisoning by acetanilid such as are described on p. 66, follow its general use as a dusting-powder over wounds and other breaks in the skin.

Administration.—Acetanilid may be given in doses varying from 2 (0.12) to 10 grains (0.6), the last-named amount being usually excessive. As it is virtually insoluble in water, it should always be administered in wine or spirit, in which it is soluble, or in capsules or pills. The antipyretic effect is manifested about one hour after the drug is taken. When neuralgias are to be treated or similar forms of pain are present, one of the bromides, in the dose of 10 grains (0.65), may be combined with acetanilid with advantage.

This drug is not to be used if there is reason to believe that marked renal congestion or irritation is present.

ACETPHENETIDIN (PHENACETIN.)

Phenacetin (*Acetphenetidinum*, U. S.; *Phenacetinum*, B. P.) is a coal-tar product introduced several years ago as an antipyretic of the same character as antipyrine. It occurs in white, glistening, crystalline scales without odor or taste, and, while more apt to disintegrate the blood than some of the other drugs in its class when given in large amounts, is not very dangerous, because its influence upon other vital parts is not severe. It is only slightly soluble in water. Acetanilide and antipyrine are sometimes substituted for phenacetin. Pure phenacetin when shaken with nitric acid is colored yellow, which color persists when it is heated. This is not the case with the other products named.

When this drug is carelessly made, an impure product is the result, which produces irritation of the kidneys, and, in consequence, causes grave complications. Reuter states that the impurity may be discovered by placing a small amount of chloral hydrate in a test-tube, melting it at a temperature just sufficient to liquefy it, and then adding the suspected sample of phenacetin in the proportion of one-fifth. If the phenacetin is impure, it will become purple, then red, and finally blue.

Physiological Action.—Unfortunately, our knowledge of the physiological action of phenacetin upon the nervous system is not so thorough as is desirable. We know, however, that it is a distinct nervous sedative, and that it acts particularly on the spinal cord in its sensory tracts.

Upon the circulation the drug has little or no effect unless given in doses exceeding those generally employed, or continued in overdose for some time. The blood after the ingestion of these doses becomes dark and blackish from the formation of methæmoglobin, and the urine becomes dark yellow and reacts with Fehling's solution. Upon normal bodily heat and the heat of fever the drug exerts a depressing effect, decreasing the production and increasing the dissipation of heat.

Therapeutics.—Our knowledge concerning the influence of phenacetin upon the human body in disease may be divided into two separate parts in much the same manner that we divide the uses of antipyrine—namely, its uses as an antipyretic and as an analgesic.

The remarks made in the article on Fever (Part IV.) clearly show why phenacetin should not be used as an antipyretic, for every drug used as an antipyretic is, as a rule, deleterious. It is far better to reduce the fever with cold applications. (See Cold in Fevers, Part III.)

Upon the nervous system phenacetin acts as an antineuralgic, and is of service in *migraine* and ordinary *headache* from *eye-strain*, in the pains of *tabes dorsalis*, in *intercostal neuralgia*, and in *rheumatism*. Sometimes it relieves these troubles when antipyrine fails. Altogether we may consider phenacetin a rival of antipyrine in the power to relieve pain.

For neuralgia the following prescription may be ordered:

℞—Acetphenetidini . . . . gr. x (0.60).
Caffeinæ citratæ . . . . gr. v (0.30).
Strontii bromidi . . . . gr. xx (1.3.).—M.
Pone in capsulas, No. v.
S.—One or two capsules every hour while the pain lasts.

In *subacute rheumatism* and in the lumbar or muscular pains of *influenza* a powder or pill of 4 grains (0.25) of phenacetin and 5 grains (0.30) of salol, given three or four times a day, is most efficient.

Under the name "*Lactophenin*," a nearly related compound of phenacetin is sometimes used for the same purposes. In phenacetin one atom of hydrogen is replaced by an acetic-acid radicle; in lactophenin this atom of hydrogen is replaced by a lactic-acid radicle. Similarly "citrophen" is made by replacing the atom of hydrogen by a citric-acid radicle. It is also used as a substitute for phenacetin.

The dose of these drugs is about the same as that of phenacetin, or a little larger, about 5 to 10 grains (0.30–0.60) three times a day.

ACETIC ACID.

Acidum Aceticum, U. S. and B. P., is a clear liquid composed of 36 per cent. of glacial acetic acid and 64 per cent. of water, and having a sweetish odor. Miscible with water or alcohol in all proportions. It is obtained from wood by destructive distillation, or by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol.

Acetum, or Vinegar, is practically dilute acetic acid.

Therapeutics.—Acetic acid is seldom used internally. The glacial or absolute acetic acid (*Acidum Aceticum Glaciale*, U. S. and B. P.) is used as a powerful escharotic. It may be applied to *warts* and other growths, and to old *sores* where the granulations are profuse and healing is slow. The dilute acid (*Acidum Aceticum Dilutum*, U. S. and B. P.) is used as a lotion in *night-sweats* and to arrest *epistaxis* and other minor hemorrhages. When employed as a lotion it should be diluted one-half with water. Vinegar, or dilute acetic acid, has been used internally to decrease *obesity*, but is a harmful and useless remedy, disordering digestion and reducing the patient's strength.

Inhalation of vinegar fumes from a cloth saturated with this liquid sometimes will control *vomiting* after the use of an anæsthetic.

In the following mixture acetic acid may be used for the removal of vegetations about the external genitals:

℞—Acidi salicylici . . . . gr. xxx (2.0).
Acidi acetici . . . . f℥j (30.0).—M.
S.—Apply with a camel's-hair brush.

Only slight pain is caused by this application.

Poisoning.—When overdoses of acetic acid are taken, the treatment consists in the use of large draughts of milk, alkaline liquids, such as lime-water, soap-water, etc., and the general measures suitable for the treatment of gastro-enteritis. (See Gastro-enteritis, Part IV.)

CONTRAINDICATIONS.—Nursing mothers should not take freely of vinegar, as it may produce a troublesome diarrhœa in the nursling.

ACOINE.

Acoine is a synthetic substance introduced into ophthalmic surgery as a local anæsthetic and antiseptic. It is used in a 1 or 2 per cent. solution.

ACONITE, OR MONKSHOOD.

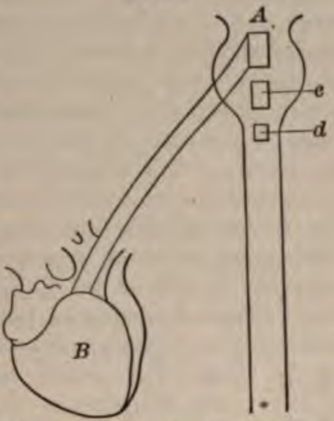
The aconite of the U. S. and B. P. is the dried tuberous root of *Aconitum Napellus* Linné (Fam. *Ranunculaceæ*), collected in autumn; yielding, when assayed by the process given in the U. S. P., not less than 0.5 per cent. of aconitine.

Aconite is indigenous in Germany, France, and Switzerland, and is cultivated as a garden-plant in Europe and America. The root resembles so strikingly that of horseradish as to be readily confused with that condiment, but does not emit the pungent fumes of the latter when it is scraped or broken. It is also to be remembered that aconite produces a sensation of heat in the mouth when chewed. The active principle upon which the therapeutical value of aconite would appear to depend is aconitine, but there is reasonable doubt whether this can be relied upon as completely as the preparations of the crude drug; the aconitine of commerce, moreover, varies very much in strength, because some of it is amorphous and impure, while other samples are pure and crystalline. Further than this, even the crystalline form is exceedingly variable in strength. In addition to aconitine, Dunstan asserts that there are two amorphous alkaloids—namely, benzaconine and aconine. Aconitine is 200 times as toxic as benzaconine and 2000 times as toxic as aconine.

Physiological Action.—When aconite is placed on the tongue it produces a sensation of tingling and burning which extends over the pharyngeal surface, and into the stomach if the drug is swallowed. This is due to its primary irritant and secondary benumbing action on the sensory nerve-endings of the mucous membrane. It sometimes causes a sensation of constriction in the fauces.

Nervous System.—In full medicinal dose aconite depresses the functional activity of the perceptive centres in the brain, and the sensory side of the spinal cord, but chiefly depresses the peripheral ends of the sensory nerves. Applied to a mucous membrane, it acts as a local anæsthetic, but is too irritating for this use in the eye. On the motor portion of the body it exerts little influence unless given in poisonous doses, when it paralyzes the motor tract of the spinal cord and the peripheral motor nerves.

Fig. 5.



A, vagus centre stimulated by aconite, which slows pulse; *B*, heart-muscle depressed, which slows pulse; *c*, vasomotor centre depressed, which lowers arterial tension; *d*, respiratory centre depressed.

Circulatory System.—When aconite is given in moderate medicinal dose it exercises no marked effect on any part of the organism save the circulation, which becomes somewhat slower from stimulation of the vagus centres and by the drug acting as a sedative to the heart-muscle itself. That cardiac slowing is caused has been denied by Price, but my experience is that it does occur. The arterial pressure is slightly decreased by these doses, chiefly by the decrease in cardiac force. If large doses are used, the pulse becomes still more feeble and slow, and the arterial pressure falls from depression of the vasomotor centre. When a poisonous dose is given, it causes first a marked fall in pulse-rate and arterial pressure, preceded sometimes by a quickening due to a condition of weakness and abortive cardiac action: this condition gradually passes into diastolic arrest of the heart, the viscus becoming paralyzed and refusing to respond to stimuli.

Respiration.—In moderate doses aconite quiets the respiratory movements slightly, particularly if the breathing is hurried. In poisonous doses it paralyzes the respiratory centre, and so causes death.

Temperature.—Aconite acts as a distinct reducer of fever, probably because of increased heat-radiation arising from relaxation of the capillaries and impaired circulation.

ABSORPTION AND ELIMINATION.—Aconite is rapidly absorbed and destroyed by oxidation, so that its effects do not last for any length of time. The effect of aconite when given in a large medicinal dose lasts for about three hours. It usually increases the urinary flow.

Poisoning.—When aconite is taken internally in excessive amount, it causes tingling of the mucous membranes wherever it touches them, which sensation finally amounts to severe burning. This soon passes away, and is followed by a sense of tingling about the lips and finger-tips or all over the skin. At the same time the patient feels relaxed; the pulse at first becomes weak and slow, but later may be rapid and running, so that it seems a mere trickle under the finger; sweating is more or less marked, and fainting may ensue. Vomiting may occur, but is rare. The respirations now become slow and shallow, seeming to expand the lung to the smallest possible extent consistent with life. The face is pallid and anxious. Consciousness is preserved unless lost through an attack of syncope. There may be exophthalmos, or the eyes may be sunken and dull. The sclerotic is pale and pearly-looking. There is excessive pallor of the face. Clonic convulsions of unknown origin sometimes occur. There may be marked anæsthesia of the skin. The pupils may be normal, contracted, or dilated widely. The temperature of the body is sub-normal. Death may be gradual or sudden, the slightest movement of the body which throws any strain on the heart stopping that organ in diastole

TREATMENT OF POISONING.—The patient is to be placed in a prone position on a bed or board, with the feet higher than the head, in order to confine the circulation as far as possible to the vital centres at the base of the brain. Hot bottles or bricks are to be placed about the body for the purpose of maintaining the bodily heat. Emetics are not to be given if the symptoms are severe, as vomiting may cause cardiac failure, owing to the muscular effort involved, or the stomach may be so depressed that emetics will not act. If vomiting comes on, the vomitus should be received into a towel, the patient not being allowed to raise his head. The stomach is to be washed out by means of a stomach-pump or a siphon of rubber tubing. Ether may be given hypodermically, Hoffman's Anodyne by the mouth, and this followed by digitalis. Full hypodermic doses of strychnine, such as $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ (0.003–0.006) grain, should be given to stimulate the respiration and heart. The ether acts at once, and stimulates until the digitalis, which is the physiological antagonist of aconite, but slow and more prolonged in its effects, asserts itself. Atropine, because of its stimulating effect on the vasomotor system, may also be used. If the breathing fails, artificial respiration is to be employed, or if the heart seems about to cease its action, a whiff of nitrite of amyl may start it going again; but only a few drops of the nitrite should be used, as large amounts depress this organ.

Untoward Effects.—Aconite when applied locally or taken internally may cause in susceptible persons a vesicular, or even a pustular, eruption, or instead an intense itching of the skin may be developed.

Therapeutics.—Aconite is used chiefly for its influence as a cardiac and circulatory sedative, for its effects on the peripheral sensory nervous system, as in the *vomiting of pregnancy*, and in those states in which, through inflammation elsewhere, the nervous system needs a sedative which will simultaneously reduce arterial tension. In the *early* stages of all *acute inflammations* aconite may be of service. Aconitine may be applied locally over superficial nerves in *neuralgia* in the form of an ointment (2 grains [0.12] to 1 drachm [4.0], or as the oleate of aconitine, 2 grains [0.12] of the oleate to 100 [6.6] of sweet oil). In the earlier stages of *gonorrhœa* aconite in small doses frequently repeated is a valuable remedy, and later in the disease tends to prevent *chordee* by its influence on the nervous centres. It is useful in *croup*, *quinsy*, *sore throat*, *severe colds*, *bronchitis*, and *asthma* due to exposure, in their early stages. When *suppression of menstruation* follows exposure to cold, this drug given with a hot drink and a hot sitz-bath, will often restore the flow. In *pericarditis* it is valuable to allay the inflammation and quiet the excited heart. Aconite is by far the best circulatory and nervous sedative for children in the earliest stages of the sthenic fevers, particularly of the irritative type.

℞—Tincturæ aconiti . . . . ♏viij (0.5).
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi . . . . fʒij (8.0).
Liquoris potassii citratis . . . . q. s. ad f℥ij (60.0).
S.—Teaspoonful (4 mils.) in water every hour or two for a child of five years.

Aconite ought not to be used in adynamic, asthenic affections. It is harmful in prolonged acute diseases, such as scarlet fever, if constantly employed.

In persons who suffer from *asthma* which is preceded by coryza, aconite does good if given in the earliest stages.

In *nervous palpitation of the heart* and in the palpitation of *excessive cardiac hypertrophy* aconite is valuable. In many cases of this character, where there is not only hypertrophy but also impaired innervation, the use of a prescription containing aconite and digitalis proves of service, for the minute doses of digitalis stimulate the vagus nerves, and the aconite not only steadies the heart by its stimulant effect on the vagus, but also counteracts the stimulant effect of the digitalis on the heart-muscle :

℞—Tincturæ aconiti . . . . ♏xlv (8.0).
Tincturæ digitalis . . . . fʒij(3.0).
Tincturæ belladonnæ foliorum . . . . f ʒiss (6.0)
Tincturæ gentianæ compositæ . . . q. s. ad f ℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful every six hours.

In the *epistaxis* of full-blooded people aconite often affords great relief. Full doses of Duquesnel's crystalline aconitine are of value in some

bly is about four times
cap

ied doses of the drug
d 0.1–0.2) given every
ti e given at once, unless
f tive treatment.
n Aconiti, U. S.), which
p 0.045 Gm. of aconitine in
minims (0.20–1.30). The
per cent. strength instead
ose of the B. P. tincture is
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f ¼ to ¾ grain (0.015–0.045).
i, U. S.) is given in the dose
extract of aconite should con-
100 mils. Fleming's tincture
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to $\frac{1}{200}$ grain (0.00015–0.0003),
nally. The B. P. preparations
S. P. are: aconitine ointment
liniment (*Liniment um Aconiti*).

ALIN.

ide, is an odorless, almost color-
in alcohol, but not in water. It is
dative closely resembling the ordi-
seful drug in cases of *mild insomnia*
r any length of time it sometimes
er bromides. The dose is 5 to 20
a tablet form.

VERNALIS.

indigenous in Europe and Asia, is
When given to one of the mammalia
es an increase in heart-force and a
frog poisonous amounts arrest the

f adonidin are all conditions of car-
esence of cardiac dropsy. It is much
e, but may be employed when these
nder such circumstances. Within the
ed the bromides have been combined in
asserted success.
½ grain (0.008–0.015), three times a
at all portions of which are employed

—may be added to 180 parts of water, and of this infusion a half-ounce (16.0) may be given every four hours.

AGAR.

Agar, U. S., is a gelatinous substance obtained in Japan from several species of seaweed that grow on its coast. It is identical with the agar-agar used in the bacteriological laboratory and is used in medicine as a remedy for *constipation*. It possesses no physiological activity, so far as the general economy is concerned, and it does not exercise any true medicinal effect upon the intestine. By absorbing moisture it becomes swollen and soft and, by adding to the bulk of the intestinal contents, indirectly acts as a laxative in much the same type of cases as that in which mineral oil now is used. While it is of the nature of a carbohydrate, Mendel and others have shown that it is not attacked by the digestive ferments or the intestinal bacteria. Probably its greatest sphere of usefulness is in those cases of constipation in which the stools are unduly dry. Agar appears as a coarse granular powder and is given in the dose of from one to two heaping teaspoonfuls, or even one or two tablespoonfuls once or twice a day, eaten dry or mixed with some cereal or breakfast food. It can also be used in bread and biscuits.

AGARICIN.

Agaric, or Touchwood, or Punk, has been used in the Southern United States very largely in the dose of 5 grains (0.3) every few hours in the treatment of the *night-sweats* of phthisis; and *agaricin*, the alcoholic extract of the drug, has been used with extraordinary results, under these circumstances, by certain German and English physicians, in the dose of from 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12) in capsule every five hours. Its physiological action is unknown, but it is supposed to act upon the nerve filaments in the sweat-glands. The writer has employed it frequently in varying dose, and has never seen any decrease whatever produced by it in the sweats of phthisis, although he has watched its action most closely. Sometimes agaricin causes nausea and diarrhœa.

ALCOHOL.

Ethyl Alcohol (*Alcohol Ethylicum*) is the only alcohol used in medicine. Some of the other alcohols are exceedingly poisonous. Amylic alcohol is fusel oil.

Alcohol is a liquid resulting from the fermentation of starches or sugars in the presence of heat. It is official in three forms—namely, as *Alcohol*, U. S., containing 92.3 per cent. by weight of the spirit and 7.7 per cent. of water; *Alcohol Absolutum*, U. S. and B. P., containing not more than 1 per cent. by weight of water; and *Alcohol*

Dilutum, U. S., or dilute alcohol, 41.5 per cent. by weight of spirit and the remainder water. The drug is generally given in the form of whisky or brandy, and when the word alcohol is used in the saying, "Give the patient alcohol," one of these two liquids is always meant unless it is otherwise stated.

Notwithstanding the almost universal use of alcohol as a stimulant by the laity and the medical profession, it cannot be denied that evidence of scientific character and weight is constantly being brought forward which shows that its dominant action is depressant upon all parts of the body. It is claimed that under its influence the total amount of work accomplished in a given space of time is less than when it is not taken, and that the quickening of the pulse under its influence is more apparent than real. On the one hand a vast mass of evidence seems to exist against the general employment of alcohol as a stimulant; while on the other hand clinical experience, too great to be ignored, stands for the continued employment of the drug. It is probable that the drug does not act as a stimulant in the ordinary sense of the term, but nevertheless readjusts the circulation or influences the protective powers of the body by affecting the blood-cells or the blood-serum or the lymph. This belief seems to find support by reason of recent experiments carried out by the author, in which he was able to show that alcohol produces a distinct increase in the bacteriolytic power of the blood in disease, probably by increasing the activity of the complemental body. This is perhaps the explanation of the good results which follow the use of the drug in clinical medicine.

Physiological Action.—NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Alcohol never acts as a true stimulant to the brain, the spinal cord, or the nerves. On the contrary, its dominant influence is depressant. The increased activity of thought and speech after its use is not due to stimulation, but to depression of the inhibitory nervous apparatus. The activity is therefore that caused by lack of control, and is not a real increase in energy. So far as the brain is concerned, it does not increase the vigor of thought nor its depth, nor does it enable a man to work out a problem which is difficult. On the contrary, it rather benumbs the activity of mental processes. The effect of moderate doses differs from the effect of large ones in degree, but not in kind. Reflex action may be increased by the same depression of inhibition, but not by reason of any true stimulation of the cord. Locally applied in small amounts to the peripheral nerves, it excites them at first and paralyzes them afterward. In large doses it produces lack of coördination by depression of the brain and lower nervous system, the loss of coördination being due largely to impairment of sensation, so that the sense of touch and the muscle sense are interfered with. This effect makes a drunken man fail to recognize the angles or uneven surface of surrounding objects, and the impaired mental power and disordered judgment, combined with the imperfectly acting motor and sensory pathways, cause him to stumble and fall.

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.—Careful scientific research has proved that alcohol is in no sense a true stimulant to the circulation in healthy persons. Given in such a dilute form so that it cannot act as a local irritant to the stomach, it produces no change in pulse-rate or pulse-force. If the dose is large enough to cause any appreciable change in the activity of the circulation, it is in the nature of depression rather than stimulation. This is true in the laboratory and at the bedside. Alcohol does, however, produce very marked alterations in the distribution of the blood, as is seen in the flushing of the capillaries of the skin after its moderate use. In other words, it does not affect all the bloodvessels in a similar manner, for while the cutaneous vessels are dilated, those of the muscles are contracted, as are also those of the splanchnic area. The beneficial action following the use of alcohol in disease when it is thought to act as a stimulant probably depends upon the improved distribution of blood it produces, just as the use of the sponge bath or cold plunge in typhoid fever readjusts the circulation and restores vascular tone. Little if any effect is exercised by alcohol upon arterial pressure when given in medicinal dose. In very large toxic doses alcohol depresses and finally paralyzes the heart and vasomotor system.

RESPIRATION—Respiration is not materially affected by alcohol.

TEMPERATURE.—Alcohol never increases the number of heat units in the body, for though in its oxidation more heat is made than when no alcohol is used, the increased radiation, or loss of heat, from the skin and lungs under its influence more than counterbalances the gain caused by the drug.

By its irritating effect on the mucous membrane of the mouth and stomach it produces a sensation of warmth, and warms the extremities at the expense of the body by increasing the circulation of blood in those parts. This increase in the peripheral circulation is due to an increase in the rapidity of the flow of blood and to dilatation of the peripheral capillaries. If it be used to excess, the temperature rapidly falls, owing to the increase of heat-radiation produced by the free distribution of blood, as has just been described, and secondarily by the depression of the vital forces, for in overdose alcohol always acts as a depressant.

BODILY METABOLISM.—The quantity of carbonic acid given off by the body under the use of alcohol is not materially altered. Some observers have noted an increase, some a decrease, and some no change at all when alcohol is taken. These results have probably depended upon the work required at the time the alcohol is in the body, for the influences of exercise and rest are potent factors in determining the activity of combustion or oxidation processes in the economy. The use of moderate doses of alcohol by a healthy man at first increases the loss of nitrogen, but after two or three days this effect passes off and there is a decrease in nitrogenous loss, the oxidation of the alcohol saving the tissues. Atwater and Benedict have shown that, owing

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Alcoholism and Opium Poisoning.

Alcoholism.	*Opium Poisoning.*
1. Pupils normal or dilated.	1. Pupils contracted.
2. Respiration nearly normal. Pulse rapid, and finally feeble.	2. Respiration and pulse slow and full.
3. Face may be pallid.	3. Face suffused and cyanosed.
4. Skin cool, perhaps moist.	4. Skin warmer than in alcoholic poisoning.
5. Pulse rapid, at first strong, then weak.	5. Pulse slow, strong, and full till late in poisoning.

There is scarcely any difference as to consciousness in the two conditions.

In medico-legal cases the urine should be preserved in hermetically sealed vessels for examination.

Acute alcoholism and apoplexy are often confused. They are differentiated in the following table:

Acute Alcoholism and Apoplexy.

Alcoholism.	*Apoplexy.*
1. Pulse rapid, compressible, and weak.	1. Pulse apt to be strong and slow.
2. Skin moist, or relaxed and cool.	2. Skin hot or dry.
3. Bodily temperature lowered.	3. Bodily temperature raised.
4. Pupils equally contracted or dilated; generally dilated.	4. Pupils unequal.
5. No hemiplegia.	5. Hemiplegia: one side moved, the other remaining motionless.
6. Breathing not so stertorous nor so one-sided in lips.	6. Respiration stertorous, the lips being inflated on one side on expiration.
7. No facial palsy.	7. Facial palsy.
8. Unconsciousness may not be complete.	8. Unconsciousness complete.

The odor of alcohol in the breath is no guide, as acute alcoholism may have caused the rupture of a cerebral bloodvessel.

Chronic Poisoning of the Alcoholic Habit.—Chronic poisoning by alcohol results in very characteristic changes in the tissues. As the liver receives the alcohol from the stomach diluted only by the portal blood, it is often affected very early, and cirrhosis of this organ comes on with its accompanying gastric and nutritional symptoms. Mental disturbances are common, and neuritis may develop and produce paralysis or symptoms resembling locomotor ataxia.[1]

Chronic alcoholics can take large amounts of alcohol without much effect because of the fact that they develop an ability to oxidize the drug which is not possessed by the ordinary individual.

The treatment of chronic alcoholic poisoning may be carried out in two ways: First, by the isolation of the patient and the complete withdrawal of the drug at once; secondly, by a better plan, a gradual tapering-off in the daily amount of the spirit. In either instance isolation must be absolute, and all smuggling of alcohol to or by the patient prevented. The attendants must be absolutely trustworthy. Careful scrutiny of bed-clothes and closets will often be rewarded by finding hidden whisky-bottles. The depression of the patient when recovering from alcoholism must be met by the use of nutritious broths, highly seasoned in order to stimulate the stomach, by easily digested or predigested foods, and by small doses of morphine or coca if the patient be very weak and need such a stimulus. Koumyss is an exceedingly valuable and nutritious preparation under these circumstances.

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[1] See author's Bedside Diagnosis, Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia.

In the treatment of the *atonic stomach of drunkards* a valuable aid is to be found in the following pill:

R—Oleoresinæ capsici	♏x̄ (0.60).
Olei caryophylli	♏x (0.60).
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis	gr. xx (1.3).
Aloes purificatæ	gr. xl (2.6).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One three times a day after or before meals.

If this pill fails to move the bowels, a saline purgative may be used or 2 or 3 compound cathartic pills be given.

The following are the principal points in the differential diagnosis of

Chronic Alcoholism and the General Paralysis of the Insane.

Chronic Alcoholism.	*Paretic Dementia.*
1. Attacks shorter, and more widely separated by intervals of sanity.	1. Attacks more prolonged.
2. Delirium may be of any character.	2. Delirium of grandeur more marked and defined.
3. Visions more characteristic, and are evil.	3. Visions often not evil, but pleasant.
4. Tremors confined to head and arms.	4. Tremors more diffused.
5. Tremors removed by dose of alcohol.	5. Tremors made worse by alcohol.
6. Mental symptoms temporarily removed, or at any rate improved, by alcohol.	6. Mental state made worse by alcohol.
7. Tremors occur chiefly in the morning.	7. Tremors not confined to the morning.

There is danger of pneumonia from failure of the right side of the heart in subacute and chronic alcoholism, and the physician should always be on the lookout for this complication.

Administration.—Brandy and whisky are generally used as rapidly-acting stimulants. They should be exhibited in the form best adapted to the work they are intended to perform. If the action must be instantaneous, as in a case of fainting, they should be employed *hot* and *concentrated*, so that the stomach has not to warm the liquid before absorption. They are to be used hypodermically if still more rapid action is required. If administered to aid digestion and support the system, then they should always be *given with the food*—never alone, and never concentrated. They may be given as milk-punch or as eggnog, the latter being the "heavier" of the two so far as digestion is concerned. In fevers of a typhoid type the dose of whisky or brandy may be for an adult from ½ to 2 ounces (15.0–60.0) every three or four hours. More than a pint in twenty-four hours is rarely required, but this amount often does great good and is not excessive if the patient is accustomed to its use and needs stimulation. When brandy or whisky is given to children, the following rules as to dosage may be used as indicating the approximate proper dose: 5 to 10 minims (0.30–0.60) every four hours for a child one month old; 10 to 20 minims (0.60–1.30) for a child two months old; 20 to 30 minims (1.3–2.0) for a child three months old; 30 to 40 minims (2.0 2.6) for a child over three months old; 60 minims (4.0) for a child over four months old. In some cases, however, it is well to use half these doses every two hours. In all cases the liquor should be diluted with hot or cool water. Wine-whey is very light and useful. Mulled wine and champagne are particularly useful in the treatment of irritable stomach. When milk punch is used care should be taken to shake the whisky and milk together before administering the mixture. Milk punch made with Jamaica rum is often useful. (See Foods for the Sick.) Champagne when used as a medicinal stimulant should always be as devoid of sugar as possible—that is, what is known as "extra dry" or "Brut." Gin is rarely employed as a stimulant, except when the kidneys are torpid. Stout and porter are of value in wasting diseases, in convalescence from acute diseases, and for nursing women.

Contraindications.—All states of cerebral excitement, unless due to exhaustion, acute inflammations, the alcoholic habit, apoplexy, meningitis, acute nephritis, aneurism, and advanced atheroma, contraindicate the use of alcohol, as does also the history of the alcoholic habit.

Preparations. — Dilute alcohol (*Alcohol Dilutum,* U. S.), pure alcohol (*Alcohol,* U. S.), and absolute alcohol (*Alcohol Dehydratum,* U. S., and *Alcohol Absolutum,* B. P.) are official.

The commonly used and not official preparations of alcohol are as follows:

Whiskey (*Spiritus Frumenti*) should be at least four years old, and be made, in America, from rye, for medicinal purposes.

Brandy (*Spiritus Vini Gallici*) is obtained by the distillation of fermented grapes or fruits, and should be from three to five years old before use.

Cologne-water (*Spiritus Odoratus*) is used solely as a lotion and perfume.

Red wine is made from grapes not deprived of their skins. White wine is the fermented juice of grapes the skins of which have been removed.

Rum, which is made from the fermentation of molasses, and contains about 40 to 45 per cent. of alcohol.

Gin is made from rye or barley, with the addition of juniper-berries and hops. (Good "dry" gin and the *Spiritus Juniperi Compositus* of the U. S. P. are virtually identical therapeutically.) When diuresis is required and atony of the kidneys is present, without inflammation, gin is a useful medicament, provided that a stimulant is indicated. Gin is one of the alcoholic drinks most apt to produce cirrhosis of the liver.

Port Wine (*Vinum Portense*) is a fermented wine, to which pure spirit is added to increase its strength. It is one of the strongest table wines, and is useful as a stimulant in convalescence.

Sherry (*Vinum Xericum*) has about 30 per cent. of alcohol in it. It is not official in the U. S. P.

Beer is made by a slow fermentation, while ale is made by a more rapid fermentation at a higher heat. Most of the beer in America contains about 4–6 per cent. of alcohol.

Porter resembles the other malt liquors closely, except that it contains more solids, due to a scorching of the grain by a high heat.

The B. P. preparations that are not official in the U. S. P. are rectified spirit (*Spiritus Rectificatus*), and sherry (*Vinum Xericum*). *Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici* is a useful, pleasant, and nutritious stimulant made by beating up the yolks of two eggs with half an ounce of sugar, and then adding four ounces each of brandy and cinnamon-water. This is sometimes called "egg-flip."

ALLIUM.

Garlic, or *Allium Sativum*, is a stimulant to digestion, owing to the volatile oil it contains, which by its somewhat irritating properties excites the gastric mucous membrane to increased secretion. In *persistent colds*, where the bronchial tubes are particularly affected, a garlic poultice made by pounding the bulbs in a mortar, is a very efficient though disagreeable remedy. If the skin is too delicate to permit of the use of pounded garlic alone, it may be mixed with equal parts of bran, and a poultice or plaster made thereof. Employed in this form, allium is useful if applied over the spine or feet in the treatment of the *cerebral* and *spinal convulsions* of infants; placed over the belly in cases of *gastro-intestinal catarrh*, it acts almost as well as a spice poultice. In the treatment of children with *chronic colds* garlic may be used boiled in milk, and the liquid given as a drink, warm or cold; or the oil of garlic may be given in emulsion in the dose of 1 or 2 minims (0.05–0.10). It ought not to be given during the febrile stage, as it is stimulating. Allium-juice has also been used in the dose of 2 to 5 drops (0.1–0.3) to relieve *nervous vomiting*. The dose of the syrup (*Syrupus Alii*) for a child is 1 drachm (4.0), but 4 drachms (16.0) may be given to an adult.

ALMONDS.

Almonds are official in the form of the sweet almond (*Amygdala Dulcis*, U. S. and B. P.). Bitter almonds develop hydrocyanic acid in the presence of water by the reaction between the amygdalin and water in the presence of the emulsin contained in them; this is not the case with sweet almonds.

Sweet almonds, when rubbed up in a mortar with water, form a pleasant-tasting emulsion of an agreeable odor that is very useful as a vehicle for remedies having a disagreeable taste. Almond bread has been proposed as a food for diabetics, owing to its containing virtually no starch; but it is requisite that the oils and saccharine constituents of the almond shall first be removed. (See Foods for the Sick.)

When half an ounce of sweet almonds are rubbed up with thirty grains of gum arabic and two drachms of sugar, to which is added gradually a half-pint of distilled water, the mixture being then strained, an emollient and soothing drink is formed, which is very useful in *irritations of the stomach* and *intestines* and of the *air-passages* and *pharynx*. The expressed or fixed oil of almonds is a useful demulcent, and has been recommended in the *cough of phthisis*, given in the dose of a ½ drachm (2.0) in emulsion.

Bitter almonds yield an oil (*Oleum Amygdalæ Amaræ*, U. S.) which is exceedingly poisonous owing to the prussic acid which it contains, and it is said that one drop will kill a cat, while seventeen drops have killed a man. Oil of bitter almond should contain from 2 to 4 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid.

Bitter almonds are used to allay irritable coughs and similar states, but are not frequently employed because other drugs are less dangerous, more stable, and more active as remedial agents. The emulsion of bitter almonds is made as is that of sweet almonds, and may be used in teaspoonful doses for the same purposes and as a vehicle in cough mixtures. Both emulsions are useful as vehicles in the treatment of *gonorrhœa*, as they diminish the burning on urination. Almond emulsions, when locally applied, are supposed to be of value for the removal of *freckles* and *sunburn*.

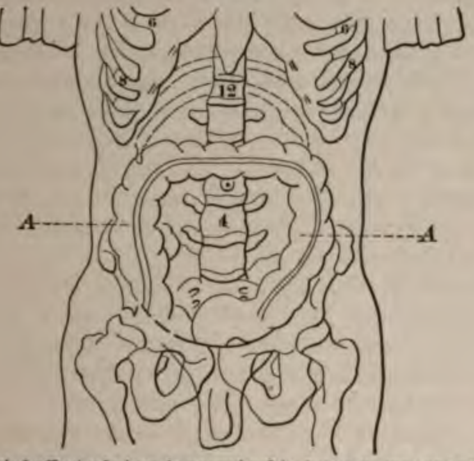
The preparations of sweet almonds are: an emulsion (*Emulsum Amygdalæ*, U. S., and *Mistura Amygdala*, B. P.), dose 1 to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0); a compound powder (*Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus*, B. P.), given in the dose of 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0); and the oil (*Oleum Amygdalæ Expressum*, U. S., and *Oleum Amygdalæ*, B. P.), the dose of which is 1 to 4 drachms (4.0–16.0). *Aquæ Amygdalæ Amaræ* (U. S.) is prepared from the oil of bitter almonds. The dose is 60 to 120 minims (4.0–8.0).

ALOES.

Aloes, or *Aloe* of the U. S. P., is the inspissated juice of the leaves of *Aloe Vera*, (Linné) Webb, *Aloe Chinensis* Baker, *Aloe Perryi* Baker, or other species of *Aloe* (Fam. *Liliaceæ*). It occurs in yellowish-brown or orange-brown to blackish-brown opaque masses; translucent in thin fragments; fracture uneven, dull and waxy, somewhat resinous, or smooth and glassy, somewhat conchoidal; occasionally exhibiting microscopic crystals of aloin; odor characteristic; taste nauseous, bitter. It is also probably derived from several other species than those just named. Aloes contains an active principle known as aloin (*Aloinum*, U. S. and B. P.), which is a crystalline substance. As generally sold aloin is, however, an amorphous powder of extremely bitter taste.

Physiological Action.—Locally applied to the tongue, aloes is a bitter of rather a persistent taste. According to the studies of Rutherford, the drug increases very considerably the flow of bile in the dog, but in man it cannot in any sense be regarded as a medicament for the production of an increased biliary flow. Rutherford's doses given to the dog amounted to as much as sixty grains, equal to three or four drachms in a man. In the lower animals and in man aloes acts very slowly, requiring several hours for its influence to be manifested unless the dose be toxic in amount. Its chief influence is on the lower bowel (Fig. 6), although Pfaff and Nelson assert that it also acts upon the stomach and upper bowel. As much as 4 drachms of aloes have been injected into the veins of a horse without inducing purgation, probably because 4 drachms were not enough to affect the bowels of this animal. Aloes has been used endermically, and when so employed is said to act thoroughly. It is eliminated in the milk of nursing women, and will cause purgation in an infant put to the breast of a patient taking it. If the doses be quite large (10 to 20 grains), the passages will be watery; but if the dose be more moderate (2 or 3 grains), the stools will be thick and pultaceous.

FIG. 6.



A, chief effect of aloes is exercised in lower bowel or colon.

Therapeutics.—Aloes should be used only when a somewhat slow stimulant to peristaltic movement is desired, and never where the object of the physician is to relieve congestions by depletion through the intestine. It is a favorite remedy in cases of subacute or chronic constipation, but it is distinctly harmful if continued for any length of time, as it seems to produce atony of the bowel. Owing to its bitter properties it acts as a tonic to the stomach, and is often given with iron, as clinical experience indicates that their conjoint use is beneficial. Its good effects depend upon its preventing the constipation which might be produced by the chalybeate.

When taken in a sufficiently large dose to produce a copious passage, aloes nearly always produces a feeling of weight and fulness in the region of the rectum after the evacuation, and the writer has seen severe rectal catarrh produced in this way in very susceptible persons. If given alone, it is very apt to produce griping, and it ought always to be combined with other drugs whose tendency is to prevent intestinal spasm.

In cases of *hemorrhoids* in individuals suffering from general muscular relaxation and atony, aloes is said to do great good, but its use under these circumstances is by no means universal or generally accepted as correct. For weak, anæmic persons leading sedentary lives it may be combined with tonics to relieve the *constipation* so often an urgent symptom in these cases. In *amenorrhœa* dependent upon atony of the sexual system, or anæmia, or constipation, it is thought to have a specific emmenagogue influence. Locally applied in the form of the glycerole of aloes, it has been employed in the healing of *old* or *recent fissures* of the rectal *mucous membrane*, and even on *bed-sores*. The glycerole of aloes is to be made by evaporating four to eight parts of tincture of aloes and gradually adding thirty parts of glycerin.

Contraindications.—Constipation occurring in plethoric persons should not be treated by aloes, and it should not be used if any irritation or catarrh of the intestine is present. Pregnant women should use aloes most carefully lest abortion be produced, and if hepatic congestion or inflammation is present it ought not to be used. Fever is also said to contraindicate the use of aloes, as does also rectal catarrh.

Administration.—*Aloes*, U. S., is generally given in a pill, combined with strychnine and belladonna. (See Constipation, Part IV.) The dose should be 1 to 5 grains (0.06–0.3) as a laxative, and 10 grains (0.6) as a purge. The official preparation most commonly employed is the pill of aloes (*Pilulæ Aloes*, U. S. and B. P.), 2 grains (0.12) each of aloes and soap. The dose is one or two pills. *Aloinum* (U. S.) is given in the dose of $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.015). The liquid preparation is the tincture (*Tinctura Aloes*, U. S. and B. P.), dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4.0–8.0). The official pills of the B. P. are the *Pilula Aloes et Asafetidæ*, *Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ*, and *Pilula Aloes et Ferri*. The other B. P. preparation, besides those given, is the *Decoctum Aloes Compositum*, dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces (15.0–60.0).

ALUM.

Alum (*Alumen*, U. S., and *Alumen Purificatum*, B. P.) is the sulphate of aluminum and potassium in the U. S. P., but in the B. P. both it and the sulphate of aluminum and ammonium crystallized from a watery solution are official. At present much of the alum of commerce is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of coal-gas for illuminating purposes, and it is therefore very cheap. It occurs in the form of octahedral crystals, and has an astringent taste and acid reaction. After the crystals are exposed to the air for some time they become covered with a white coating.

Physiological Action.—When alum is brought in contact with a mucous membrane it produces whitening, constriction, and puckering of the part, and applied to the skin thickens and hardens it by means of its astringent action. In either case it decreases secretion and causes contraction of the local bloodvessels and capillaries. Large amounts given internally for any length of time seem to increase secretion.

Poisoning.—Very large amounts are necessary to produce death. As much as two ounces will not kill a sickly dog. This is largely due to the fact that the vomiting and purging rid the animal of the drug, for if vomiting is prevented death rapidly ensues from gastro-enteritis. Injected into the blood, alum produces embolism and thrombosis.

Therapeutics.—Alum is used at present in a number of diseases, chiefly as a local application. In cases of ordinary *sore throat* applications of a strong solution (20 grains to the ounce of water—1.3–30.0) on a swab are very useful. It would be of much service in this condition were it not that it possesses a destructive action on the teeth. In *hemorrhage*, when the leaking bloodvessels can be directly reached, alum is a powerful hæmostatic, aiding in the arrest of the bleeding in three ways—namely, by coagulating the albumin, by constringing the parts, and by crystallizing when applied in large amounts on lint, and thereby affording a surface which is rough and aids coagulation. In hemorrhage after tooth-extraction its application is a very useful treatment. Dissolved in water or alcohol, 2 grains to the ounce (0.1–30.0), it makes an exceedingly efficient application for sponging in *night-sweats* or *localized sweating* of the feet or hands. In *hæmoptysis* a fine spray of a strong solution of alum, 20 grains to the ounce (1.3–30.0), may be employed, the necessity of the spray being made very fine being constantly borne in mind. This method may also be resorted to in *bronchorrhœa* or *chronic bronchitis* with excessive secretion, and in *chronic catarrh of the pharnyx* and *larynx*. In *mercurial ptyalism* a solution of the drug may be used on a swab. Bathing with a alum solution the parts affected is said to be an efficient remedy in *chilblains*, and for *pruritus vulvæ*. As a vaginal wash for profuse *leucorrhœa*, in the strength of from 10 to 20 grains to the ounce (0.65–1.3 to 30.0) of water, alum is of value. Some observers claim good results from its use in *diphtheria* and *tonsillitis*. In *follicular tonsillitis* the alum-stick may be deeply inserted into the depressed follicles or applied to the swollen surface of the gland. In *ingrowing toe-nail* with granulations a piece of twisted absorbent cotton soaked in strong alum solution and inserted under the edge of the nail will in most instances produce a cure. Dried alum *Alumen Exsiccatum*, U. S. and B. P.) is useful as a dressing for *old ulcers* and *sores*, and has been highly recommended as an application for *swollen gums* where they press upon and override a tooth, particularly at the back of the jaw. The possibility of its exercising an evil effect on the teeth should not be forgotten when this treatment is resorted to.

In the proportion of 1 ounce (30.0) of powdered alum to 1 quart (1 litre) of warm water this drug is often efficient when used as a rectal injection in *post-operative intestinal torpor* and similar states.

Alum may be used as an antidote in *acute lead-poisoning*, as it is a soluble sulphate and also an emetic.

The emetic dose of powdered alum is a heaping teaspoonful for a child or a tablespoonful for an adult.

Glycerinum Aluminis (1 to 6) is official in the B. P., and is used as a local astringent application.

ALUMINUM ACETATE.

Aluminum acetate (*Alumin Acetas*) is a useful astringent application in erysipelas, rhus-poisoning, boils and carbuncles in their formative stage, and septic infections of the hand and arm or foot and leg. The solution employed in the Liquor Alumini Acetatis of the National Formulary diluted in the proportion of 1 to 7.

ALYPIN.

Alypin is used as a local anæsthetic and appears in the form of a white crystalline powder, readily soluble in water and in alcohol, the solution being neutral in reaction. It is a glycerine derivative, technically called the monohydrochloride of benzoyl. Solutions of it can be sterilized by boiling, provided the heating does not extend beyond five minutes. It is claimed to be equal in power to cocaine for the production of anæsthesia, and is commonly employed in freshly prepared 2 per cent. solution in the eye and in 10 per cent. solution on other parts. When dropped into the eye it is said not to cause mydriasis nor affect accommodation. It does not constrict local bloodvessels, which is advantageous in some cases and disadvantageous in others; thus, in operations upon engorged nasal mucous membranes it fails to open the field of operation. The secondary congestion so characteristic of cocaine is said to occur in an exaggerated form after the anæsthetic effect of alypin. Solutions of alypin, with or without adrenalin, may be employed for infiltration anæsthesia by Schleich's method. Alypin is less irritating than eucaine when dropped in the eye. (See Cocaine.)

AMBER.

Succinum is derived from a fossil resin found in Prussia and in Bohemia, and is used in the form of the oil (*Oleum Succini*), which is volatile, quite irritant, and obtained by destructive distillation from the deposit named.

Therapeutics.—Oil of Amber is one of the best remedies for *persistent hiccough* that we have. It is very useful as a counterirritant over *rheumatic joints*, and has been used in *asthma*, *whooping-cough*, and *hysteria* with good results. In the *bronchitis of infants*, with nervous disturbance, oil of amber in the proportion of 1 to 3 parts of olive oil applied to the back and front of the chest is of service. In adults suffering from *acute laryngitis* with extension of the inflammation into the bronchial tubes, full of doses of sodium bromide given internally, with this proportion of amber oil and olive oil rubbed into the neck and chest, are useful. The dose internally is 2 to 6 minims (0.1–0.4) given in emulsion.

AMMONIA (NH_3).

Ammonia is a gas of a very acrid, burning taste, capable of producing death very rapidly when inhaled, by reason of the inflammation of the air-passages and the spasm of the glottis which ensue. It is made in large amounts in the manufacture of coal-gas.

Physiological Action.—When ammonia comes in contact with the tissues of the body it acts as a most powerful irritant, causing a reddening of the parts, followed, if the exposure be sufficiently prolonged, by local death and sloughing. If it be inhaled as a gas, it may produce rapid death by spasm or œdema of the glottis, and if a strong solution of it is swallowed, the same accident may occur. Following more moderate inhalations severe bronchitis or pulmonary œdema may develop.

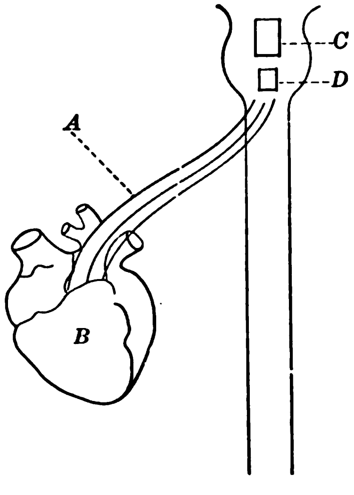
NERVOUS SYSTEM.—If ammonia be injected into the blood of animals, violent convulsions at once ensue which are largely tetanic in type and depend upon a spinal action of the drug, since they are not stopped by division of the spinal cord, as they would be if the convulsive movements had their origin in the brain. The drug in moderate amounts acts as a spinal excitant, increasing reflex action and all the evidences of spinal activity. If applied directly to a nerve, either motor or sensory, it paralyzes the nerve; but if the drug be in a very weak solution, it seems to increase the functional activity of the nerve.

CIRCULATION.—Upon the circulation ammonia acts as a powerful but fleeting stimulant, increasing the pulse-rate, pulse-force, and arterial pressure. The cause of the increased pulse-rate depends upon stimulation of the accelerator nerves of the heart and of the heart itself, while the increase in force is due to the same cause, for Ringer and Sainsbury found the strength of the ventricles much increased. The rise of arterial pressure is due to the increased amount of blood pumped into the arteries by the stimulated heart, and probably by a stimulant action on the vasomotor centre, although this is denied by some authorities. As the drug acts as a stimulant on the respiratory centre, which is very near the vasomotor centre, it probably increases the functional activity of both. If by means of intravenous injection the ammonia reaches the heart in large amount in concentrated form, this organ ceases to beat at once, owing to paralysis of its muscular walls.

THE BLOOD.—In moderate amounts the drug has no effect on the blood, but when injected in poisonous quantities it causes the blood to fail to take up the oxygen, according to Feltz and Ritter.

RESPIRATION.—The injection of ammonia in moderate quantities into the blood causes an acceleration of the rate of respiration due to stimulation of the respiratory centre, the respiratory movements becoming not only more full, but also more rapid. If the drug is inhaled in small amounts or swallowed, the same action is seen in a less degree, the changes both in breathing and circulation being partly due under such circumstances to a reflex irritation transmitted along the sensory nerves.

FIG. 7.



Ammonia stimulates: *A*, the accelerator nerves; *B*, the heart-muscle itself, and so quickens pulse-rate and force. It stimulates the vasomotor centre *C* and the respiratory centre *D*.

ELIMINATION. — Ammonia when taken into the body is so extremely fleeting in its action that the question as to its escape from the system is of interest. If large amounts are taken, it is partly given off by the breath, but more of it is destroyed in the system, and according to Bence Jones, eliminated as nitric acid by reason of its being oxidized in the body. The greater part, however, is excreted as urea.

Therapeutics.—Ammonia is employed for four distinct purposes in medicine—namely, as a circulatory and respiratory stimulant, as a counterirritant, and as an antacid.

The indications for the use of ammonia in the first class of cases are all forms of sudden cardiac failure where there is no time or opportunity to use the more stable and slowly acting drugs. These emergencies occur in *snake poisoning*, in *syncope* from fright or other shock, or from indigestion, in *sudden cardiac failure* during the course of fevers and in pneumonia, and in all cases where prompt cardiac stimulation is needed. In the most pressing cases it should be injected directly into a vein of the leg, so as to act more quickly. If put into the subcutaneous tissues, it is almost certain to cause a slough, and if injected into a vein of the arm, it may reach the heart in too concentrated form and cause cardiac depression. Ringer has found that the drug has the extraordinary power of causing a heart stopped or depressed by chloroform to resume its beating. It is claimed, without much justification, that ammonia will aid in preventing *heart-clot* or thrombosis in cases of severe hemorrhage and in pneumonia.

In prolonged diseases the employment of ammonia is not particularly advisable, owing to its fugacious action, although it is largely used, for the frequent administration necessarily required is apt to produce gastric disorder. Some writers claim that ammonia is useful as a sedative in *drunkenness*, but this is doubtful.

In *gastric acidity* due to fermentation, with the development of abnormal acids, ammonia is the most active remedy we can employ, but it is not to be given if acute irritation of the stomach exists.

Locally applied, strong ammonia-water may be used to produce a blister by placing a few drops on the skin under an inverted watch-glass. Ammonia-water may also be applied, often with great relief, to the *spot stung by insects.* The waters of ammonia are used externally in stimulating liniments, and hypodermically when the drug is so given. The stronger water ought not to be employed for the latter purpose. The aromatic spirit is generally used internally in the dose of ½ drachm to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0), well diluted. This is also the dose of the ordinary spirit.

Administration.—Ammonia is never employed in medicine as pure ammonia gas, but in the form of the stronger water (*Aqua Ammoniæ Fortior*, U. S., *Liquor Ammoniæ Fortis*, B. P.), containing 28 per cent. (32.5 per cent. B. P.), by weight of the gas, and the weaker water (*Aqua Ammoniæ*, U. S., *Liquor Ammoniæ*, B. P.), which should contain about 10 per cent. by weight of the gas. The aromatic spirit of ammonia (*Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus*, U. S. and B. P.) in the dose of 30 to 60 minims (2.0–4.0) in water. The latter preparation is composed of carbonate of ammonium, the oils of nutmeg, lemon, and lavender, with alcohol and ammonia-water. *Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus* (B. P.) contains asafœtida, and is used in place of the aromatic spirit. Ammonia liniment (*Linimentum Ammoniæ*, U. S. and B. P.) is used over tender joints and muscles.

AMMONIAC.

Ammoniac (*Ammoniacum*, B. P.) is a resinous gum obtained from *Dorema Ammoniacum*, and is little used in medicine at the present time. Internally and externally it produces some irritation when brought in contact with the tissues, and may be used internally in the dose of 10 to 30 grains (0.60–2.0) in pills in cases of *chronic bronchitis* devoid of any active inflammatory process. *Mistura Ammoniaci* (B. P.) is used in chronic bronchitis in the dose of from ½ to 1 fluidounce (15.0–30.0).

AMMONIUM (NH_4).

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Acetate of Ammonium.

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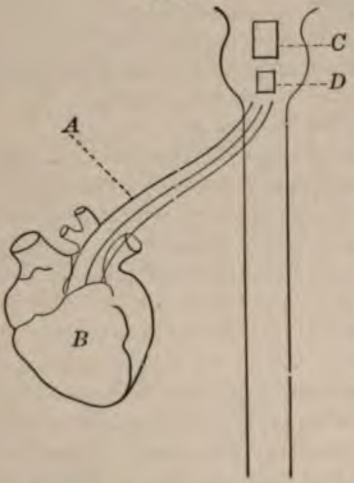

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Benzoate of Ammonium.

Benzoate of Ammonium (*Ammonii Benzoas*, U. S. and B. P.), should contain not less than 98 per cent. of pure Ammonium Benzoate [$C_6H_5.COONH_4$], and should be kept in well-stoppered bottles.

It occurs in thin, white, laminar crystals or a crystalline powder; odorless, or having a slight odor of benzoic acid, a saline, bitter, afterward slightly acrid taste, and gradually losing ammonia on exposure to the air. It is soluble in about 10.5 parts of water and 25 parts of alcohol at 25° C. (77° F.), in 1.2 parts of boiling water, and in 7.6 parts of boiling alcohol.

It is employed chiefly for its diuretic influences, which depend entirely upon the benzoic acid present in the compound. As benzoic acid is eliminated as hippuric acid and ammonia as nitric acid, this drug may be employed in cases where the physician desires to make the urine decidedly acid; as, for example, in patients suffering from *catarrh of the bladder*, when the urine is loaded with phosphates, which are dissolved by this acidulation. It is useful in certain cases of *muscular rheumatism*. The dose is 10 to 30 grains (0.60–2.0), which should be suspended in water or, better, administered in cachets or capsules.

Bromide of Ammonium.

Bromide of Ammonium (*Ammonii Bromidum*, U. S. and B. P.), should contain not less than 97 per cent. of pure Ammonium Bromide, and should be kept in well-stoppered bottles.

It occurs as colorless, transparent, prismatic crystals, or a white, crystalline powder; odorless, of a pungent, saline taste, and permanent in dry air and is soluble in 1.2 parts of water, and in 12.5 parts of alcohol at 25° C. (77° F.), in 0.7 part of boiling water, and in 9 parts of boiling alcohol.

It is, however, generally found in commerce as a white granular powder, which, when exposed to the atmosphere, becomes slightly yellowish.

Physiological Action.—Applied to the mucous membrane of the mouth, bromide of ammonium produces a salty taste, is markedly pungent, and dissolves readily in the oral secretions. If large amounts are swallowed, it causes burning pain in the belly and evidences of gastro-enteritis.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—The action of this drug upon this part of the body is its most important effect. Given to the lower animals, it produces in frogs total loss of reflex activity, preceded, it is said, in some cases by tetanic convulsions, although no such motor disturbances may take place. In a series of studies undertaken by the writer to determine the effect of the drug it was found that the spinal cord was depressed, both on its motor and sensory sides, while the nerves and muscles escaped. These results are in accord with those of other investigators, who also found that the nerves are unaffected. On the cerebral cortex it acts as a distinct sedative. (See Bromide of Potassium).

CIRCULATION.—Upon the circulation bromide of ammonium acts as a stimulant in small doses, but as a cardiac paralyzant if a large amount comes in contact with the heart. In medicinal dose it is distinctly stimulant to the circulation, but not sufficiently so to render it valuable as a circulatory stimulant, to the exclusion of other more powerful preparations.

Therapeutics.—The bromide of ammonium may be used in nearly every instance where bromide of potassium may be employed, and possesses the distinct advantage of being less depressant to the general system than the latter drug. It is, however, more apt to disorder the stomach even if given in moderate doses. In *epilepsy* it would seem to be of as much value as the potassium salt, and may be combined with it in some cases with success. (See article on Epilepsy, Part IV.) According to J. M. Da Costa, the drug is of distinct value in *rheumatism* in the dose of 60 to 80 grains (4.0-5.3) a day, well diluted with water, although its manner of action in this disease is not known. The usual dose is 10 to 30 grains (0.60-2.0). It is incompatible with spirit of nitrous ether.

Ammonium Carbonate.

Ammonium Carbonate (*Ammonii Carbonas*, U. S. and B. P.), should contain not less than 97 per cent of a mixture of Acid Ammonium Carbonate and Ammonium Carbamate and should yield not less than 31.58 per cent. of ammonia gas. It should be kept in well-stoppered bottles, in a cool place. For dispensing purposes, only the translucent portions should be used.

It occurs in white, hard, translucent, striated masses, having a strong odor of ammonia without empyreuma, and a sharp saline taste. On exposure to the air, the salt loses both ammonia and carbon dioxide, becoming opaque, and is finally converted into friable, porous lumps, or a white powder.

It is slowly but completely soluble in about 4 parts of water at 25° C. (77° F.), and is decomposed by hot water, with the elimination of carbon dioxide and ammonia. By prolonged boiling with water, the salt is completely volatilized.

It undoubtedly has an action exactly like that of the liquid preparations of ammonia, and is used either alone or with the chloride in the treatment of *bronchitis*, particularly when this disease occurs in babies and young children. Ammonium carbonate is also largely employed by surgeons in the treatment of children after a surgical operation to overcome the respiratory and circulatory depression produced by the anæsthetic. The dose is 2 to 10 grains (0.12-0.60) in syrup of acacia and water. It is a rapidly acting cardiac and respiratory stimulant.

℞—Ammonii carbonatis . . . . gr. xlviij (3.2)
Syrupi acaciæ . . . . f℥ (30.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . q. s. ad ℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every two hours in water for a child of three or four years.

Ammonium Chloride.

Ammonium Chloride or Muriate (*Ammonii Chloridum*), U. S. and B. P.). It should contain not less than 99.5 per cent. of pure Ammonium Chloride. It occurs as a white, crystalline powder, without odor, having a cooling, saline taste, and is permanent in the air. It is soluble in 2 parts of water, in 50 parts of alcohol, and in 5 parts of glycerin, at 25° C. (77° F.), and in 1 part of boiling water. The aqueous solution of the salt (1 in 20) in ice-cold water, should not redden blue litmus paper at once; it affords, with silver nitrate a white, sandy precipitate, which is soluble in ammonia water.

Ammonium chloride has an entirely different action and therapeutic use from the rest of this group. It possesses almost no influence over the heart and respiration, but does exercise a very stimulant effect on mucous membranes, increasing the secretion of mucus. The consideration of its use in diseases of the lungs can be found in the articles on Pneumonia and Bronchitis. Chloride of ammonium fumes can be obtained from a few grains of the drug heated in an iron spoon over a gas-jet or by means of a set of three wash-bottles. In one of these is placed stronger water of ammonia, in another hydrochloric acid. Each of these is connected with a third bottle by means of glass tubing, this bottle being partly filled with water, through which the fumes in passing become purified and form the fumes of chloride of ammonium. The drug may also be used in a spray from an atomizer. Where it is desirable to maintain the effect of the drug over a long period of time, as in *chronic bronchitis*, the following method may be followed, as recommended by Mew: A soup-plate is placed upon the floor of the room, and from 3 to 4 ounces (90.0-120.0) of sulphuric acid are placed in it. Into a neighboring saucer are poured 2 ounces (60.0) of strong ammonia, and then about a tablespoonful (15.0) of ordinary table salt is sprinkled upon the acid. In less than a minute the room becomes filled with dense fumes of nascent chloride of ammonium, which can be readily maintained by renewed charging of the soup-plate and saucer. In this way the patient may be made to inhale chloride of ammonium fumes for a long period of time with very advantageous results. This is a particularly useful method in cases of *fetid bronchitis*.

Chloride of ammonium has been employed in *intermittent fever*, but has gone out of use, and has also been used in *neuralgias of the ovarian type* by Goodell and others. In the treatment of *chronic torpor of the liver* and *subacute hepatitis*, and even in *cirrhosis* and *hepatic abscess*, it has been thought of value. Many clinicians have found it useful in the treatment of the *gastric* and *intestinal catarrhs* of children of a very subacute type, and it is the routine treatment for all such cases which come under observation at the hospital and elsewhere where the author has charge. The dose is 2 to 15 grains (0.12-1.0), preferably given with liquorice and water to mask the taste.

℞—Ammonii chloridi . . . . ʒij (8.0).
Fluidextracti glycyrrhizæ . . . . f℥j (30.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . q. s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) t. i. d. in water after meals for a child of five or ten years.

The chloride of ammonium may, however, be given in compressed tablets, provided a large draught of water or milk is taken simultaneously to protect the stomach. (See article on Bronchitis for other prescriptions.)

Gillespie asserts that 10 grains (0.60) of chloride of ammonium given half an hour before meals gives extraordinary relief in *painful dyspepsia* due to hyperacidity of the stomach.

Chloride of ammonium, in a lotion of the strength of 1 ounce (30.0) to 3 quarts (3 litres) of water, is an efficient remedy for the *dermatitis* caused by poison-ivy.

Ammonium Iodide.

Ammonium Iodide (*Ammonii Iodidum*, U. S.) should contain not less than 97 per cent. of pure Ammonium Iodide, and should be kept in small amber-colored, well-stoppered vials, protected from light.

When deeply colored, the salt should not be dispensed, but it may be deprived of free iodine by adding to its concentrated aqueous solution sufficient ammonium sulphide to render it colorless, then filtering, and evaporating on a water-bath to dryness. It occurs in minute, colorless, cubical crystals or a white, granular powder, without odor when colorless, but emitting a slight odor of iodine when colored, and having a sharp, saline taste. The salt is very hygroscopic, and soon becomes yellow or yellowish-brown on exposure to the air and light, owing to the loss of ammonia and the liberation of iodine. It is soluble in 0.6 part of water, and in 9 parts of alcohol at 25° C. (77° F.); in 0.43 part of boiling water, and in 3.7 parts of boiling alcohol.

Ammonium iodide may be employed in the dose of 2 to 5 grains (0.12-0.3) in all cases where the iodide of potassium is indicated, and seems to possess alterative influences equal to those of that salt. It has been recommended as a local application in cases of *enlarged tonsils* in the form of a solution of 30 grains (2.0) of the salt to the ounce (30.0) of glycerin, particularly if struma is the cause of the enlargement. The application is to be made once a day with a swab or camel's-hair brush. It is necessary that this solution be not exposed to the air or it will undergo decomposition.

Ammonium Valerate.

Ammonium Valerate (*Ammonii Valeras*, U. S.), should contain not less than 98 per cent. of pure Ammonium Valerate, and should be kept in well-stoppered bottles. It occurs in colorless, or white, quadrangular plates, emitting the odor of valeric acid, of a sharp and sweetish taste, and deliquescent in moist air. It is very soluble in water and in alcohol; also soluble in ether.

This is the salt of ammonium commonly used in the *nervous unrest* of pregnant or hysterical women, or at the *menopause* in the peculiar nervous disorders apt to occur at that period. In poisonous doses it paralyzes the spinal cord in the lower animals. It is usually given in the form of the elixir of valerate of ammonium, the dose of which is a teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful, or it is combined with the bromides, under which circumstances it is much more efficacious. The dose of the salt itself is 10 to 15 grains (0.60–1.0).

The sulphate of ammonium is never used in medicine. The phosphate of ammonium is employed in *rheumatism* in the dose of 10 to 20 grains (0.60–1.3). It is no longer official.

The B. P. preparations besides those already given are: *Phosphate of Ammonium*, dose 5 to 20 grains (0.3–1.2), and *Liquor Ammonii Citratis*, dose 2 to 6 fluidrachms (8.0–24.0).

AMYL NITRITE.

Amyl Nitrite (*Amylis Nitris*, U. S., *Amyl Nitris*, B. P.) is a liquid containing about 80 per cent. of Amyl (chiefly Iso-amyl) Nitrite [$C_5H_{11}NO_2$]. It should be kept in hermetically sealed glass bulbs, or in dark amber-colored, glass-stoppered vials, in a cool and dark place. It is a clear, yellowish liquid of a peculiar, ethereal, fruity odor, and pungent, aromatic taste. It is almost insoluble in water; miscible, in all proportions, with alcohol or ether.

Amyl nitrite is very volatile, even at a low temperature, and is inflammable, burning with a yellow, luminous and sooty flame. It boils at about 96° to 99° C. (204.8° to 210.2° F.). It is made by the action of diluted sulphuric acid upon amylic alcohol and sodium nitrite. It is not to be confounded with *nitrate* of amyl, which has a different physiological action and is never used medicinally.

Physiological Action.—When swallowed or inhaled, the drug produces staggering, fulness in the head, roaring in the ears, duskiness of the face, and finally complete muscular relaxation, so that the animal or man falls to the ground. The heart beats very rapidly and forcibly, and the respiration becomes gasping.

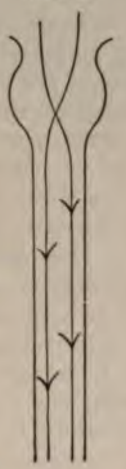
NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Nitrite of amyl is the most rapidly acting of all the nervous depressants and sedatives known, except prussic acid. Experiments show that its dominant action is on the motor side of the spinal cord. The motor cortex of the brain and the motor nerves are only affected by large amounts. Upon the nervous apparatus of sensation nitrite of amyl has no effect in medicinal amounts, and should never be used to relieve pain unless it be due to spasm or to angina pectoris. The muscles are depressed by toxic amounts.

CIRCULATION.—When nitrite of amyl is used, the pulse becomes exceedingly rapid while the arterial tension speedily falls. The increase in pulse-rate is due to depression of the centric inhibitory apparatus (vagus centres) of the heart and to the sudden relaxation of the bloodvessels, by reason of which, the resistance being taken away, the heart beats faster. The fall of arterial pressure is chiefly due to depression of the muscular coats of the bloodvessels and also to slight depression of the vasomotor centres, but the bloodvessels of the pulmonary system are constricted by the nitrites. In very small amounts the drug stimulates the heart-muscle (Reichert), but its dominant action on the heart is that of a depressant.

THE BLOOD.—In large medicinal dose this drug produces a chocolate color of the arterial blood, to the change of oxyhæmoglobin into methæmoglobin.

URINE AND ELIMINATION.—The urine sometimes contains sugar after the use of nitrite of amyl, and there is increased diuresis. The drug is eliminated very rapidly from the body by the lungs and kidneys.

FIG. 8.



Nitrite of Amyl depresses the motor or crossed pyramidal tracts of the spinal cord.

TEMPERATURE.—If the nitrite of amyl be employed for any length of time, a most remarkable fall in bodily temperature ensues, which is probably due to diminished oxidation, but possibly to some effect on the heart-centres governing heat-production and dissipation. The vascular dilatation also tends to aid greatly in the loss of bodily heat produced by the drug.

Therapeutics.—Nitrite of amyl is used to *relax general* or *local muscular spasms,* for the relaxation of the spasm of *epilepsy* and for *aborting an on-coming fit,* for the prevention and subjugation of *strychnine convulsions* and *tetanus,* and for the relief of *angina pectoris,* provided the attack is accompanied by high arterial tension. It may be used in *puerperal eclampsia,* but it is a dangerous remedy because of its relaxation of the uterus and the consequent danger of post-partum hemorrhage, Nitrite of amyl by inhalation is the best remedy to check *hæmoptysis,* because it constricts the pulmonary vessels and simultaneously relaxes the systemic circulation, thereby diminishing the flow of blood to the lungs. In *dysmenorrhœa* with uterine spasm it often gives great relief. Nitrite of amyl has been used in cases of *seasickness* as a prophylactic and cure with considerable success. In *cardiac failure* from fright or anæsthetics amyl nitrite is of some value when given in single whiffs. If it does not act at once under these circumstances, it is worse than useless to push it. It has also been found of value in *whooping-cough*, *laryngismus stridulus*, *asthma*, *spasmodic croup*, and *infantile convulsions*. In *migraine*, with local vasomotor spasm and true hemicrania, it is very useful. In *strychnine-poisoning* and *tetanus* it must be inhaled between the spasms or else given hypodermically, as the respiratory cramp prevents its inhalation.

Administration.—The drug may be given by placing three to five drops on a handkerchief and inhaling the fumes, or it may be dropped on sugar and taken by the mouth in the same quantity. The best way for patients to use the drug is to have it in hollow pearls of glass, each holding 5 or 10 minims (0.3–0.06). One or more of these may be crushed in a handkerchief and the fumes inhaled.

It is important to remember the fact that the effects of the drug are more severe for a moment after its use than during its inhalation. The physician should warn the patient that the effect of the drug is sudden and alarming, and in nervous cases should direct that the inhalations be made slowly, as a very full inhalation may produce unpleasant sensations of cardiac oppression.

ANTHRAROBIN.

Anthrarobin seems to possess equal value with its relative chrysarobin, and to be capable of acting as efficaciously as this substance in the treatment of skin diseases. It is a yellowish powder, tolerably stable in a dry atmosphere, not soluble in acids or water, but readily soluble in dilute alkaline solution or alcohol, at first making a solution of a brown color, which, as oxygen is taken up, changes to a green and finally to a violet hue.

Therapeutically, anthrarobin has been employed by Rosenthal and by Behrend, and more recently Kobner has recorded his experience with it, employing it with good results in a 10 to 20 per cent. solution in the various forms of *tonsurans* as a wash. Rosenthal has used it in *psoriasis* an *pityriasis versicolor* and *herpes*, and Behrend asserts that it is often better in its effects upon the skin than chrysarobin, as it produces less inflammation and discolors the skin only slightly. It also possesses the additional value of making so slight a stain on the linen that it can be removed by washing.

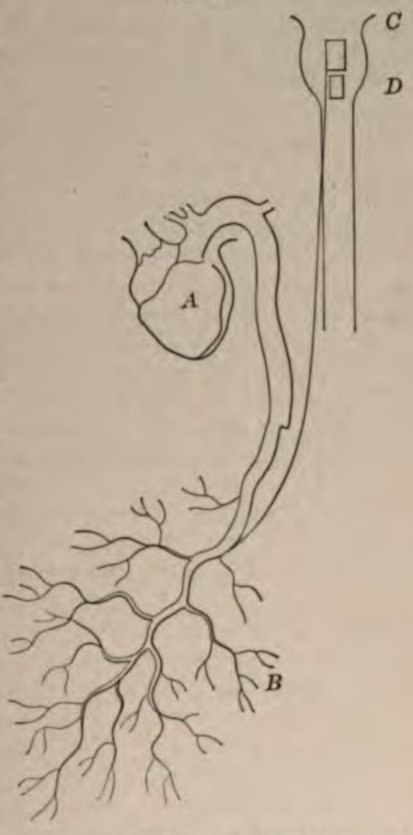
According to most authorities, it is best to keep the drug in alcoholic solution, and, if the bottle is well corked, such a mixture remains stable for a week.

ANTIMONY.

Antimony itself is rarely used in medicine, owing to its insolubility, but is generally employed as the tartrate of antimony and potassium, or Tartar Emetic (*Antimonii et Potassii Tartras*, U. S.; *Antimonium Tartratum*, B. P.), or in the form of the sulphide (*Antimonii Sulphidum*); purified sulphide (*Antimonii Sulphidum Purificatum; Antimonium Nigrum Purificatum*, B. P.); and sulphurated antimony (*Antimonium Sulphuratum*, B. P.), sometimes called *Kermes Mineral*. The last three drugs are very rarely employed and are unreliable preparations, although some practitioners use kermes mineral as an alterative circulatory depressant and sedative expectorant in the dose of $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01) every hour or two. As an emetic the dose of *Kermes Mineral* is 1 to 4 grains (0.06–0.25).

The oxide of antimony (*Antimonii Oxidum*, B. P.) forms part of the *Pulvis Antimonialis*.

FIG. 9.



A, antimony depresses the heart-muscle; *B*, antimony depresses the peripheral portions of the vasomotor system in the blood-vessels; *C*, antimony depresses the vasomotor centre; *D*, the respiratory centre.

Tartar Emetic.

Tartar Emetic (*Antimonii et Potassii Tartras*, U. S.; *Antimonium Tartaratum*, B. P.) is made by boiling the oxide of antimony with bitartrate of potassium and water. Although it is really crystalline, it is generally sold as a fine powder owing to the crystals being easily pulverized. It should contain not less than 99.5 per cent. of pure Antimony and Potassium Tartrate and occurs as colorless, transparent crystals of the rhombic system, becoming opaque and white on exposure to air, or as a white, granular powder; without odor, and having a sweet, afterward disagreeable metallic taste. It is soluble in 15.5 parts of water at 25° C. (77° F.), and in

3 parts of boiling water, but insoluble in alcohol, which precipitates it from its aqueous solution in the form of a crystalline powder.

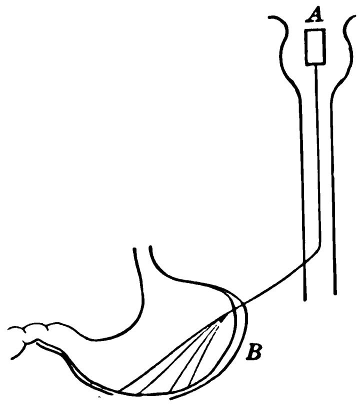
Owing to its chemical constitution tartar emetic should never be given with either acids or alkalies, and all drugs containing tannic acid are also incompatible with it, owing to the fact that an insoluble tannate is rapidly formed, which is absorbed very slowly if at all. So complete is the insolubility of the compound so formed that tannic acid is the best chemical antidote to the drug that we possess.

Physiological Action.—Tartar emetic, when applied to mucous membranes, produces a burning sensation, and upon the skin it may readily cause intense irritation if the part be delicate. If kept in contact with a mucous membrane, very distinct inflammatory changes occur, and if it be applied to the skin for any length of time, redness, followed by acne of a pustular character, appears, which finally ends in ulceration and sloughing if the use of the drug is persisted in. Under these circumstances the vitality of the parts seems interfered with, and, as a result, healing takes place very slowly indeed.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Antimony is a depressant to the sensory side of the spinal cord, and a paralyzant to all the spinal centres, motor and sensory, in poisonous dose.

It is stated that when an animal is under its influence sensation to heat and acids is lost before the ordinary sense of touch is destroyed. The convulsions which sometimes ensue after poisonous doses in the lower animals are due to anæmia of the brain brought on by the circulatory depression. Ringer and Murrell have proved antimony to be a motor-nerve and muscle poison.

FIG. 10.



A, antimony stimulates the vomiting centre; *B*, antimony irritates the gastric mucous membrane.

CIRCULATION.—The chief influence of antimony is exerted upon the circulation. In small doses it lowers the pulse-rate by a direct depression of the heart-muscle, and simultaneously decreases arterial tension by an action upon the peripheral portions of the vasomotor system in the walls of the bloodvessels, but the vasomotor influences may be in part centric, and this question must be considered as *sub judice*. The fall of arterial pressure is also due to failure of heart-force. With the lowering of the pulse-rate there is nearly always a corresponding decrease in cardiac power.

When poisonous doses are employed, death ensues after great circulatory and respiratory depression, as will be seen below. The heart is found after death relaxed and flabby and wholly unresponsive to all stimuli, although in one of the lower animals, such as the frog, if the dose has not been very excessive and digitalis is freely employed, the heart may be made to beat again. In man, it is hardly necessary to state, the digitalis must be used early to render much service. The drug in poisonous doses is thought to depress the peripheral ends of the vagus nerves.

Respiration.—The drug has little or no effect upon respiration except when given in lethal doses. Under these circumstances death is produced in three ways, all of them acting together. Primarily, the respiratory centre in the medulla is depressed, and the governing nerves of breathing, the pneumogastrics, are also rendered inactive; secondarily, the cardiac failure speedily causes pulmonary congestion; and, thirdly, the drug causes such an outpouring of liquid mucus into the bronchial tubes that the patient is drowned in his own secretions, which he is too weak to expel.

Stomach and Intestines.—Antimony in toxic doses is a powerful irritant to these portions of the body. In full medicinal amounts it acts as a slow but powerful emetic, producing much nausea. The vomiting is due to an action on the vomiting centre in the medulla and to a direct action on the stomach itself. The drug is, therefore, a centric and peripheral emetic. Very full doses produce watery purging, attended with some griping and tenesmus.

Elimination.—Antimony escapes from the body in all the secretions, but largely by the bowels. The latter method of elimination seems chiefly to follow poisonous doses, and purging is an effort at elimination.

Therapeutics.—Tartar emetic is employed for at least five separate purposes, the most usual of which is as a *circulatory quieter* and *sedative.* The indications for antimony as a circulatory depressant are not so generally recognized at present as they were at one ttme, on account of the introduction of other drugs. All states of *sthenic inflammation* with a bounding pulse, high fever, and symptoms showing the patient to be possessed of robust constitution permit of its use, while all asthenic conditions most emphatically contraindicate its employment. In the treatment of *colds*, to break *forming diseases*, and to allay *inflammation* it is given in moderate dose. It is useful in *sthenic bronchitis* as an expectorant. Under these circumstances it may be given in emetic dose; or, if emesis is not desirable, minute amounts given hourly are of value, such as $\frac{1}{60}$ grain (0.001) every hour, or a teaspoonful of a solution of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.03) to 4 ounces (120 mils.) of water every hour may be used. This is a particularly useful method in children, as the solution is tasteless and it does not produce nausea and vomiting.

Most modern practitioners have ceased to use this drug because the depressant plan of treatment is out of favor, and because the effects of the vegetable cardiac sedatives are more easily controlled.

As an *emetic* antimony is slow but forcible. It ought not to be used in cases of poisoning by other drugs, owing to its depressant effects and slowness of action.

Before the introduction of anæsthetics emetic doses were employed to *relax the muscles* in reducing *dislocations* and *fractures.*

Tartar emetic is harmful if irritation of the stomach is present or if renal inflammation is present. If one good-sized emetic dose is not sufficient to produce vomiting, it should not be repeated, but some other emetic or the stomach-pump be used, lest antimonial poisoning complicate the case. The emetic dose must be large enough to be effective, or none at all should be given. If this rule is disregarded, systemic changes come on with undesirable severity in those cases where emesis fails to occur because of small doses.

As a *counterirritant* antimony is employed in the form of an ointment whenever a very slowly acting and prolonged counterirritation is to be maintained, as on the back of the neck in *epilepsy* or similar chronic states, and in old *enlargements of the joints.*

Antimony is an efficient diaphoretic, but its use is undesirable, owing to its disagreeable effects, such as nausea and intestinal disturbance, and because other, more pleasant, drugs act equally well.

Administration.—The dose of tartar emetic when there is an excited circulation is $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.003–0.006) every three hours until an effect is obtained. As an emetic the dose is ½ to 1 grain (0.03–0.06). The compound pill of antimony (*Pilulæ Antimonii Compositæ*, or Plummer's pill) is used as an alterative, and contains sulphurated antimony ½ grain (0.03), calomel ½ grain (0.03), guaiac 1 grain (0.06); the dose is one to three pills.

The ointment of antimony (*Unguentum Antimonii Tartarati*) is used externally as a counterirritant spread on a rag or piece of lint. Antimonial powder (*Pulvis Antimonialis*, B. P.), or James's powder, contains oxide of antimony and phosphate of calcium, and is given occasionally as an antipyretic in the treatment of *rheumatism* and *fever* in the dose of 3 to 6 grains (0.20–0.40); it is best given in a pill.

The compound syrup of squill (*Syrupus Scillæ Compositus*, U. S.), otherwise known as "Coxe's Hive Syrup," contains ¾ grain (0.045) of tartar emetic to the ounce. The dose is 20 to 30 minims (1.3–2.0) for an adult as a sedative, or from this amount to 1 drachm (4.0) to a child as an emetic.

Poisoning.—When toxic doses of tartar emetic are taken, the pulse at first becomes slightly weaker and slower, the skin becomes moist and relaxed, a general sense of relaxation comes on, and simultaneously a sensation of severe nausea and gastric distress appears.

Following this condition violent vomiting asserts itself. The ejected mass consists of the contents of the stomach—mucus, bile, and watery fluids, perhaps blood. Purging appears almost as early as the vomiting, and consists first of the normal contents of the intestines, then mucus, then bile, and, very rarely, blood. These signs may rapidly pass away and the characteristic "rice-water stools"[1] of antimonial poisoning appear. The general condition of the patient is now most serious. The face is pinched, livid, and covered with a cold sweat. The pulse is rapid and shuttle-like—to and fro—or lost at the wrist; the arterial tension is almost *nil*. The respirations are faint and fluttering, and so shallow as hardly to be seen or heard. Cramps in the calves of the legs attack the patient, due to the abstraction of water from the tissues by the violent purging, and the temperature falls lower and lower as death approaches. The general condition is such that all the signs point to Asiatic cholera, and antimonial poisoning cannot be distinguished from this disease during an epidemic without a history of the case or a chemical analysis of the secretions, which ought always to be preserved.[2]

The treatment of antimonial poisoning consists in the internal administration of large amounts of tannic acid to form the insoluble tannate of antimony, in the use of the stomach-pump, and in the maintenance of an absolutely prone position. When tannic acid cannot be had, ordinary tea leaves may be boiled and the decoction given as an antidote and stimulant. The patient should vomit into towels and not raise the head from the pillow; the head, indeed, should generally be placed lower than the heels. External heat, alcohol, and digitalis should be used freely, and opium should be employed hypodermically to allay pain and irritation unless the respirations are too feeble. If the opium is greatly needed because of pain, and yet seems contraindicated because of depression, it should be accompanied by strychnine to stimulate the respiratory centre and overcome any depression produced by the opium.

Fatty degeneration of all organs may occur as a result of acute antimonial poisoning.

Chronic poisoning by antimony is quite a rare affection, but it occurs chiefly in type-founders and type-setters. McWalter has reported instances in which peripheral neuritis, disorders of the bladder, and irritability of the prostate developed in these artisans. Headache, abdominal tenderness, and an irritable state of the mucous membranes were also present, associated with profound mental depression and circulatory feebleness. These facts are of interest because it is a superstition among some of the lower classes that the administration of antimony will cure the alcoholic habit, and if given for a long time these symptoms and fatty degeneration might ensue, leading to a suspicion of attempted murder by poison.

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[1] A "rice-water stool" is one which, on standing in a glass, separates into two layers, the lower white and flocculent, the upper water and almost clear.

[2] This is a good opportunity to state that the secretions and excretions of a person dying of any poison should be placed in a chemically-clean jar capable of being sealed. The same rule of cleanliness applies to the jars holding organs at the post-mortem. The jars should be at hand, and no intermediate vessel used. They should be sealed at once, and kept so until claimed by the authorities.

ANTIPYRINE.

Antipyrine (*Antipyrina*, U. S. ; *Phenazonum*, B. P.) is a derivative of coal-tar, its chemical name being phenyldimethylpyrazolon. It was discovered by Ludwig Knorr in 1884, and introduced into medicine by Filehne. Antipyrine is a white powder of a somewhat bitter taste, and is very soluble in water, less so in ether, alcohol, and chloroform.

When antipyrine is given to a man in full medicinal amount, it causes a sensation of buzzing and tightness of the head not unlike that produced by quinine. The bodily temperature, if normal, is depressed a fraction of a degree, but no other symptoms are manifested. If the dose be quite large, some blueness of the lips and finger nails appears, chilly sensations are experienced, and finally a profuse sweat breaks out over the entire body, which is more severe if fever has previously existed. Large doses sometimes cause nausea and vomiting.

Physiological Action.—NERVOUS SYSTEM.—When a large poisonous dose of antipyrine is given to one of the lower animals, relaxation, complete loss of reflex action, and total inability to move come on at once, and death ensues. Somewhat smaller doses produce exceedingly severe tetanic and epileptiform convulsions, but consciousness seems to be preserved. It has been proved that the chief cause of the convulsion is an action of the drug on the brain.[1] Very large toxic doses, therefore, decrease reflex action, and smaller ones increase it, though medicinal amounts certainly lessen reflex activity to a notable degree. The cause of this failure of reflexes is depression of the sensory nerves and the receptive centres of the spinal cord. Medicinal amounts must, therefore, be regarded as very distinct nervous sedatives, acting much more actively on the nerves of sensation than on those of motion. Injected beneath the skin or applied to a mucous membrane, antipyrine is a powerful local anæsthetic, the anæsthesia lasting often for several days.

CIRCULATION.—The studies of a very large number of pharmacologists prove most conclusively that antipyrine in moderate doses has no effect on the circulation of the lower animals unless these be so frequently repeated that cumulative effects ensue. Many reliable clinical observers have asserted that the drug depresses the circulation in man in some cases, and antipyrine is certainly not a cardiac stimulant. The writer is confident, however, that antipyrine is not so distinctly a cardiac depressant as some believe. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that in some persons it tends to lower arterial tension and so to produce syncope. It must therefore be used with caution in cases which have a feeble circulation. Large, poisonous doses lower blood-pressure unless convulsions are present, when the pressure is raised. In many of the cases where vascular depression and collapse have followed its use it has been employed in excessive amounts or the fall in bodily temperature has caused the untoward symptoms. (See Fever and its Treatment.)

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[1] See author's Boylston Prize Essay of Harvard University, on Antipyretics.

BLOOD.—No spectroscopic changes in the blood follow the use of medicinal doses of antipyrine in the ordinary individual, but in poisonous amounts it produces methæmoglobin. If the doses be toxic or idiosyncrasy exists, cyanosis may come on. That the blood is not destroyed by small amounts is proved by the absence of hæmatin in the urine of persons taking the drug. The corpuscles suffer no changes except in very pronounced poisoning, when they are said to become crenated and shrivelled.

RESPIRATION.—When antipyrine is given in lethal doses, death results from failure of the respiratory centre. Ordinary doses have no effect on this function, but large ones make the breathing more rapid.

TEMPERATURE.—In normal men and animals antipyrine in medicinal dose may be considered as without effect so far as bodily temperature is concerned. In fevered animals it has been found to lower temperature by decreasing heat-production and increasing heat-dissipation. That it does not do this by an action on the blood seems proved by the fact that the blood is not affected by medicinal amounts. The sweating does not cause the fall since it takes place when no sweating occurs. It may, therefore, be considered that the drug directly affects the nervous heat-mechanism of the body.

KIDNEYS, TISSUE-WASTE, AND URINE.—A large number of studies made upon man and the lower animals by competent investigators have brought about very considerable advances in our knowledge of the influence of antipyrine upon tissue-waste. It is useless to burden this volume with a discussion of their methods and results, which may be found in the author's *Essay on Antipyretics*. Suffice it to say that, while all observers are not agreed as to the effects produced, the deductions apparently to be drawn are that the drug diminishes the quantity of the urine excreted, and also decreases the elimination of the results of nitrogenous tissue-metamorphosis—or, in other words, is a conservator of the tissues of the body.

ELIMINATION.—The elimination of antipyrine goes on very rapidly indeed, and begins almost at once after its ingestion. Maragliano and Reihlen state that it appears in the urine in three hours after it is taken, so that at the fourth hour elimination is at its height, although it continues to be eliminated for twenty-four or perhaps thirty-six hours. According to Pavlinow, part of the antipyrine ingested is eliminated by the salivary glands.

Poisoning.—The treatment of poisoning by antipyrine consists in the administration of stimulants, the maintenance of bodily heat, the use of atropine to restore the tone of the vascular system, and, if cyanosis is alarming, the employment of oxygen inhalations.

Antiseptic Power.—Antipyrine exerts a very distinct antiseptic action in small amounts, delays all forms of fermentation, and destroys germs when it is present in large quantity.

Therapeutics.—Antipyrine is employed in medicine for two great purposes—namely, for the reduction of *fever* and the relief of *pain*—but its employment as an antipyretic is now far surpassed by its use as an analgesic.

As an antipyretic, antipyrine should be given in a few full doses rather than frequent small ones, as a general rule, since if the fever is of any severity the latter method of administering it will have no antipyretic effect, and the constant dosing will produce a gradual saturation of the system without causing a fall of temperature. On the other hand, too large doses may depress the temperature to a point below normal and induce collapse. In the article on Fevers (Part IV.) the conditions are indicated in which the drug is best employed, these being the sthenic fevers as a rule, or instances where excessive outbursts of fever necessitate prompt reduction of temperature. In excessively *high temperature in pneumonia* it has been used, and in *scarlet fever* and *smallpox* antipyrine is occasionally of service, although in *pneumonia*, as a rule, the condition of the patient indicates the use of cold to the chest as a local measure for the reduction of congestion or the use of cold sponging to relieve fever. (See Pneumonia.) *The use of the cold applications is always to be preferred to antipyrine in the reduction of fever, since they are safer, more reliable, and do not strain the kidneys, reduce the blood, or depress the heart in feeble patients.* (See Cold and Fever.) When cold water cannot be used, then antipyrine may be employed. In *phthisis* antipyrine generally increases the sweating, produces oppression, and either fails to act as an antipyretic or causes collapse by exercising too great an effect. In *sunstroke* it frequently fails to influence the temperature, and ought not to be used.

Be the fever what it may, provided it be associated with any disease process, antipyrine is useless so far as any influence over the course of the disease itself is concerned. It is a remedy to be used in the treatment of the symptoms, not for the removal of the cause of the fever.

As an analgesic antipyrine is in some cases the peer of opium. Although the latter drug will relieve all forms of pain if it be pushed, it possesses many disadvantages not found in antipyrine. In deep-seated pains due to disease of the organs of the body, in inflammations and similar disturbances, antipyrine is useless. In *neuralgic* affections of all kinds it finds its sphere, particularly if the disorder be rheumatic, gouty, or due to nervous depression from nervous exhaustion or disease. Under the latter circumstances it is best combined with caffeine and a little bromide of potassium. (See Neuralgia.) In *acute rheumatism* it will give relief in a fairly large number of cases, not only relieving the pain and fever if they be present, but also actually modifying the disease. It seems, however, to increase sweating in acute articular rheumatism. In *gout* it is stated to have a specific curative effect upon the disease over and above the relief of the pain, but this is questionable. A useful remedy in *gouty neuralgia* and *muscular rheumatism* is such a prescription as follows :

℞—Antipyrinæ	gr. xxiv (1.6).
Strontii salicylatis	gr. xlviij (3.0).
Elixiris aromatici	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Tablespoonful every hour for three doses in severe neuralgia, or three times a day for muscular rheumatism.

Its use in *dysmenorrhœa* has been recommended, but its beneficial influence except in neuralgic cases is doubtful. At one time it was thought that its use would relieve the *pains of labor*, but this has, unfortunately, proved untrue. It may, however, be tried, when suffering is very severe, in the dose of 15 grains (1.0). In the severe lancinating or darting pains of *locomotor ataxia*, and in the laryngeal and gastric crises complicating this disease, antipyrine is a valuable remedy. Curiously enough, it seems to subdue acute attacks of pain in *posterior sclerosis*, but it fails to control the slighter pains and muscular twitchings sometimes seen in this disease and in *myelitis*.

Some clinicians have used antipyrine with asserted great success in *diabetes mellitus*. In such instances the disease often depends on a gouty diathesis, and can be as well relieved by salicylates.

Antipyrine may be used hypodermically in the region of a *hypersensitive nerve* as a local anæsthetic. The anæsthesia produced by it lasts for several days, but the pain immediately after the injection is severe.

Antipyrine is sometimes a very useful remedy in modifying the severity of *epilepsy*. (See Epilepsy.)

In *whooping-cough* antipyrine has more frequently given relief in the writer's experience than any other remedy. It should be given to a child of five years in the dose of 2 grains (0.12) every four or five hours, the patient being watched for cyanosis and the drug stopped as soon as this symptom appears. Antipyrine generally decreases the frequency rather than the severity of the attacks of cough.

In *malarial diseases* antipyrine certainly exercises no antiperiodic influence, although it controls the febrile paroxysms to a great extent. One cannot help thinking that frequently where antipyrine has been reported as acting as an antiperiodic it has simply lowered the fever, and so seemed to influence the disease.

In *acute coryza* the temporary relief produced by applying cocaine to the engorged Schneiderian membrane may be prolonged very greatly by the use of a spray of antipyrine in the strength of 4 per cent. This produces a smarting sensation, which speedily passes away. The same treatment is of value in inflammations of the larynx and pharynx. Should cocaine solutions not precede the antipyrine, the primary irritant effects persist unless the strength of the solution of antipyrine is reduced to 1 or 2 per cent. It is always better to precede its use by cocaine.

Locally applied, antipyrine possesses very distinct *hæmostatic properties*, and for this purpose may be used in a 4 per cent. solution, either in liquid or in a spray. Under these circumstances it seems to act not by producing clots, which are disadvantageous from the standpoint of antisepsis, but by constringing the bleeding vessels. This hæmostatic property is very materially increased if a solution of tannic acid is added to it, when it forms a glutinous precipitate which controls the hemorrhage. The precipitate is best applied by means of a swab.

Antipyrine may be given with cocaine in *suppository* to check bleeding from hemorrhoids and relieve rectal pain. The cocaine must be used to prevent the antipyrine from causing pain when the suppository is first introduced.

Untoward Effects.—Aside from the results of poisonous doses, a certain number of cases taking this drug present slight cyanosis or duskiness of the hands and of the face about the nose and lips; the fingers may be cold and clammy, and the feet are often very cold; sweating is a very common symptom of the untoward influence of antipyrine, and pricking or tingling of the skin is not uncommonly seen. By far the largest number of these cases, however, suffer from disorders associated with the skin, and erythematous patches may be seen everywhere, more particularly on the hands and feet and about the face, arms, and chest. Occasionally pemphigus-like spots appear, and often large bullæ have been noted as present. Elsewhere are published the statistics, collected from medical literature, of 121 cases of untoward effects exercised by antipyrine.[1] An analysis of these shows that females were much more frequently affected than males, and that the most susceptible age was decidedly that of full adult life—namely, from thirty to forty years in both sexes. The dose causing these effects was most commonly a moderate one—from 10 to 15 grains (0.60–1.0), or even from 4 to 10 grains (0.25–0.60). This fact holds good with regard to both sexes. The time of onset of the symptoms varied somewhat according to whether the drug was given in one excessive dose or in frequently-repeated *medicinal* doses. In many instances the appearance of the symptoms was sudden rather than gradual. As a rule, the duration of the symptoms did not exceed one to three hours, three days being the longest time mentioned. It is interesting to note, however, that of all these cases only six proved fatal, and in these there was ample cause for death aside from any effect of the drug. We can rest assured, therefore, in ordinary cases of disease that patients exhibiting untoward effects of antipyrine are not in any acute danger, although the symptoms may be temporarily most alarming. Typhoid fever seems according to the statistics collected by the writer, to be the disease in which this unexpected influence manifests itself most frequently, but this may be due to the fact that it is so common a malady and is so frequently treated by means of antipyretics. Brunton is responsible for the statement that antipyrine is particularly prone to produce collapse in menstruating women. Falck has collected a large number of cases of antipyrinism, and quotes Pusinelli as having seen vomiting often follow the use of this drug.

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[1] See author's Boylston Prize Essay of Harvard University, on Antipyretics.

Antipyrine very distinctly increases susceptibility of patients to taking cold, and ought not to be used by those who are forced to go out of doors in cold weather.

Administration.—Owing to the solubility of antipyrine, it is most readily given in a little water in a wineglass or spoon. If its slight taste is disliked, it may be dissolved in any one of the aromatic waters or in syrup of bitter orange-peel or some similar vehicle. Most persons prefer to take it in tablet form. The amount which may be given at a dose is 5 to 20 grains (0.3–1.3), but 3 to 5 grains (0.20–0.3) is the best dose in most cases, at least until it is determined how it is borne.

Incompatibles.—When added to sweet spirit of nitre, antipyrine in the course of a few moments produces a blue, changing to a dark-green, color, owing to the formation of iso-nitroso-antipyrine which is not poisonous, but which in the form of a dry powder is readily oxidized on exposure to slight heat. If this color is not formed, the spirit of nitre lacks its nitrous ether, and is worthless, so that we have not only another incompatibility to remember, but a new means of testing the therapeutic value of all samples of sweet spirit of nitre which may be dispensed. Antipyrine is also incompatible with the salts of iron, calomel, corrosive sublimate, and phenol. With salicylate of sodium it forms a pasty mass; with chloral an oily liquid. Beta-naphtol and tannic acid are also incompatible with it. Tannic acid and non-alcoholic solutions of tannic acid form an insoluble precipitate with antipyrine as does also the tincture of iodine.

ANTITOXIN

(See Part III.)

APIOL.

Apiol is a camphoraceous body, derived from common parsley or *Petroselinum*, U. S. As its melting-point is very low, it cannot be kept in solid form, and is always dispensed in 75 per cent. solution. So far as is known to the author, no careful study of its physiological action has ever been made, but two French observers, Joret and Homolle, state that in overdose it causes ringing in the ears, intoxication, and severe frontal headache. The official preparation is *Oleoresina Petroselini*, U. S., dose, 5 grains (0.3).

Therapeutics.—Originally introduced to combat malarial fevers, because of a fancied resemblance in its toxic action to quinine, apiol has found its level as a remedy in *amenorrhœa*, given in the dose of 2 to 8 minims (0.1–0.5) three times a day for a week before the expected date of menstruation. It should be given, if possible, in capsules, owing to its unpleasant taste. It is said not to possess any abortifacient influence, although it is often taken with this object in view.

Apiol is imported from France in capsules containing a little less than 3 minims (0.20), and is also put up in soft elastic capsules in the United States.

APOCYNUM.

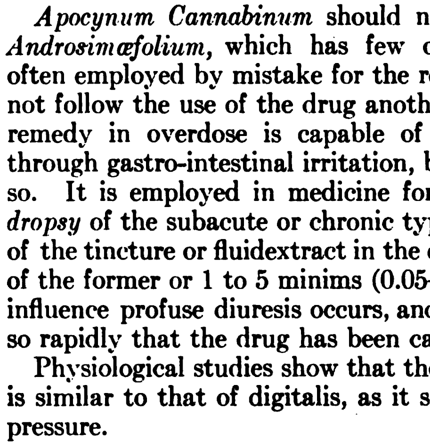
Apocynum Cannabinum should not be confused with *Apocynum Androsimæfolium,* which has few of its properties, but which is often employed by mistake for the real drug. When good effects do not follow the use of the drug another sample should be tried. The remedy in overdose is capable of causing vomiting and purging through gastro-intestinal irritation, but in medicinal dose rarely does so. It is employed in medicine for the relief of *cardiac* and *renal dropsy* of the subacute or chronic type, and is best given in the form of the tincture or fluidextract in the dose of 5 to 20 minims (0.30–1.3) of the former or 1 to 5 minims (0.05–0.30) of the latter. Under its influence profuse diuresis occurs, and the fluid is said to be removed so rapidly that the drug has been called the "vegetable trocar."

Physiological studies show that the action of the drug on the heart is similar to that of digitalis, as it slows the pulse and raises blood-pressure.

APOMORPHINE.

Apomorphine is the hydrochloride [$HCl.C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$] of an artificial alkaloid, prepared from morphine by the abstraction of one molecule of water. It should be kept in small, dark amber-colored vials, which have been previously rinsed with diluted hydrochloric acid and dried. It occurs as minute grayish-white monoclinic prisms, glistening, odorless, having a slightly bitter taste, and acquiring a greenish tint upon exposure to light and air.

FIG. 11.



A, apomorphine stimulates vomiting centre in the medulla.

It is soluble in 39.5 parts of water, 38.2 parts of alcohol, 1864 parts of ether, and in 3800 parts of chloroform at 25° C. (77° F.); soluble in 16 parts of water at 80° C. (176° F.), and in 30 parts of alcohol at 60° C. (140° F.). It is obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid upon morphine in a sealed tube to which is applied a high heat. A very important point to remember is that its solutions rapidly decompose, and, if then employed, may produce poisonous symptoms. The drug ought to be freshly dissolved each time it is used. If the salt imparts an emerald-green color to 100 parts of water when shaken a few times, it should be rejected, unless it is found that the water contains small amounts of ammonia, which is supposed to be active in causing such a change.

According to Boyer and Guinard, there are two kinds of apomorphine sold. Each has a physiological effect different from that of the other. The crystalline form, which is the one always to be employed, causes, in overdose, irritation, spasms, trismus, vertigo, and hyperæsthesia; while the amorphous form (never to be used) causes collapse, hypothermia, general weakness, feebleness of the heart and respiration, and anæsthesia.

Physiological Action.—One of the best studies of this drug is that of Reichert, who found that in poisonous doses it produces convulsions, and finally paralysis, both of which are chiefly spinal in origin.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—On the nervous centres in the brain apomorphine acts as a sedative, but the convulsions produced by poisonous doses are probably spinal. The motor and sensory nerves are paralyzed by poisonous doses, and even the muscles become poisoned and incapable of contraction. Medicinal doses have no effect.

CIRCULATION.—When given in moderate amounts, apomorphine increases the rapidity and force of the pulse and raises arterial pressure by stimulation of the accelerator nerves and the vasomotor centre. In large doses it acts as a circulatory depressant.

RESPIRATION.—After ordinary amounts no changes in respiration occur, but after poisonous doses the breathing becomes rapid and irregular.

VOMITING.—Vomiting is produced by a direct action of the drug upon the vomiting centre in the medulla, and not by an action on the stomach. Apomorphine is, therefore, a typical centric emetic.

Therapeutics.—Apomorphine is useful in nearly all cases where an emetic may be employed. In poisoning from other drugs, particularly depressants and narcotics, we have little knowledge of its safety, but unless the stupor or circulatory change is very profound, the drug may be used with care. Often a hysterical patient can be brought to herself by an apomorphine vomit. In subacute and chronic *catarrh of the stomach and air-passages* it may aid in getting rid of the mucus by emesis, and in non-emetic dose it is a useful remedy in *acute bronchitis* when the secretion is very scanty. Non-emetic doses, given hypodermically, of $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (0.002) have been used as often as every three hours with notable success in producing nervous quiet in *alcoholic excitement* and *delirium tremens.* Indeed, some physicians consider it the best remedy for these states.

Untoward Effects.—Apomorphine rarely causes disagreeable effects, but there are cases on record in which it has produced serious symptoms even when given in ordinary doses. These symptoms have consisted in depression and collapse. One-fifteenth grain is said to have caused death in a woman who had bronchitis, but was otherwise healthy. Probably in these cases the amorphous form was used.

Administration.—The drug when used as an emetic should always be given hypodermically and the solution be freshly prepared. The emetic dose is about $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.006), but as much as $\frac{1}{5}$ grain (0.012) may be used in strong patients. The expectorant dose is $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{25}$ grain (0.0015–0.003) by the mouth. No nausea is usually felt. The drug nearly always acts badly in children, and it is better not to use it in this class of patients. The salt used is *Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridum*, U. S. and B. P. An injection (*Injectio Apomorphinæ Hypodermica*)—1 grain (0.06) dissolved in 110 minims (7.1) of distilled water with 1 minim (0.06) of diluted hydrochloric acid—is official in the B. P.

ARGENTIDE.

Argentide is a concentrated solution of silver iodide, which when diluted with water produces a flocculent mixture which has proved useful as a non-irritant antiseptic or germicide in the treatment of inflamed mucous membranes in place of nitrate of silver. Each ounce contains 100 grains (6.5) of iodide of silver. The strength of the solution used varies from 1 to 1000–1 to 30. Thirty minims (2.0) of argentide in 2 ounces (60.0) of water equals 1 to 30 solution, and 2 minims in 4 ounces of water equal 1 to 1000 solution. Before the solution is applied the part should be cleansed of mucus or pus, if possible by some cleansing solution not containing sodium chloride. In gonorrhœa the injection used is usually about 1 to 60. It may be necessary to precede its use in the urethra with cocaine to avoid pain.

ARGYROL.

Argyrol is a proprietary salt of silver, which is far less irritating than nitrate of silver, but is not so efficient as a germicide or antiseptic. It is important to use freshly prepared solutions. Its lack of irritating properties has, however, rendered it popular in a large number of conditions in which the nitrate of silver has hitherto been used. In *cystitis* 1 ounce of a 10 to 25 per cent. solution may be injected into the bladder and permitted to remain there some minutes before being passed or drawn off. When employed in *gonorrhœa* a 16 per cent. solution may be injected four times in the twenty-four hours with advantage. To prevent or relieve *ophthalmia neonatorum* the strength of the solution should be 25 per cent. Stains caused by argyrol can be removed by the use of a 1 : 500 solution of corrosive sublimate.

ARISTOL.

(See THYMOL IODIDE.)

ARNICA.

Arnica (U. S.) is the dried flower heads of *Arnica montana*, a native plant of the Western United States and Europe. It holds a very high position in domestic medicine as a local and internal remedy in *sprains* and *bruises*, and in the treatment of passive *hemorrhages*, *amenorrhœa*, and similar states.

Physiological Action.—When arnica is applied to a delicate skin, it produces burning and irritation, and even extensive skin lesions. According to the studies of the author, it slows the pulse, raises the blood-pressure slightly, and stimulates the vagus nerves. Toxic doses produce a rapid pulse from paralysis of these nerves.

Administration.—Arnica is rarely given internally. If it is so used, the dose of the tincture of the flowers (*Tinctura Arnicæ*, U. S.) is 15 to 30 minims (1.0–2.0), and the same amount of tincture of the root (*Tinctura Arnicæ Radicis*) may be employed. The plaster (*Emplastrum Arnicæ*) is useful in external applications.

The tincture of arnica is the preparation usually applied to sprains and bruises, and the alcohol contained in this preparation accomplishes a large part of the good achieved.

The only British preparation is the tincture (*Tinctura Arnicæ florum*), which is given in the dose of 30 minims to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0).

ARSENIC.

Arsenic (*Arsenum*) itself is never employed in medicine, but it is used in the form of arsenic trioxide (arsenous acid) or as the arsenate of sodium, arsenites of potassium, or of copper. When a physician speaks of giving arsenic to a patient he usually refers to arsenic trioxide.

Arsenic trioxide (*Arseni Trioxidum*, U. S.; *Acidum Arseniosum*, B. P.) is derived from arsenic-bearing ores by roasting them in a reverberatory furnace, when it rises in the form of a vapor which adheres to the walls of the furnace, requiring a second sublimation, owing to the first deposit being quite impure. It should contain not less than 99.8 per cent. of pure Arsenic Trioxide and occurs as a heavy solid occurring either as an opaque, white powder, or in irregular masses of two varieties: one, amorphous, transparent, and colorless, like glass; the other, crystalline, opaque, and white, resembling porcelain. Frequently the same piece has an opaque, white, outer crust enclosing the glassy variety. Contact with moist air gradually changes the glassy into the white, opaque variety. Both are odorless and tasteless.

In cold water both varieties dissolve very slowly, the degree of solubility varying according to conditions and time, the glassy variety requiring about 30, the porcelain-like or crystalline powder about 100 parts of water at 25° C. (77° F.). Both are slowly but completely soluble in 15 parts of boiling water. In alcohol, Arsenic Trioxide is but sparingly soluble, but it is soluble in about 5 parts of glycerin. Oil of turpentine dissolves only the glassy variety. Both varieties are freely soluble in hydrochloric acid, and in solution of alkali hydroxides and carbonates.

Physiological Action.—The effects produced in man by poisonous doses will be found considered under the heading of Poisoning.

Applied to the normal skin, arsenic trioxide produces no change of any moment, but if the surface be broken or a wound or sore exist, its action is very powerful, and it destroys the tissues to a considerable extent. For this reason it has been employed as a caustic by "quacks" and to some extent by regular physicians, the latter using it to remove warts, condylomata, and similar growths, while the former have employed it chiefly as a "cancer cure," asserting that it would take the disease "out by the roots," which is, of course, untrue.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—In medicinal amounts the drug probably acts as a stimulant to the trophic nervous apparatus.

CIRCULATION.—In moderate amounts arsenic has little or no influence upon the circulation. Large doses cause marked decrease in the force and frequency of the pulse, accompanied by a decided fall in arterial pressure, and in these amounts it is to be regarded as a distinct cardiac depressant which depresses all the heart's component parts, such as the ganglia, muscle, and nerves. The fall of the arterial pressure is due to vasomotor depression with relaxation of the general bloodvessels, more especially those of the abdominal cavity. According to Lesser, small doses act as a cardiac stimulant. Arsenic is absorbed by the bloodvessels and by a process of osmosis.

RESPIRATION.—In small amounts arsenic very distinctly stimulates the respiratory centre, and Lesser asserts that small doses stimulate the peripheral ends of the vagi in the lungs, but that in toxic quantities arsenic acts as a powerful respiratory depressant.

ABSORPTION, ELIMINATION, AND RETENTION.—When arsenic in any of its soluble forms and in medicinal or moderately poisonous dose enters the body by way of the alimentary canal, or through a break in the skin, or by way of the lungs, it is speedily absorbed and distributed to all parts of the body by the blood and lymph. The rapidity of its absorption depends upon the activity of the circulation in the part with which it comes in contact, and when it is taken by the mouth upon the quality and quantity of the food and drink which may be present in the stomach. If these are considerable in amount, its absorption is of course delayed, as is also its local effect upon the mucous membrane. When brought in contact with the tissues in concentrated form, it acts so powerfully that it may destroy them and so for a time at least prevent its own absorption because the bloodvessels and lymph channels are prevented from carrying their normal fluids.

When the dose is medicinal or slightly toxic, the drug is eliminated chiefly by the kidneys, although it escapes to some extent by all the secretions, such as the bile, the sweat, the saliva, and even in the milk of nursing women, and it may produce in the nursling symptoms of gastro-intestinal irritation by this means. The rapidity with which it escapes from the body after it is absorbed varies greatly in different persons. It does not, as a rule, appear in the urine very promptly after it is taken, and it continues to be eliminated over a long period of time in some cases. Thus cases are on record in which it was found in this secretion several months after its use had been stopped.

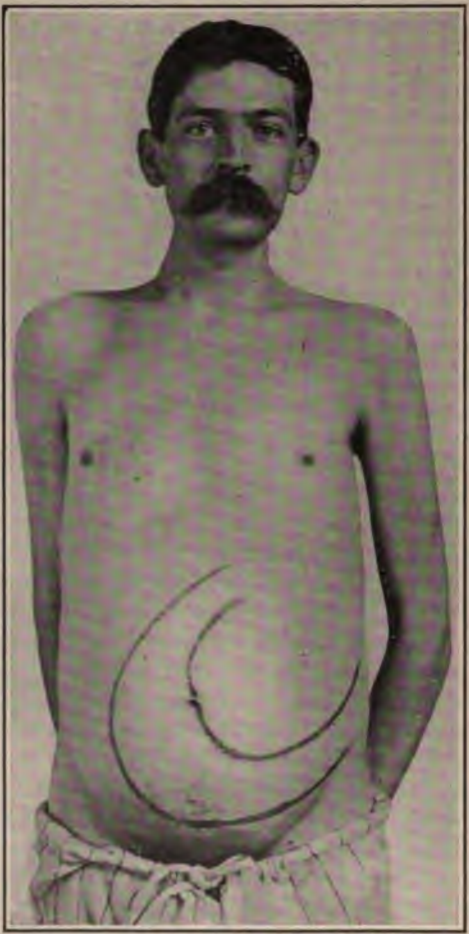
When a large poisonous dose of arsenic is taken by a human being, the greater part of it escapes from the body by reason of the vomiting and purging which it induces. It is possible for these efforts at elimination to be so prompt and complete that very little of the poison gains access to the general system. A large poisonous dose may therefore be less capable of producing death than one which is smaller in amount but nevertheless lethal in its effects. If the drug when taken in these poisonous doses is absorbed, it escapes, as it does in medicinal doses, chiefly by the kidneys, the feces, and by the other secretions named, and it is important to recall the fact that the amount of arsenic found in the feces does not represent alone that quantity which has passed through the alimentary canal unabsorbed, but also that it represents some of the poison which has entered the general system, because the liver and gastro-intestinal mucous membrane eliminate the drug by this pathway.

During the time the arsenic remains in the body after absorption it is deposited chiefly in the liver and in the kidneys, in the walls of the stomach and bowels, and even in the muscles and bones. It has also been stated that it is deposited in the white matter of the brain in quantities which are considerable. When seeking for arsenic in a case of suspected death from this cause, it is important to examine the bones, because in some instances the drug is found in them in large amounts after it is no longer to be found in other organs. It is from these "storehouses" of arsenic that eliminating organs obtain their daily supply for elimination. Arsenic is so rapidly eliminated in some cases of fatal poisoning that only a trace of it can be found on chemical analysis after death. (See also Poisoning by Arsenic.)

TISSUE-WASTE.—According to Chittenden and Cummins, arsenic in medicinal amount distinctly decreases tissue-changes. Large doses, however, greatly increase nitrogenous metamorphosis.

Therapeutics.—Arsenic is used in *chorea*, in which it is almost a specific, acting in an unknown manner. The dose should be increased rapidly, as patients soon get accustomed to the drug, and large doses are essential to produce a cure in most cases. Cases are on record, however, in which the continued use of large medicinal doses has developed arsenical neuritis. As a tonic combined with iron it is invaluable in *simple anæmia*, *malarial anæmia*, and *cachexia*. In *atony of the mucous membrane* of the stomach and intestine it is exceedingly useful, and in ordinary *anæmia* and *debility*, combined with a simple bitter tonic, it is invaluable. Arsenic is of value, too, for the improvement of *depraved mucous membranes* of the respiratory tract, particularly in those persons who have not true tuberculosis, but *phthisical tendencies;* and in individuals who continually have colds in the head, chest, or elsewhere. Arsenic offers the best chance of benefiting cases of *pernicious anæmia,* but how it acts is not known. In *leucocythæmia* and *pseudoleukæmia* arsenic is again the remedy, and it must be constantly given up to the point of intolerance to be of value (Figs. 12 and 13). In the latter disease good results have followed its use when intraglandular and intrasplenic injections of 4 minims (0.25) of Fowler's solution were used, and a case of severe anæmia, in which the stomach is disordered, may be treated by giving by the rectum

FIG. 12.



A case of typical spleno-medullary leukæmia in which under the effects of arsenic the spleen decreased in size more than one-half, as shown in outline, and the white cells dropped from 342,000 to 32,000. There was a gain in weight of twenty pounds.

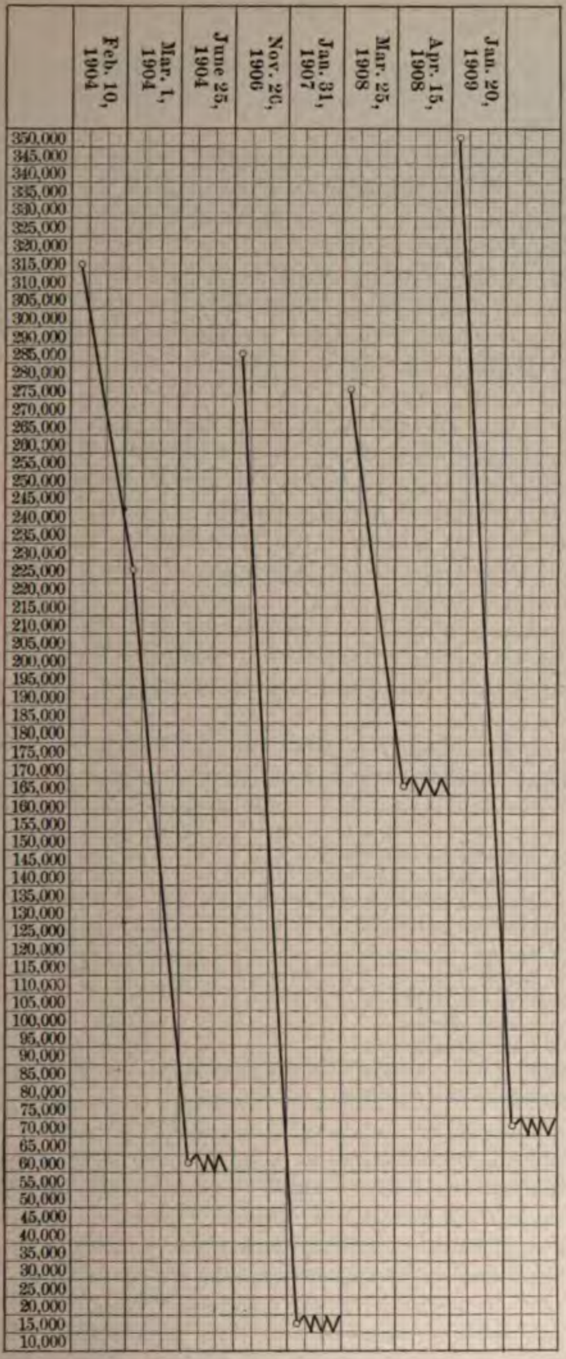


Chart showing the decrease in the number of the white blood-cells each time a patient suffering from spleno-medullary leukæmia received ascending doses of arsenic and had rest in bed.

in starch-water three times the ordinary dose by the mouth or by its use hypodermically in the proportion of 4 parts of water to 1 of Fowler's solution. (See Atoxyl.)

In *malaria* arsenic acts as a prophylactic, as a cure, and as an aid to convalescence. When the attacks of *intermittent fever* occur at long intervals arsenic is useful as an antiperiodic, quinine being withheld for use during the attack itself.

No drug is so universally abused as is arsenic in the treatment of skin diseases: it should never be employed in "wet" skin diseases; that is, those associated with much proliferation of new cells and the exudation of serum. Its field of usefulness is in the *dry, scaly skin affections.*

When the skin is affected in its lower layers arsenic is useless, and should be used only when the epiderm is diseased (Duhring).

In *psoriasis* arsenic at first makes the skin more red and seemingly worse, but this passes off and the patient gets well. This is important to remember, as otherwise the drug may be stopped just when doing good. *Pemphigus, lichen,* and *lepra* all yield to its influence in many instances.

In the treatment of *diabetes* and *pruritus vulvæ* the drug is said to be of value when given internally. In *gouty diabetes* the use of the carbonate of lithium and the arsenate of sodium is often of great service.

In *asthma,* particularly when the mucous membranes are at fault, arsenic is one of the best remedies that we have, either given internally or smoked in arsenic cigarettes, which are to be made as follows:[1]

℞—Belladonnæ foliorum	gr. xcvi. (6.4).
Hyoscyami foliorum	gr. xlv. (3.0).
Stramonii foliorum	gr. xlv. (3.0).
Extracti opii	gr. iv (0.25).
Tabaci	gr. lxxx (5.3).
Aquæ	Oj. (480.0).—M.
Fiat solutio et adde	
Potassii nitratis	gr. clx (10.6).
Potassii arsenitis	gr. cccxx (21.3).—M.

Bibulous paper is to be wetted with this compound, and after drying is to be rolled up and smoked as a cigarette.

A more simple procedure is to wet bibulous paper in a solution of arsenite of potassium of the strength of 15 grains to the ounce, dry it, and smoke it in the form of a cigarette.

In *chronic rheumatism* arsenic is a very valuable tonic in certain cases, but often fails to be of service. In *chronic coryza,* in *cancrum oris, severe sore throat,* and *chronic nasal catarrh* it is to be employed internally, and in some cases of *hay fever* undoubtedly affords relief. The use of arsenic in all stages of *phthisis* often gives the most surprising results. In *gastric cancer* and *ulcer,* given in small amounts frequently repeated, arsenic will often do good by relieving the pain and checking the vomiting through its tonic influence on the gastric mucous membrane. It may be tried in the *vomiting of pregnancy* with some chance of success, and is often of value in the *vomiting of hand-fed babies* who are suffering from chronic gastric catarrh. It is also useful in the *morning vomiting of drunkards.* In *atonic dyspepsia* associated with *chronic diarrhœa* and with a tendency to *dysentery* arsenic trioxide is of service, and in small amounts it is very valuable in frequently repeated doses ($\frac{1}{100}$ grain [0.0006] every hour) in all forms of *serous diarrhœa.*

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[1] Philadelphia Hospital Pharmacopœia.

For *gastric atony* or *torpidity* the following prescription is useful, but if irritation of the stomach is present it should not be employed:

℞—Liquoris potassii arsenitis . . . . fʒss (2.0).
Tincturæ nucis vomicæ . . . . fʒj (4.0) vel f ʒij (8.0)
Aquæ . . . . q. s. ad. f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Shake the bottle. Teaspoonful (4.0) t. i. d. in water after meals.

℞—Arseni trioxidi . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ (0.02).
Ferri reducti . . . . gr. x (0.65).
Extracti nucis vomicæ . . . . gr. iv (0.24).—M.
Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One t. i. d. after meals.

In old persons whose *feet become swollen* and hot after prolonged standing, and who have *shortness of breath* on exertion, arsenic does good, particularly if the cause be cardiac feebleness, when it increases the efficacy of digitalis or strychnine so greatly as to be generally indicated when these drugs are given.

Locally applied to *warts* and other growths of the skin for several days in the form of *Liquor Arsenicalis* (B. P.) or *Liquor Acidi Arsenosi* (U. S.) or of Fowler's solution, it causes the growth to drop off or to become loosened. Where the growth is very hard and horny, its surface should be softened by the application of potassii hydroxidi before the arsenical liquor is applied. The same treatment may be used for *corns.*

Where large malignant growths with extensive surfaces are to be attacked locally, the physician must use arsenic most boldly or not at all. The danger of absorption is only escaped when the drug is used so freely as to destroy the tissues before they can carry on any absorption of the poison. A very large area should not be treated at one time. Marsden recommended the use of 1 ounce (30.0) each of arsenic trioxide and powdered gum acacia to 5 drachms (20.0) of water as an application to *epitheliomatous growths.* A less painful application because of the anæsthesia caused by orthoform, is as follows:

℞—Orthoformi . . . . ʒj (4.0).
Arseni trioxidi . . . . ʒj (4.0).
Alcoholis . . . . f℥v (150.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . f℥v (150.0).

Still another is:

℞—Arseni trioxidi	**gr. lxxv. (5.0).**
Pulveris acaciæ	**gr. lxxv. (5.0).**
Cocainæ hydrochloridi	**gr. xxx (2.0).**
Glycerini	**♏xxx (2.0)**
Aquæ destillatæ	**q. s.**

M. ft. paste.
S.—Apply locally.

The Marsden paste should be applied to the thickness of about one-quarter of an inch, overlapping the edges of the sore, and then covered with patent lint. The application is continued from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and then a poultice is applied and the slough removed after from five to ten days.

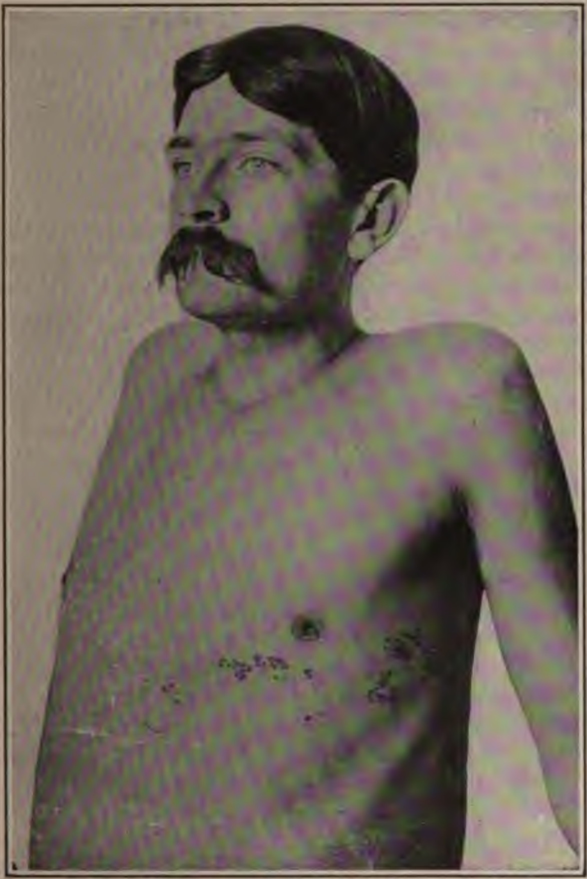
Administration.—Children generally bear arsenic better than adults, proportionately, but Ringer states that boys bear less than girls. The drug should be given before meals if it is designed to act on the stomach as a tonic, but in other conditions it should generally be administered after meals, as it is apt to irritate the stomach if given in full doses when this viscus is empty. Whenever a patient is given arsenic, he should be cautioned to watch for any puffiness about the eyes, particularly in the morning on arising, and for slight laxity and griping of the bowels. These are signs that the drug should be stopped for a day or more. The swelling under the eyes may spread if the use of the drug is persisted in, and finally amount to general anasarca. This is due at first to a cellulitis, and afterward to a true effusion. (See Untoward Effects.)

It is important from a medicolegal point of view to bear in mind the fact that arsenic is one of those drugs to which it is possible to induce tolerance. That is to say, by the prolonged and gradual administration of arsenic in ascending doses individuals can finally take very large quantities with apparent impunity. Cases are recorded in which as much as 7 grains could be taken at one dose without any evil effects.

The official preparations are: *Arseni Trioxidum*, U. S.; *Acidum Arseniosum*, B. P., the dose of which is $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.0015–0.003)—$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ grain (0.001–0.004) B. P.; the solution of the arsenite of potassium (*Liquor Potassii Arsenitis*, U. S.; *Liquor Arsenicalis*, B. P.) or Fowler's solution, the dose of which at first is from 1 to 5 minims (0.06–0.3)—2 to 8 minims (0.12–0.48), B. P.—in water; the solution of arsenate of sodium (*Liquor Sodii Arsenatis*, U. S. and B. P.), or Pearson's solution, the dose of which is 1 to 5 minims (0.06–0.3)—2 to 8 minims (0.12–0.48) B. P.—and the solution of arsenous acid (*Liquor Acidi Arsenosi*, U. S.), the dose of which is 1 to 5 minims (0.06–0.3). This is more irritating to the stomach than the other preparations. Arsenous iodide enters into Donovan's solution (*Liquor Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi*, U. S.; *Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi*, B. P.), the dose of which is 1 to 5 minims (0.06–0.30)—5 to 20 minims (0.3–1.2), B. P.—given well diluted. Arsenous iodide (*Arseni Iodidum*, U. S., *Arsenii Iodidum*, B. P.) is given in

$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.0006–0.003)—$\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ grain (0.003–0.012), B. P.—doses, and arsenate of sodium (*Sodii Arsenas*, U. S. and B. P.) in the dose of $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.003–0.0006)—$\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.0015–0.006), B. P.—and the exsiccated sodium arsenate (*Sodii Arsenas Exsiccatus*, U. S.), dose $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ grain (0.0003–0.0015). *Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus* is also official in the B. P.

FIG. 14.



Herpetic eruption along the course of an intercostal nerve due to the use of 16 drops of Fowler's solution three times a day.

Untoward Effects.—If arsenic is taken in full dose by a susceptible person, it may cause a marked dermatitis, with a sensation of severe burning in the skin and sometimes herpes zoster (Fig. 14). Pustulation may occur, and Falck asserts that an erysipelatous state may arise. Almost any form of skin lesion may follow its use internally or externally, but nearly all show irritation of the true skin. Even a scarlatiniform eruption followed by desquamation may ensue. In other cases the mucous membranes become inflamed and coryza may develop. (See Administration.) The prolonged use of arsenic, according to de Schweinitz, may produce vitreous opacities.

Acute Poisoning.—The symptoms of acute poisoning by arsenic, that is, those following the ingestion of one or more large doses of the drug, are chiefly due to its irritating properties, but in part to the effects which it exercises upon the general system after it is absorbed. Usually within an hour after the poison is swallowed the patient experiences abdominal distress, a sense of constriction in the pharynx œsophagus, and in a short time suffers from violent abdominal pain with vomiting and later profuse serous diarrhœa. As soon as the bowel has been well emptied of its feces this diarrhœa becomes a symptom which is to some extent pathognomonic, that is to say, the stools become clear and may be like the so-called rice-water stools of cholera, containing flakes of mucous membrane floating in serum. These stools also appear in antimonial poisoning, but in arsenic they are often streaked with blood, whereas in antimonial poisoning blood is rarely if ever seen. The urinary flow is decreased, and it may be suppressed because of three factors: (*a*) the profuse purging drains the body of fluid; (*b*) the passage of the arsenic through the kidneys produces an intense toxic nephritis; (*c*) the vomiting prevents the ingestion of water. If urine is secreted it is concentrated and albuminous.

The general symptoms associated with those just described consist in pains in the extremities, probably due to the abstraction of fluid by the purging, great general depression and collapse, with increasing feebleness of the circulation and respiration, and finally death from the general intoxication produced by the drug, combined with exhaustion. As death approaches convulsions or coma may develop. Very commonly about the third day, if the patient survives so long, an intermission in the symptoms appears, which will be followed by a return of all the symptoms, so that the physician must not give a favorable prognosis. In this symptom (remission) the course of arsenical poisoning resembles phosphorus poisoning and yellow fever. Death generally occurs about the fourth or sixth day, and on or about the third day a peculiar skin eruption sometimes appears which may be of any character. In rare cases sudden pain, collapse, and death may take place within twelve hours after the ingestion of the poison, or unconsciousness or heavy sleep, with entire absence of gastro-intestinal symptoms ensues, death speedily coming on. Widespread multiple neuritis may be developed if the case survives for several days.

It is to be remembered that acute arsenical poisoning may resemble poisoning by any substance capable of producing intense gastro-intestinal irritation. The symptoms may also be closely allied to those of cholera morbus and Asiatic cholera, while in some patients the predominance of nervous twitchings and the coma may be confusing.

After death from acute arsenical poisoning certain definite lesions are found, which are as follows: The mucous membrane of the stomach and bowel is reddened and inflamed, and it may be dotted by areas of hemorrhagic exudate. This is not due, however, solely to a corrosive influence of the poison, for arsenic is not, strictly speaking, a corroding drug, as are the mineral acids, for example. The epithelial lining of the alimentary canal is easily slipped off as if corroded, but the actual lesion consists in the degenerative changes produced in it and the finer bloodvessels by the poison. Filehne has expressed the opinion that the epithelium is primarily devitalized by the arsenic and then softened and digested by the digestive juices. There is also present a severe diffuse toxic nephritis, and in the lower animals and perhaps in man marked changes in the suprarenal bodies. A typical change always present in acute poisoning when the patient lives for any length of time is *fatty degeneration of all the viscera*.

The exact fatal dose of arsenic trioxide is unknown because the individual susceptibility and readiness of absorption vary greatly. It is generally considered that from one and one-half to two and one-half grains is a lethal dose. Smaller amounts than this have, however, caused death and much larger ones have been survived.

Only an infinitesimal amount of arsenic may be found on chemical analysis in toxic cases in the liver, bones, or nervous system. (See Salvarsan.)

TREATMENT OF ACUTE POISONING.—In addition to washing out the stomach by the stomach-pump, applying external heat and stimulants, the ingestion of the proper antidotes should be at once employed, and the only ones of any value are the freshly precipitated hydrated sesquioxide of iron and magnesium oxide. (See below.) The first is to be prepared by the precipitation of iron from one of its fluid preparations by the use of an alkali. Ammonia added to the tincture of the chloride of iron is efficacious, but the precipitate has to be repeatedly washed to rid it of an excess of this irritant. Magnesia is a better precipitant, because it not only precipitates the iron, but is also an antidote itself. Monsel's solution and the so-called dialyzed iron may be employed in place of the tincture, but Monsel's salt is too irritating. Dialyzed iron is so readily precipitated that it needs no alkali, but may be given pure. Magnesia is a useful antidote when given alone. Under the name *Ferri Hydroxidum cum Magnesii Oxido* the U. S. P. recognizes an antidote for arsenic; this is often called the "*antidotum arsenici.*" It is prepared as follows: Place 40 mils. of solution of ferric sulphate (*Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis*, U. S.) with *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters* of Water, and keep the liquid in a large, well-stoppered bottle. Rub 10 grammes of Magnesium Oxide with cold water to a smooth and thin mixture, transfer this to a bottle capable of holding about *one thousand cubic centimeters*, and fill it with water to about three-fourths of its capacity. When the preparation is wanted for use, shake the Magnesium Oxide mixture to a homogeneous, thin magma, add it gradually to the diluted Solution of Ferric Sulphate, and shake them together until a uniform, smooth mixture results. (See Iron, Hydroxide of.)

After the use of the antidote emetics should be used, opium should be administered to allay irritation and pain, and large draughts of water be given to flush the kidneys and dilute the poison. In the later stages the danger from arsenical poisoning arises from the changes produced in vital organs.

Subacute Poisoning.—When the dose of arsenic has not been large enough to produce death rapidly, the symptoms manifested are somewhat modified. The vomiting and diarrhœa are less severe, but the abdominal tenderness and distress are notable. The kidneys are manifestly irritated by the drug, for the urine is scanty, bloody, or albuminous. In these cases sufficient time elapses for the secondary nervous lesions produced by the drug to result in outbreaks of various eruptions on the skin and for localized palsies due to neuritis to ensue. (See Chronic Poisoning.) The mouth is parched, thirst is excessive, the liver is enlarged and tender, and the skin hot and dry.

Chronic Poisoning.—Arsenic very frequently gains access to the body in many remarkable ways. It may be taken in cheap beers made from glucose, which in turn has been made with sulphuric acid prepared from iron pyrites contaminated by arsenic. In other instances it is obtained from wall-papers laden with arsenical pigments; in still other instances it develops in artisans who handle arsenic in large amounts. In rare instances the ingestion of a few large doses which usually produce acute poisoning has resulted in subacute or chronic poisoning because of slow absorption and rapid elimination. Chronic poisoning may ensue by the drug entering by the mouth, lungs, or skin.

The symptoms of chronic arsenical poisoning may for convenience be divided into three classes, although they are not so separated in the patient as a rule, being often interwoven in such a manner as to make a diagnosis difficult. In one class we find pigmentation of the skin, and nervous symptoms due to inflammations of the nerves, such as sharp attacks of pain, tingling in the extremities, patches of anæsthesia, and localized loss of motor power. Thus it not infrequently happens that there develops paralysis of the extensor muscles of the toes or of the peroneal muscles. In other cases the flexors of the foot suffer chiefly, while in still others the feet escape and the hands are involved in the loss of power. In cases of acute poisoning the paralysis may appear as early as the third day, while in other cases it may be delayed several weeks. The anæsthetic areas are generally confined to the extremities, and extend only to the first or the second joint above. Sometimes the multiple neuritis caused by arsenic gives rise to symptoms which resemble those of locomotor ataxia.

In other cases the manifestations of irritation of the mucous membranes are the predominant symptoms associated with disturbances in the nutrition of the skin, so that eruptions are produced, with falling of the hair and the development of cachexia. When the poison is inhaled, violent attacks of coryza or of asthma may occur and chronic bronchitis ensue.

Chronic arsenical poisoning must be differentiated from chronic lead poisoning and chronic alcoholism. All three of these states may occur simultaneously. From lead poisoning it is to be separated by the absence of the blue lines on the gums, by the fact that in plumbism there is rarely much disturbance of sensation and that the motor palsy of lead commonly affects the extensors of the forearm rather than the muscles of the leg, as does arsenic. The history of the patient is also of great aid in the differentiation. It is also said to be a fact that muscular atrophy is more rapid in its progress in arsenic intoxication than in that due to lead. In lead poisoning eruptions and discolorations of the skin are rare.

Alcoholic neuritis is to be differentiated from arsenical poisoning by the history and appearance of the patient, by the absence of disorders in the skin, and by the presence of mental deterioration.

Chronic poisoning is to be treated by withdrawal from the exposure and by the use of iodide of potassium to aid in the elimination of the arsenic. The special symptoms are to be treated by the application of electricity, tonics, out-of-door life, and such measures as will improve the general condition of the patient.

(See ATOXYL and SALVARSAN.)

ASAFŒTIDA.

Asafœtida, U. S., *Asafetida*, B. P., is a gum resin obtained by making an incision into the root of *Ferula fœtida*. It occurs in irregular masses of a dark-yellow or reddish color, which become still more red if exposed to the light and air. Asafœtida *in tears* is a term applied to the drug when it appears in the shape of drops or pearls, and is a form seldom seen. Its odor is penetrating and strong, and resembles that of garlic. When taken internally, it causes a sensation of warmth and acts as a stimulant and carminative in the alimentary canal.

Therapeutics.—Asafœtida is used in medicine as a *carminative* which will particularly affect the lower bowel, and is useful in the *intestinal indigestion* of old persons when associated with *flatulence*, and in the flatulent *colic of children*. In the form of rectal injections it is of value for relief of the *tympanites* of children and in that of adults during *typhoid fever* and *pneumonia*. It is also used as a stimulating expectorant in the later stages of *bronchitis*. In the nervous irritability of children it is often of service.

Administration.—Asafœtida is given in pills of asafœtida (*Pilulæ Asafœtidæ*, U. S.), of which two or three may be taken, each one containing 3 grains (0.20); the emulsion or milk of asafœtida (*Emulsum Asafœtidæ*, U. S.), the dose of which is ½ to 1 ounce (16.0-30.0); and the tincture (*Tinctura Asafœtidæ*, U. S. and B. P.), ½ to 1 fluid-drachm (2.0–4.0). The suppositories contain the equivalent of 40 drops (2.6) of the tincture. The plaster of asafœtida (*Emplastrum Asafœtidæ*) used where a mild counterirritant and antispasmodic is needed. When *intestinal indigestion* and *flatulence* occur in old people, the following pill is of service :

℞—Extracti nucis vomicæ . . . . gr. v (0.30).
Pulveris capsici . . . . gr. xx (1.3).
Asafœtidæ . . . . gr. xl (2.6).—M.
Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One night and morning.

A B. P. preparation, not official in the U. S. P., is *Pilula Galbani Composita*, composed of asafœtida, galbanum, and myrrh; dose 4 to 8 grains (0.24–0.48).

ASPIDIUM.

Aspidium, U. S., *Filix-mas*, B. P., or Male Fern, the rhizome of *Dryopteris Marginalis* (or *Aspidium Filix-mas*, B. P.) is employed in medicine as a tæniacide or remedy for the *tape-worm*, and is a very efficient and valuable drug under such circumstances, being, perhaps, the most reliable of all the taeniafuges except pelletierin. When employed, the directions and precautions given in the article on Worms must be strictly followed (Part IV.). It is also a valuable remedy in *uncinariasis*.

Male fern taken in overdose is capable of producing poisoning, and when taken in such a dose causes, according to Quivill, irritation and the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane and diarrhœa. If absorbed, it acts on the central nervous system and causes paralysis, collapse, and death. The form and method by which it is eliminated are unknown. It may in overdose cause albuminuria and glycosuria. To give more than 1½ drachms (6.0) of the oleoresin at a dose is dangerous.

Administration.—Male fern is rarely, if ever, used at present in its crude form, being employed most commonly in the United States in the form of the oleoresin (*Oleoresina Aspidii*, U. S.); dose ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0) in capsule, or as follows:

℞—Oleoresinæ aspidii,
Tincturæ vanillæ . . . . āā ♏xlv (3.0.)
Pulveris acaciæ . . . . ʒss (2.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . f℥j (30.0).—M.
S. . Take entire amount after fasting, and follow in two hours by a full dose of sulphate of magnesium.

Another useful formula is as follows :

℞—Oleoresinæ aspidii . . . . fʒiij (12.0).
Fluidextracti kamalæ . . . . fʒij (8.0).
Chloroformi . . . . ♏x (0.65).
Olei tiglii . . . . ♏j (0.06).
Olei ricini . . . . q. s. ad fʒij (60.0).—M.
S.—After a purgation with calomel and a saline purge give one-half of this, and give the second half two hours later.

The dose of the liquid extract (*Extractum Filicis Liquidum*) of the B. P. is 45 to 90 minims (2.7–5.4).

Katamaya and Okamoto, two Japanese investigators, and Poulssen, state that castor and other oils should not be used after filix-mas is given, as oils increase the absorption of the active principle, and so predispose to the development of poisoning.

ASPIRIN.

Aspirin is acetyl-salicylic acid (*Acidum Acetylsalicylicum*, B. P.), and occurs in white crystalline needles which melt at 135° C. and dissolve in water up to the strength of 1 per cent. It is readily dissolved in alkaline fluids. Owing to its chemical constitution, aspirin has been introduced into medicine as a substitute for the ordinary salicylates; and as it is dissolved and absorbed in the bowel, as is salol, it is said not to irritate the stomach. Unless well diluted, however, it causes gastric distress. It is not so disagreeable to the taste as are most of the salicylate preparations, and it is claimed is less likely to cause tinnitus. The dose of aspirin as a remedy for *acute rheumatism* is 10 to 15 grains (0.60–1.0) four times a day or oftener. It is also used in lithæmic or gouty states in place of the older salicylates. It may also be employed as an *intestinal antiseptic*. Its most general use, however, is for the relief of *neuralgic pain*. Aspirin may be applied, by means of dipping an applicator covered with wet cotton in the finely powdered drug, with excellent results in the early stages of *tonsillitis*. The applications should be made every six hours.

Aspirin may be given in tablet, capsule, or in pill form. Sometimes it is given in syrup of acacia and water, the mixture being well stirred or shaken before the dose is poured from the bottle.

ATOPHAN.

(See NOVATOPHAN.)

ATOXYL.

Atoxyl, or the sodium salt of para-amido-phenyl-arsenic acid (Ehrlich), has the chemical formula $C_6H_5NH\ As\ O_2$, and contains 35.6 per cent. of arsenic. It may be employed as a substitute for the older arsenical preparations. Its introduction into medicine depends chiefly upon the investigations of Thomas and Breinl, who, in endeavoring to discover a remedy for *trypanosomiasis*, sought an arsenical compound which would prove toxic to trypanosomes and yet have a minimum toxicity for human beings. It is usually considered that atoxyl is about one-fortieth as toxic as Fowler's solution. Up to the present it is one of the best remedies that we have for combating infection in human beings by the trypanosome, but salvarsan is probably far more safe and powerful for good. (See SALVARSAN.)

The drug has also proved itself of value in *relapsing fever*, in which disease it attacks the *Spirillum Obermeieri*, in *African tick fever*, and in *syphilis* in all its stages. A very large number of investigations have proved that it occupies the position of being "the third specific" in the latter disease, salvarsan and mercury coming first. Atoxyl has also proved of value in *leukæmia*. It has also been used in malarial infection, but it is less curative and more toxic by far than quinine. The proper dose in all these diseases is 7 grains (0.5) given hypodermically or intramuscularly. This dose should be given on two successive days, with an interval of ten days before the next dose. The drug should be dissolved in water in from 5 to 15 per cent. strength, and sterilized by boiling for two minutes. As aqueous solutions of atoxyl keep badly, they should be freshly prepared. It causes little local irritation, and in this dose, when given to adults, rarely, if ever, produces poisonous symptoms. Larger doses than this, or this dose, if too frequently repeated, may develop permanent blindness through atrophy of the optic nerve, and stopping the drug may not arrest this change. The visual field is concentrically diminished, but more on the nasal than on the temporal side. Occasionally susceptible persons suffer from abdominal cramps and gastro-intestinal disturbance, or from dysuria, anuria, headache, vertigo, tinnitus, and deafness if the drug is freely given. In all of the diseases in which atoxyl has been given successfully for the purpose of combating infection by micro-organisms, it has been found essential to continue its administration over a long period of time, and in the case of *trypanosomiasis* it has been found that if the drug is given in small quantity the trypanosomes develop an immunity to it, with the result that the use of larger doses is futile, the parasites being able to withstand larger amounts than the patient can bear. The drug must be used freely and constantly; enough to kill the parasite, but not freely enough to blind the patient. It has been largely displaced by salvarsan.

AZEDARACH.

Azedarach is the bark of *Melia Azedarach*, or Pride of China, as it is sometimes called. It is found in Syria, Persia, the north of India, and in the Southern United States.

The berries have but little toxic power, and children may eat of them largely without ill effect, but the bark is poisonous when taken in overdose, and produces symptoms resembling those of poisoning by spigelia or belladonna. It is employed as a remedy for the *roundworm*, and should be given in decoction made by boiling 2 ounces (60.0) of the bark in 1½ pints (720 mils) of water until only a pint (480 mils.) of liquid remains. Of this, from 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls (16.0–30.0) are to be given a child, and repeated every two hours until the bowels are opened. It has also been used as a fluidextract prepared by the ordinary means with alcohol, to which some white sugar should be added. The dose of this fluidextract is a teaspoonful (4.0), and it is not to be repeated. The decoction is the best form in which to use the drug.

BALSAM OF PERU.

(*Balsamum Peruvianum*, U. S. and B. P.). A balsamic exudate from *Toluifera Pereiræ*, is a viscid liquid of a dark-brown color, agreeable odor, bitter acrid taste, producing a burning sensation in the throat, soluble in absolute alcohol, chloroform, and glacial acetic acid, and only partially soluble in ether and alcohol. Internally it has been employed as a stimulating expectorant. Externally it is commonly used in healing salves. One drachm (4.0) of balsam to 7 (28.0) of simple cerate is useful in the healing of cracked nipples and indolent ulcers. Mixed with vaseline and rubbed over the hands it prevents disagreeable odors, remaining on the skin after treating ulcerative surfaces or making post-mortem examinations.

BELLADONNA.

Belladonna is botanically known as *Atropa Belladonna*, and is official in the form of the root (*Belladonnæ Radix*, U. S. and B. P.) and leaves (*Belladonnæ Folia*, U. S. and B. P.). The root should yield not less than 0.45 per cent. of mydriatic alkaloids and the leaves not less than 0.3 per cent. Its popular name is "deadly nightshade." The drug belongs to a very large class of plants, namely, the *Solanaceæ*, all of which have a similar physiological action. Belladonna contains an active principle in the form of an alkaloid known as atropine (*Atropina*, U. S. and B. P.), which is insoluble in water. It should be kept in amber-colored, well-stoppered vials. Atropine consists in white rhombic prisms, more or less elongated in the direction of the major axis as they contain more or less hyoscyamine; colorless; possessing a bitter, acrid taste (it should be tasted with the utmost caution and only in dilute solution). The sulphate of atropine (*Atropinæ Sulphas*, U. S. and B. P.) is very soluble, and is the salt commonly used.

Physiological Effects.—In man, full medicinal doses produce flushing of the face, redness and dryness of the fauces, dilated pupils, sometimes an erythematous rash over the skin, rarely diplopia and delirium. If the dose be still larger, the delirium becomes marked, and is wild and talkative. The pulse is rapid and wiry. The rash which appears resembles that of scarlet fever, but lacks the punctuations. The skin may desquamate after the lapse of several days if the rash is severe.

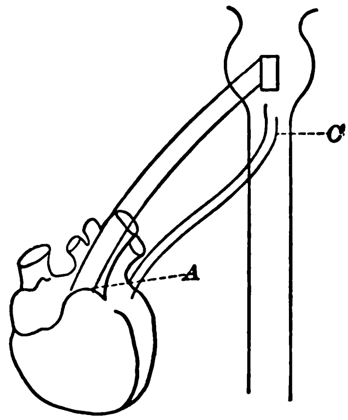
In children belladonna is usually borne very well. When the action of belladonna asserts itself in children and in susceptible adults the respiration is quickened, the eyes become bright and the cheeks red, but lines of pallor reach from the malar bones to the angles of the mouth, giving to the face a curious expression.

ABSORPTION.—This drug is very rapidly absorbed.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Belladonna when given in medicinal amount approaching the toxic dose acts as a powerful excitant of the brain, producing talkative delirium. Locally applied, it depresses the peripheral sensory nerves.

When very large doses are given to animals, paralysis of the spinal cord comes on, followed by tetanic spasms, and finally by recovery. The primary loss of power is due to paralysis of the entire cord, and the second state, of convulsions, to the escape of the motor and sensory pathways from the paralysis before the inhibitory centres recover. As a result, any peripheral irritation causes violent explosions of motor power.[1] Even in large medicinal dose belladonna may be considered as a depressant to the motor nerves and as a quieter to sensory nerve filaments. On voluntary muscles the drug has no effect, but upon unstriped muscles it acts as a sedative and antispasmodic. It distinctly lessens reflex action.

FIG. 18.



A, atropine depresses the peripheral vagi and stimulates the accelerator nerves *C*.

CIRCULATION.—Belladonna quickens the pulse by depression of the peripheral vagi and by stimulating the cardiac muscle and the accelerator nerves. It has been thought that atropine causes a rise of arterial pressure, but recent investigation has thrown doubt upon this view. That the drug acts as a powerful agent upon the vascular system is certain. It dilates the bloodvessels of the skin, but contracts the vessels of the splanchnic area, and this is why it is so valuable in collapse and shock, since relaxation of the splanchnic vessels is the dominant vascular state in these conditions. The dilatation of the capillaries of the skin is in part the cause of scarlet red skin of belladonna-poisoning.

In poisonous doses it causes a fall of arterial pressure due to centric vasomotor palsy and depression of the muscular coats of the bloodvessels, but there is no direct cardiac depression, as has been generally taught, for Reichert has proved that the drug is not a heart-depressant unless the dose is simply overwhelming. Sometimes when belladonna is given the pulse becomes slow, but in these cases the slowing is due to temporary stimulation of the peripheral vagi or to momentary depression of the cardiac motor ganglia. (See Figs. 15 and 16.)

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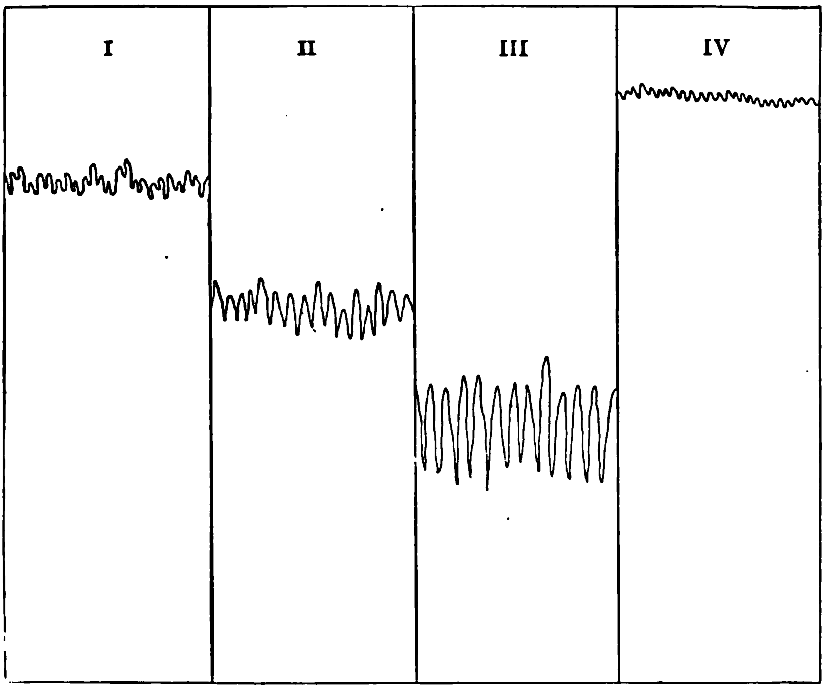
[1] If a homely simile, found useful by the writer in teaching, may be used, the inhibitory centres may be represented by a schoolmaster and the motor and sensory centres by two boys. The escape of chloroform in the room paralyzes them all, but, finally, the boys recover before their master and go off as truants (convulsions); at last the master (inhibitory centres) recovers, and order, or health, is restored.

RESPIRATION.—Atropine is a stimulant to the respiratory centre in ordinary amounts, but recent careful studies show that its high reputation as a respiratory stimulant is not based either on clinical or experimental evidence. In many cases it fails to increase the respirations at all, and it is certainly inferior to caffeine and strychnine in the treatment of opium-poisoning. In large doses it is a depressant and paralyzant to respiration, and produces death from respiratory failure due to paralysis of the motor nerves supplying the respiratory muscles, and probably by depressing the respiratory centres.

FIG. 16.



Tracing showing the effect of atropine as a vasomotor stimulant (after Schmiedeberg): I. Normal tracing of pressure (126) and pulse 28 in 10 seconds. II. Pressure lowered by pilocarpine to 96, pulse 19. III. Tracing continued, pressure 70. IV. Atropine has been given, raising the pressure to 145, pulse 30 in 10 seconds.

ABDOMINAL VISCERA.—Belladonna increases peristalsis by depressing the peripheral ends of the inhibitory fibres of the splanchnic nerves, and by diminishing any tendency to spasm on the part of the muscular coats of the intestine. The splanchnic effect has been denied.

ACTION ON SECRETION.—The drug decreases all the secretions of the body except the urine, which is sometimes increased in amount under its use. The decrease of secretion is due to paralysis of the peripheral nerve-filaments supplying the secretory cells of the glands.

BODILY HEAT.—When belladonna is used in large amounts there is nearly always a rise of temperature, which in children may amount to one or two degrees. This is probably due to stimulation of the thermogenic centre in the corpus striatum. In advanced poisoning the temperature rapidly falls.

ELIMINATION.—Atropine is eliminated by the kidneys and bowels with extraordinary rapidity, and this is one of the reasons why death from poisonous doses of the drug is so rare. J. Harley asserts that it is entirely eliminated in two hours, and Meuriot states that not a trace of it can be found after twenty-four hours, and that it is partly destroyed in the liver. In a case of suspected poisoning the urine of the patient may be dropped into the eye of an animal, when, if atropine or belladonna has been taken, mydriasis will result.

EYE.—On the eye belladonna produces dilatation of the pupil in part by a depressant action on the endings of the oculomotor nerve in the iris, by causing a paralysis of the circular muscle-fibres in the iris and perhaps by a stimulant effect on the peripheral sympathetic nerve-fibres. The dominant action of the drug is undoubtedly the depression of the circular muscular fibres of the iris. Associated with mydriasis there is also paralysis of accommodation due to the paralysis of the ciliary muscles by the effect of the drug on the oculomotor nerve. Belladonna generally increases intraocular tension.

Poisoning.—Poisoning by atropine is an exceedingly common occurrence, but death is rarely produced by it, partly because its influence is not very actively exercised on vital parts, and partly because it is eliminated by the kidneys almost as rapidly as it is absorbed from the stomach. Recovery has occurred after as much as one grain of atropine has been taken by a child of three years. Aside from the symptoms of mild poisoning detailed under the heading of physiological action, severe poisoning is characterized by deep sleep, preceded, it may be, by convulsions, violent delirium, blindness, and sometimes loss of speech.

TREATMENT OF POISONING.—Poisoning by belladonna is to be treated by emetics, the application of external heat if the patient passes into collapse, and the use of strychnine if respiration fails. Opium may be employed in carefully graded doses as the physiological antagonist; but large doses are of doubtful service, particularly if the respirations are not in a satisfactory state.

Therapeutics.—Belladonna is used to allay *excessive secretion*, to act as an *antispasmodic*, and to influence the circulatory apparatus when *local inflammations* are beginning, particularly in secretory glands, and to act as a vasomotor stimulant (Fig. 16). In *cardiac palpitation* small doses of belladonna internally, or its external use over the præcordium in the form of the plaster or ointment, is very valuable.

For the relief of local *nerve-pains* it is of value, and probably acts by quieting the irritated nerve. It should be applied in these cases in the form of an ointment or plaster, and if the ointment is used it should be well rubbed into the part affected.

To check secretion in *night-sweats* it is one of the most powerful remedies we have, and it is useful in excessive *idiopathic ptyalism*, as seen in children, or in that due to mercurialization. In *bromidrosis of the feet* and other localized sweatings it is useful, and may be employed locally or taken internally for their cure. It is the most efficacious drug we have for *checking the secretion of milk* in an inflamed breast, and under these circumstances it is to be smeared over the gland in an ointment. Belladonna may be used in *serous diarrhœa*, as it checks the disorder by stimulation of the splanchnic vasomotor filaments of the intestinal bloodvessels, which being inactive permit a transudation of liquid into the bowel.

Trousseau recommended as a local remedy 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12) of the extract of belladonna with 6 to 8 grains (0.40–0.50) of tannic acid in *leucorrhœa* dependent upon disease of the uterine cervix. This should be placed on a pledget of cotton and applied to the affected part daily, being allowed to remain all day. Ringer states that if pain is also present in these cases the following injection is of value:

℞—Sodii bicarbonatis	ʒj (4.0).
Tincturæ belladonnæ foliorum	fʒiij (12.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . q. s. ad	Oj (480 mils.).—M.

This is to be injected into the vagina, the woman first being placed on the back with the buttocks raised, so that the drug may bathe the uterine cervix for some minutes.

As an antispasmodic, atropine is to be used in *acute torticollis*, injected directly into the muscle itself so as to act on its motor nerve-fibres; it may be given in *spasm of the intestines* with *cramps* and *griping*. In *cramps in the legs and body*, either as a local application by means of liniments or when employed internally, it is of service. In *asthma* of the spasmodic type belladonna is a sovereign remedy, particularly if it be combined with morphine. It may be used both as a prophylactic and as a cure during the attack. Belladonna-leaves may be smoked by asthmatics by rolling them into a cigarette or putting them into a pipe.

This drug is used in *whooping-cough* at all ages and in all stages, but it must be given in large amounts in this disease to be efficacious.

In *spasm of the sphincter ani*, whether it be due to *fissure* or other cause, belladonna in the form of an ointment or suppository is of value. In *spasm of the urethra and bladder* the drug may be used internally and externally, and in the former state the ointment should be smeared along the under surface of the penis every night. This treatment is also useful in *chordee*. In the *colic* resulting from the passage of *hepatic and renal calculi* atropine in full dose by the hypodermic needle combined with morphine will very often give relief. Where *urinary incontinence* depends upon spasm of the bladder belladonna should be used. (See Incontinence of Urine.) In *dysmenorrhœa* in nervous women, with spasm of the cervix uteri, it is of great value applied as an ointment or in a vaginal suppository, or when given by the mouth. For the *nervous cough of children* and adults belladonna is one of the best remedies we have. In *constipation* it does good by depressing the inhibitory nerves of the intestine. It is also of value in *laryngismus stridulus* and in hiccough. In *spasms* from peripheral irritations belladonna is useful.

In *iritis* atropine is used to dilate the pupil and prevent adhesions. The solution to be dropped into the eye should contain 1 to 4 grains (0.06-0.25) of atropine sulphate to the ounce (30.0) of water. (See Iritis.) Atropine sulphate is also used for the purpose of producing *mydriasis* before ophthalmoscopic examination, in solutions of the strength just given. It increases intraocular tension and is contraindicated in glaucoma.

When employed to act on the circulation, it is to be used in *shock* and *collapse* from injury or in the course of severe disease. (See Shock.) During the progress of a case of *pneumonia, typhoid fever*, or other severe disease belladonna should be kept in the house, and administered freely if collapse or relaxation of the splanchnic vessels suddenly asserts itself. Particularly is this true in the case of *pneumonia*. The vascular system during the crisis of this disease will often be found much relaxed, and heart stimulants do not seem to do much good. The administration of atropine or belladonna will dry the leaking skin, and by increasing the vascular tone produce great improvement. A large dose of atropine, given hypodermically, is the best remedy we have in *pulmonary œdema*, and for the relief of the symptoms of *anaphylaxis* after the use of antitoxin. The hypodermic use of atropine before administering chloroform greatly increases the safety of this anæsthetic. (See also SCOPOLAMINE.)

In *mastitis*, or inflammation of the breast, belladonna, if pushed, will give surprisingly good results if given internally and applied locally. In *acute sore throat*, when there is a sensation of rawness in the pharynx, while the local capillaries appear injected and red, belladonna is often of the greatest service if given in full dose, aborting the "cold."

In *exophthalmic goitre* belladonna is thought to act by stimulating the sympathetic nerves, and certainly gives relief in some cases, particularly if combined with strophanthus or digitalis.

In *headache* occurring in young persons, often due to *ocular overwork*, with pain in the eyeballs and forehead and a sensation as if the orbits were too small for the eyeballs, belladonna is of service. In *intercostal neuralgia* or *pleurodynia* belladonna plasters may be applied to the spot where the pain is felt, with relief.

Use of Atropine in Poisoning.—Atropine is a physiological antidote to opium, Calabar bean or physostigma, and jaborandi. In opium poisoning it acts as an antidote in all parts of the body except the eye, and in jaborandi poisoning the same holds true; but in the former condition, although it has been largely used, it is no longer regarded as a satisfactory antidote; caffeine and strychnine are preferable.

The condition of the pupil is not a guide as to the effect of atropine in opium poisoning, because opium acts centrically and atropine acts peripherally on the nerves governing the iris. Atropine should be used in aconite, antimony, and hydrocyanic acid poisoning for its stimulating influence on the vasomotor system, the respiratory centre, and the heart, and for the purpose of maintaining the bodily heat, the dissipation of which it retards by preventing vasomotor palsy and consequent dilatation of the peripheral bloodvessels.

Atropine is a valuable physiological antidote to poisonous mushrooms, particularly the *Amanita*, as it is antagonistic to their poison, muscarine. The dose given should be large, and, if need be, repeated.

Administration.—The dose of the sulphate of atropine (*Atropinæ Sulphas*, U. S. and B. P.) is $\frac{1}{250}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ grain (0.0002–0.0015). The alcoholic extract (*Extractum Belladonnæ Foliorum*, U. S., *Extractum Belladonnæ Siccum*, B. P.) is given in $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.01–0.015) doses, and the tincture (*Tinctura Belladonnæ Foliorum*, U. S.; *Tinctura Belladonnæ*, B. P.) in the dose of 5 to 40 minims (0.3–2.6), 5–15 minims (0.3–1.0) B. P. Both these preparations are derived from the leaves. The extract of belladonna leaves should contain 1.4 per cent. (B. P. 1 per cent.) of mydriatic alkaloids. The tincture of belladonna leaves should contain 0.03 Gm. of mydriatic alkaloids in each 100 mils. The fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Belladonnæ Radicis*, U. S.) is given in 1- to 2-minim (0.06–0.12) doses, but *Extractum Belladonnæ Liquidum* is given in $\frac{1}{4}$- to 1-minim (0.015–006) doses. These preparations are derived from the root. The fluidextract of belladonna root contains 0.4 Gm. of mydriatic alkaloids in each 100 mils. Belladonna liniment (*Linimentum Belladonnæ*, U. S. and B. P.), belladonna plaster (*Emplastrum Belladonnæ*, U. S. and B. P.), the ointment (*Unguentum Belladonnæ*, U. S. and B. P.) are for external application. The preparations of the B. P. not official in the U. S. P. are *Liquor Atropinæ Sulphatis*, dropped in the eyes in the dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (0.03–0.06); *Lamellæ Atropinæ*, each of which contains, $\frac{1}{5000}$ grain of atropine; and *Unguentum Atropinæ* and *Extractum Belladonnæ Alcoholicum*, derived from the root. *Succus Belladonnæ*, B. P., is given in 5- to 15-minim (0.3–1.0) doses. There is also official in the B. P. a suppository (*Suppositoria Belladonnæ*) which contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of the extract.

Contraindications.—Belladonna decreases salivary and gastric secretion very considerably in some persons. It is better, therefore, not to administer it just before or immediately after a meal, unless it is desired to reduce gastric secretion.

BENZOIN AND BENZOIC ACID.

Benzoin (*Benzoinum*, U. S. and B. P.) is a resinous balsam derived from *Styrax Benzoin*, which is a native of Sumatra, Borneo, and Java, and another unidentified species of Styrax. It occurs in pebble-like bodies or tears, mostly 0.5 to 5 Cm. long and about one-fourth as thick, slightly flattened, straight or curved, yellowish- to rusty-brown externally, milky-white on fresh fracture, separate or very slightly agglutinated (Siam Benzoin), or embedded in a dry resinous mass, which varies from reddish-brown to reddish-gray or grayish-brown; opaque or slightly translucent and more or less lustrous (Sumatra Benzoin); brittle, becoming soft on warming, and yielding benzoic acid on sublimation; odor agreeable, balsamic (vanilla-like in the Siam variety); taste slightly acrid.

Benzoin is almost wholly soluble in 5 parts of warm alcohol, the solution showing an acid reaction to blue litmus paper; and soluble in solutions of sodium or potassium hydroxide. Benzoic acid is obtained by the sublimation of gum benzoin, or is prepared artificially, chiefly from toluol. The last method of preparation is not to be recommended, as the acid so made often disorders the stomach and leaves a disagreeable taste in the mouth. It is benzoic acid which is generally used in medicine.

Physiological Action.—Locally applied in concentrated form, benzoic acid is an irritant, and taken internally in excessive amount it causes a sensation of warmth and burning. It is eliminated as hippuric acid and increases the acidity of the urine. It is an antiseptic and germicide. In persons having an idiosyncrasy to benzoic acid it is not uncommon for urticaria to follow the use of the drug. Sometimes a papular or erythematous eruption appears after its use. The action of this drug in the system is closely allied to that of salicylic acid, in that it increases metabolic changes in the tissues. It also decreases putrefactive changes in the intestine.

Therapeutics.—Benzoic acid is useful in the treatment of *chronic cystitis* with alkaline urine which is loaded with phosphates, and combined with cannabis indica, acts well in the later stages of *gonorrhœa*. Senator states that in the dose of 2 or 3 drachms (8.0–12.0) a day it is a specific in *acute rheumatism*, and thinks it equal to salicylic acid. When these doses are to be used, the benzoate of sodium should be employed, owing to its solubility. In *acute laryngitis* accompanied by great hoarseness the inhalation of steam laden with compound tincture of benzoin is of the greatest service. A tablespoonful (15.0) of this tincture should be placed in a pitcher of boiling water, the face held over the liquid, and a towel thrown over the head of the patient to retain the steam. The drug cannot be used in an atomizer, as it clogs the "tips." Taken internally, benzoic acid is useful as an expectorant in *chronic bronchitis* in the dose of 10 grains (0.60) three times a day.

Administration.—The dose of benzoic acid (*Acidum Benzoicum*, U. S. and B. P.) is usually 10 to 40 grains (0.6–2.6), 5–15 grains (0.3–1.0), B. P., but a drachm may be given in capsule. The balsam itself is never used as such. The tincture (*Tinctura Benzoini*, U. S.) is given in 30-minim to 1-drachm (2.0–4.0) doses, and the compound tincture (*Tinctura Benzoini Composita*, U. S. and B. P.), composed of benzoin, purified aloes, storax, balsam of Tolu, and alcohol, the dose of it being 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4.0–8.0). The preparations official in the B. P., but not in the U. S. P., are the troche (*Trochiscus Acidi Benzoici*) and *Unguentum Cetacei.*

Adeps Benzoinatus (U. S.) and *Adeps Benzoatus* (B. P.), or benzoated lard, is a non-rancid basis for many ointments, notably that of zinc.

BETA-NAPHTHOL.

Beta-naphthol, U. S., or *Naphthol*, B. P. A monatomic phenol occurring in coal-tar, but usually prepared from naphthalene. It should be kept in dark amber-colored, well stoppered bottles. It occurs as a colorless or pale buff-colored, shining crystalline laminæ or as a white or yellowish-white crystalline powder, having a faint phenol-like odor and a sharp and pungent but not persistent taste. It is permanent in the air. It is soluble in about 950 parts of water, and in 0.61 part of alcohol at 25° C. (77° F.); in about 75 parts of boiling water, and very soluble in boiling alcohol; easily soluble in ether, chloroform, or a solution of alkali hydroxides.

It is used externally in antiseptic dressings. Internally it is an excellent remedy for *gastric fermentation* and *flatulence*, as it acts as an active antiseptic. It is also useful in *fetid diarrhœa* of the serous type, and is valuable in *uncinariasis*. The dose is 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.3) in capsule or cachet. The drug is useful as a local parasiticide.

Beta-naphthol-bismuth (*Bismuthi Betanaphtholas*, U. S.), or *Orphol*, is a neutral, odorless, and tasteless powder designed to combine the sedative effects of bismuth with the antiseptic properties of beta-naphthol. It is used in cases of *serous* and *fermentative diarrhœa* in adults in the dose of 5 to 15 grains (0.3–1.0) and in infants in the dose of 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.3) given every few hours in capsule.

Benzonaphthol is used as a substitute for beta-naphthol in *fermentative dyspepsia*. The dose is about 10 grains (0.60) three times a day, and it is best given in cachet.

BISMUTH.

Bismuth is employed in several forms or salts as follows, and is a valuable remedy.

Bismuth Subgallate.

Dermatol, or the subgallate of bismuth (*Bismuthi Subgallas*, U. S.), is a fine bright yellow powder which is unaffected by prolonged exposure to light and air, is odorless, and is supposed to contain from 52 to 57 per cent. of oxide of bismuth. Its external uses are identical with those of iodoform, and it probably acts in much the same manner as does the latter drug—namely, by so drying the wound that it becomes an unfavorable site for the growth of germs. As dermatol is an astringent, it cannot be employed in the treatment of indolent ulcers which need stimulation rather than an astringent influence, and it would seem probable on theoretical grounds that it is not to be compared to iodoform in the treatment of cases in which tubercular processes are active.

There is no doubt that dermatol is less poisonous than iodoform, but it must be capable of producing some untoward effects if used freely for any length of time, since poisoning follows the prolonged employment of other bismuth preparations, as has been determined by Balzer, Dalché, and Villejean, for the symptoms of which see the article on Bismuth Subnitrate.

Dermatol may be tried in cases of skin disease in which there is much secretion, as in weeping *eczemas* and similiar states, either in the form of a dusting-powder or in an ointment with vaseline or lanolin in the proportion of ½ to 1 drachm to the ounce (2.0–4.0 : 30.0). Sometimes its efficiency can be much increased by the addition of a drachm (4.0) of oxide of zinc to the prescription just given.

Dermatol has been used with marked success in case of *purulent otitis media* as a dusting-powder, and in other states requiring similar drying and astringent effects.

Internally, it has been highly recommended in cases of *fermentative dypepsia* in the dose of 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.60), but its real value in this condition is as yet undetermined.

Bismuth Subnitrate and Bismuth Subcarbonate.

Bismuthi Subnitras (U. S. and B. P.), and *Bismuthi Subcarbonas* (U. S.), or *Bismuthi Carbonas* (B. P.), occur as white amorphous powders. Occasionally the subcarbonate may be a pale yellowish white. They may be used interchangeably as they possess the same properties. The subnitrate should contain not less than 80 per cent. of bismuth oxide and the subcarbonate not less than 90 per cent. They are both insoluble in water except to a very slight degree.

Physiological Action.—Bismuth in the form of subnitrate and subcarbonate is ordinarily devoid of effect upon the general system, and locally applied externally, or when given internally, exercises a mild astringent and protective influence upon mucous membranes.

It may produce chronic poisoning after prolonged use on wounds or when internally administered in excessive doses for some time. Ordinary doses are innocuous. As much as 4 to 5 drachms a day may be given for a short time without harm. The changes which ensue when the drug is abused are pallor of the face, the formation of a black line on the gums, black sloughs in the mouth and gastro-intestinal tract, swelling of the tongue, salivation, desquamative nephritis, and albuminuria. (See below.)

Two deaths in children have been reported under these conditions. One by Benecke and Hoffmann and one by Böhme. The latter has shown that the subnitrate is capable, under the influence of certain bacteria in the intestine, of giving off nitric acid and nitrites, and the symptoms of poisoning have been shown by Böhme to be due to the latter. The hæmoglobin is changed into methæmoglobin, as it is when the nitrites are used medicinally in large amounts. For this reason the subcarbonate is to be used in preference to the subnitrate for *X*-ray examinations.

The use of bismuth in single massive doses of as much as 2 to 4 ounces (60.0–120.0) for the purpose of rendering the walls of the stomach opaque to the *X*-rays in cases of suspected gastroptosis or dilatation has produced in some cases nausea, vomiting, prostration, cyanosis, and rapid pulse and quickened respiration. Formerly this drug was supposed to be capable of producing acute gastro-enteritis, when given in large doses, but this was due to contamination by arsenic.

Therapeutics.—Bismuth subnitrate and subcarbonate are used as mild astringents in large doses to cover the surface of *inflamed mucous membranes* and so to allay irritation. It is useful in *irritative vomiting* for this reason, and in *diarrhœa* of a similar type in which the stools are serous. If the passages are mucous, castor oil should precede bismuth in order to rid the alimentary canal of the mucous secretion already poured out. It is very useful when combined with phenol in *serous diarrhœa*, given in capsules containing 10 grains (0.60) of bismuth subnitrate and 1 minim (0.05) of phenol. It may also be used as a slowly acting and feeble antacid. Bismuth is of service in *dyspepsia* when lactic- and butyric-acid fermentation is present with excessive belching, and may be employed in *gastralgia* and *gastric ulcer* and *gastritis* as a sedative and astringent.

Under the name of Milk of Bismuth a suspension of hydroxide of bismuth is now placed upon the market, the bismuth being minutely subdivided so that the tiny particles float in distilled water. It contains no glycerine, mucilage, sugar, or other substance, and each teaspoonful represents 5 grains of bismuth subnitrate. The dose varies from ½ drachm to ½ ounce, the latter dose being given to adults with gastric ulcer and the smaller dose to children with *gastric irritation* or *acute gastric catarrh*. It may also be employed as a lotion to *superficial burns* and in *intertrigo*.

Bismuth subcarbonate mixed with petrolatum in the proportion of 33 per cent. has produced excellent results when injected into *tubercular* and other *sinuses*, and in all forms of *chronic empyema*. Not more than 1 ounce is usually necessary, and larger amounts may cause poisoning. If symptoms of poisoning arise, the bismuth paste must be washed out with warm olive oil; if not it may be allowed to remain in the cavity indefinitely. The opening should not be closed, but dressed with gauze. After the discharge becomes sterile the paste may be replaced by sterile vaseline.

When the salts of bismuth are used for any length of time they cause the odor of garlic in the breath, which is due to the presence of an exceedingly slight trace of tellurium in the bismuth. The stools are apt to become black under the influence of bismuth, and the tongue, if furred, may also be black about the centre when bismuth is used.

Where there is *chapping of the hands* or *cheeks* from exposure to cold or wet the following prescription is useful:

℞—Bismuthi subnitratis	**ʒiij (12.0).**
Zinci oleatis	**ʒiij (12.0).**
Lycopodii.	**ʒij (8.0)).—M.**

S.—Apply to the parts t. i. d.

Bismuth Subsalicylate.

Subsalicylate of Bismuth (*Bismuthi Subsalicylas*, U. S., and *Bismuthi Salicylas*, B. P.) is a white, soft powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform, but soluble in acids. It should contain not less than 62 per cent. of bismuth oxide. It is largely used by some practitioners as an intestinal antiseptic in cases in which there is *diarrhœa* due to fermentation or putrefaction. It may be given in powder, or, better still, in capsule, in the dose of 3 to 15 grains (0.20-1.0) several times a day.

Bismuth Citrate and Ammonium Citrate.

Bismuthi et Ammonii Citras (U. S.) is employed as a remedy for *serous diarrhœa*. They are more irritating and astringent than the other salts of bismuth. The ammonium citrate contains not less than 48 per cent. of the oxide of bismuth. The dose of these salts is 2 to 4 grains (0.12-0.25). In the B. P. the following preparation is official: *Liquor Bismuthi et Ammonii Citratis*, dose ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0-4.0).

BORAX AND BORIC ACID.

Borax Purificatum, B. P., or *Sodii Boras*, U. S., may be made by the action of boracic or boric acid upon soda, but the drug as it appears in commerce of America is derived entirely from natural deposits found on the shores of lakes in California and Nevada. The natural product has to be purified before it is marketable. Borax is soluble in 20.4 parts its weight of water at 77° F., and 0.5 part in boiling water. Both borax and boric acid have been supposed to act as efficient germicides in strong solutions, but this has been proved incorrect. They are antiseptics, however, even in weak solutions.

Upon the body borax has little effect in any dose which is given for medicinal effect. It is rapidly eliminated and renders the urine alkaline. It is too rapidly absorbed from the alimentary canal to permit it to act as an intestinal antiseptic. Boric acid exercises even less effect upon the system than borax. Borax may also be used as a gargle in *diphtheria*, in *aphthous stomatitis*, *cancrum oris*, and *gangrenous stomatitis*. In the treatment of *pruritis ani* and *vulvæ* and in *bromidrosis* and *fetid sweating* it is of great value when used in solution as a wash. Strong solutions, locally applied, are useful in *tinea tonsurans* and *tinea circinata*.

Borax has been used very largely in the treatment of *epilepsy*, with asserted success in some cases. Its employment is purely empirical. The dose used is from 8 to 15 grains (0.5–1.0), gradually increased until it produces disturbance in the alimentary canal. As the taste is very disagreeable to most persons, the drug should be used with liquorice, strong coffee, or syrup of bitter orange:

℞—Sodii boratis	℥ss (16.0).
Glycerini	f℥j (30.0).
Fluidextracti glycyrrhizæ	f℥ij (60.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . q. s. ad.	f℥vj (180.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) in water after each meal.

If larger doses than 15 to 30 grains (1.0–2.0) a day are continued after the convulsions are decreased in number, there are two difficulties: first, the good effect is rapidly lost; and, second, untoward symptoms, such as nausea and diarrhœa, with emaciation and the formation of a scarlatinal, eczematous, or papular eruption, appear. A peculiarity of the last two eruptions is that they are distributed around the joints.

A very useful wash for oral and nasal mucous membranes is "Dobell's solution," which is composed of—

℞—Sodii boratis,	
Sodii bicarbonatis . . . . āā	ʒj (4.0).
Phenolis	gr. xxx (2.0)
Glycerini	f℥j (30.0).
Aquæ puræ	Oij (960 mils.).—M.

Boric acid (*Acidum Boricum*, U. S. and B. P.) is one of the most commonly used substances in eye-washes, either alone or with cocaine. When used with cocaine or other drugs it is employed to prevent the destruction of the alkaloid or glucoside, as the case may be, by the growth of mould. The following formula may be employed:

℞—Cocainæ hydrochloridi	gr. iv vel viij (0.25–0.5).
Acidi borici	gr. x vel xx (0.65–1.3).
Aquæ destillatæ	f℥ij (60.0).—M.

S.—To be used by dropping into the eye.

The official ointment (*Unguentum Acidi Borici*, U. S.) or the following makes a very useful application for the skin of the face and hands to prevent *chapping:*

℞—Acidi borici	**ʒj (4.0).**
Ceræ albæ	**ʒj (4.0).**
Paraffini	**ʒij (8.0).**
Olei amygdalæ expressi	**fʒij (8.0).—M.**

S.—To be thoroughly mixed and applied night and morning.

In the form of a lotion boric acid has been used with some success as a remedy for *erysipelas*, and it may be similarly employed in *burns* and *scalds*.

Boric acid may be given internally in *cystitis* to render the urine acid, and is useful in the removal of *freckles* when applied as a wash to the skin. In persons having an idiosyncrasy to boric acid a bullous eruption of the skin may follow its use.

Borated lint is made by dipping lint into a boiling saturated solution of boric acid or borax. It is a simple, inexpensive antiseptic surgical dressing, and contains nearly one-half its weight of the drug. *Mel Boracis*, B. P., is not official in the U. S. P. It is used as a local application for *sore mouth.*

BROMETONE.

Brometone is produced by the action of caustic alkalies upon bromoform and acetone; it occurs in fine white prismatic crystals which possess a camphoraceous odor and taste. Its melting point is about 167° C. It is soluble in most of the organic solvents, as alcohol, ether, benzine, etc., slightly soluble in cold and more soluble in hot water. Its chemical name is tri-brom-tertiary-butyl-alcohol, and it contains 77 per cent. of bromine.

The physiological action of brometone is nearly identical with that of the older bromides. Given in full doses it may, in susceptible persons, produce some dizziness, vertigo, loss of appetite, or mental heaviness, which are, however, only fleeting in their nature. Brometone may, therefore, be used as a substitute for the other bromides. It possesses the advantage of being powerful and therefore is efficacious in small doses varying from 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.6); best given in capsules.

BROMIDES.

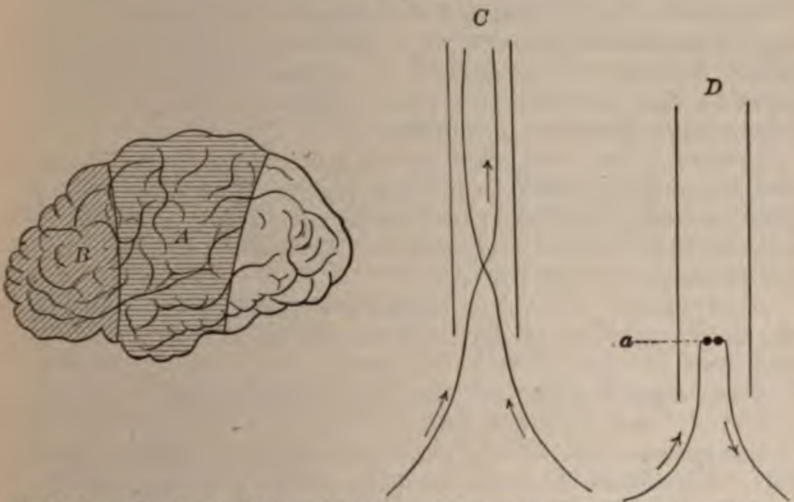
Bromides of Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Calcium, Gold, Nickel, Ammonium, Strontium, and Hydrobromic Acid.

Bromide of Potassium.

Bromide of Potassium (*Potassii Bromidum*, U. S. and B. P.) is the most commonly used and an important member of the group above named, and will therefore be spoken of before the others. It is prepared by precipitating freshly-made bromide of iron with pure carbonate of potassium, or by a process more readily carried out and recommended by the B. P. It occurs in colorless transparent crystals, which are stable in dry air, but absorb moisture in a damp atmosphere. It is very soluble in water, but less so in alcohol. This bromide has a salty taste, and is distinctly irritant to mucous membranes if locally applied in concentrated form. A certain portion of its depressant influence, particularly when it is given for long periods of time, depends upon the potassium as much as upon the bromine, and for this reason the sodium salt is preferable.

Physiological Action.—Bromide of potassium has an action upon the animal economy which is clearly defined and closely followed by all the other bromide salts, so that what is said in this place concerning its effects may be taken as representing the whole class of bromides, except in the instances where slight differences exist, which will be pointed out under the various names of the respective salts. When taken internally in full doses it produces drowsiness, sleep, and a decrease in all the reflexes. (See effects of Prolonged Use.) Because of its potash base it is more depressant than the other salts, and should be used with care in nephritis.

FIG. 17.



A, the bromides depress the motor areas and *B*, intellectual areas in the brain; *C*, they depress the sensory tracts in the spinal cord; *D*, they depress reflex action by depressing the sensory cells in the cord *a*.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—The bromide of potassium acts as a distinct depressant to the motor and to the intellectual portions of the cortex cerebri. It slows the development of thought and decreases the excitability and power of the motor cells of the brain (Albertoni). Upon the spinal cord it acts as a marked sedative, affecting chiefly the sensory tracts, and causing thereby loss of reflex action and a decrease in the ability to recognize pain. It also depresses, but to a less extent, the motor pathways in the cord. Motion is maintained after sensations to pain and reflexes are lost. The drug depresses the peripheral parts of the sensory nerves, and after very large doses the motor nerves and muscles are similarly involved.

CIRCULATION.—If the drug be injected in ordinary dose into the jugular vein, it causes at once a fall of arterial pressure and pulse-rate. These changes are due to a direct action of the bromine and the potassium upon the heart. When given to a man in therapeutic doses by the mouth, its circulatory effect is so slight as not to be worthy of consideration unless the dose is very large and repeated.

RESPIRATION.—In toxic dose bromide of potassium is a depressant to the respiratory centre. In medicinal dose it does not affect the breathing, except when the amounts given are large and the drug persistently administered, when the breathing becomes slower.

DIGESTION.—The bromides may disorder the stomach by irritating its mucous membrane or by so decreasing reflex action that the proper secretion of gastric juice is retarded, with the result that digestion does not take place with sufficient rapidity. For similar reasons they may cause constipation.

TEMPERATURE.—No effect upon this function is noted unless the dose be enormous; when such a dose is given the bodily heat is progressively diminished, the fall of temperature being probably due to the circulatory and nervous depression produced, associated with the general failure in vital power.

ELIMINATION.—The drug escapes unchanged very slowly with all the secretions, and is found in the sweat, urine, tears, semen, milk, and fæces.

Tissue-waste is decreased when the animal economy is under the influence of one of the bromides.

Therapeutics.—From what has been said, it is evident that bromide of potassium is a remedy to be devoted almost entirely to the treatment of disorders of the nervous system, and its uses are, therefore, as various as the manifestations of perversion of nervous action can be various. In a word, it may be said that bromide of potassium is to be used wherever *over-excitement of nervous protoplasm* is present, but never where nervous symptoms are due to depression.

In *epilepsy*, which, to the best of our knowledge, is due to explosive impulses arising in the cerebral cortex, it is one of the best drugs we have if given in sufficient dose; and in all forms of minor spasm, due to heightened reflex activity, it is of service. Care should be used in giving this drug in epilepsy that it is not used so long as to impair the mental state and that maniacal excitement does not supplant the attacks of epilepsy. (See Epilepsy, Part IV.) In cases of *spasmodic contractions*, in the treatment of *hysterical females*, in *nervous startings* and alarm at sudden noises in adults and children, and in the nervous symptoms accompanying *pregnancy* and the *menopause* the bromides will be found of great value. The following prescription was recommended very highly by Goodell, and will be found of service in the latter states:

℞—Ammonii bromidi . . . . ʒij (8.0).
Potassii bromidi . . . . ʒiv (16.0).
Spiritus ammonii aromatici . . . . fʒvj (24.0).
Aquæ camphoræ . . . . q. s. ad. f℥vj (180.0).—M.
S.—A dessertspoonful (8.0) to a tablespoonful (16.0) every four hours.

In *headaches* due to uterine trouble the pain is often felt at the top of the skull or at the back of the neck near the occiput. The cause of this trouble will sometimes be found to be in the *cervix uteri*, and relief under these circumstances can only be obtained when the uterus is treated and the bromides administered.

In *convulsions* in children and adults, combined with chloral, bromides are most efficient, and are sometimes of service in *incontinence of urine* due to vesical spasm. In *seminal emissions* due to a morbid excitability of the centres in the spinal cord, bromide of potassium is one of the best remedies we have, and in *satyriasis* and *nymphomania* it is of great service.

In cases where undue *irritability of the pharynx* and larynx prevents examination of these parts, one or two full doses will render an examination easy of performance by decreasing the local reflex activity. This is a useful point to be remembered in relation to the treatment of pharyngeal and laryngeal disease.

In cases of *acute laryngitis* full doses of the bromides (60 to 120 grains [4.0-8.0] a day) are very useful to allay the pain and hoarseness.

The bromides are found to be of service in the *laryngeal crises* of locomotor ataxia, the explanation of this fact being as follows: The adductor centre of the larynx is situated in the brain, and the abductor centre in the spinal cord. The first closes the layrnx, the second opens it, and in health they maintain a patulous tube by their opposition. In disease the spinal centre (the abductor or opener) fails, and the adductor in the brain, being unopposed, produces closure of the tube with disastrous results. The bromide, by quieting reflex action, as well as depressing the adductor centre in the cerebral cortex, prevents this accident.

In *whooping-cough* with much mucous exudation the drug is rarely of benefit, and had better not be used. In *laryngismus stridulus* or any form of spasm depending upon local irritation the local trouble must, of course, be removed if possible and the bromides given. In *teething* the drug may be used to decrease reflex irritation and prevent convulsions, and it will decrease the *night-screaming* of children —which is often due to bad dreams—to a very extraordinary degree, even if the dose be quite small. As a soporific for the insane and in the *insomnia* of the overworked and that of nervous women the bromide of potassium is of great service, but ought to be used as a temporary measure only. (See Insomnia.) It may also be employed with good results in *chronic alcoholism* and *morphiomania*, given in doses of 40 to 60 grains (2.6-4.0). In *migraine* and *neuralgia* due to eye-strain or nerve-strain, combined with caffeine, the bromides are almost specifics. The caffeine seems to stimulate the depressed nerve up to the normal level, and the bromide to deaden the perception of the pain. The following is a most valuable remedy in migraine, and also in sick headache. It ought not to be used in bilious headache, which will often be made worse by it:

℞—Antipyrinæ	**gr. xxv (1.6).**
Caffeinæ citratæ	**gr. x (0.60).**
Potassii bromidi	**gr. xxv (1.6).—M.**

Fiant chartulæ, No. v.
S.—One powder as needed.

In the treatment of *dysmenorrhœa* and *menorrhagia*, particularly in young subjects, the bromides are also of service. (See Goodell's prescription, page 145.) When the flow is too profuse, the drug should be begun a week before the expected epoch, and given in the dose of 5 to 10 grains (0.3-0.60) night and morning. In cases where the epochs follow one another too closely the drug should be used continuously. After an apparent cure ensues the bromide should be continued for a few periods to avoid a relapse For *sea-sickness* the bromides are the best prophylactics we possess, and should be used in the dose of 5 to 10 grains (0.3-0.60) three times a day for several days before the patient sails, in order to quiet the vomiting centre. After sea-sickness begins they should not be given in ordinary solution, but in an effervescing draught made as follows:

℞—Acidi citrici	**ʒij (8.0).**
Aquæ destillatæ	**f℥iv (120.0).—M.**

Fiat solutio.

℞—Potassii bromidi	**ʒj (4.0).**
Potassii bicarbonatis	**ʒj (4.0).**
Aquæ destillatæ	**f℥iv (120.0).—M.**

Fiat solutio.

S.—A tablespoonful (16.0) of each of these solutions should be added to one another and taken during effervescence.

This prescription will also be found of value in the persistent *vomiting of pregnancy* and in that following prolonged etherization or other states. If the vomiting is excessive, the dose ought to be reduced to 2 teaspoonfuls (8.0) of each solution, and be given every half-hour until half of each mixture is taken or the patient is relieved. In cases where this cannot be retained, a rectal injection of the following will be found of value:

℞.—Sodii bromidi	**gr. xxx vel ʒj (2.0-4.0).**
Tincturæ opii deodorati	♏xxx (2.0).
Mucilaginis amyli	f℥vj (180. 0).—M.

S.—To be injected gently into the empty rectum and retained as long as possible.

This method is one of the most reliable plans that can be followed.

Bromide of potassium may be used to prevent the development of symptoms of *cinchonism*, which often ensue after the use of quinine and salicylic acid, and it is said to prevent the nausea and depression so apt to follow the use of opium.

Administration.—The dose of bromide of potassium is from 5 to 120 grains (0.3-8.0) a day. It should be given at long intervals, as it is slowly absorbed and very slowly eliminated. After the patient is fully under its influence its effects can be maintained by smaller doses. The best way to order it is in a watery solution with a little syrup.

Use of Bromides in Poisoning.—Bromides are useful in nearly all convulsive attacks consequent upon the ingestion of poisons, and they may be used to allay any nervous symptoms arising from this cause which are of an exciting nature.

Poisoning.—Acute poisoning by the bromides is rare, but if half to one ounce is taken they produce a sense of warmth in the epigastrium, general feebleness, frontal headache, stupor, aphasia, and amnesia. The pulse-rate decreases 15 to 20 beats a minute; the pulse is irregular and compressible. Recovery takes place, as a rule, unless pulmonary œdema sets in. Occasionally the patient may become maniacal.

Effects of Prolonged Use, or Bromism.—After the drug has been used for some time in large doses acne appears about the face and extends over the entire body; the breath becomes fetid, the patient is dull, expressionless, and heavy, and remains buried in sleep during nearly every hour of the day. During this time he can be aroused, but at once sinks to sleep again. The gait becomes weak and feeble, the movements slow and prolonged. Taste is lost and hearing is benumbed, while the intellectual faculties of the brain are almost in abeyance. Loss of sexual power is an early symptom. In other cases evidences of mental aberration develop, the patient becoming irritable, morose, and even homicidal. Sometimes, however, we find melancholia and hallucinations, and rarely exalted ideas,[1] with symptoms resembling general paresis. In still others a dangerous suffocative bronchitis develops, the patient may become profoundly cachectic, or the condition may resemble typhoid fever. The acne may be prevented to some extent by the use of arsenic, and when the bromides are given to women this drug may be given simultaneously to prevent the eruption. As Fowler's solution is compatible with the bromide in solution, it is the best form of arsenic to employ. As the acne is due to a torpid state of the skin-glands, it is also well in these cases to order the patient to wash with warm water and Castile soap every night, and afterward to dry the face by a vigorous rubbing with a rough towel. Feré has asserted that the maintenance of intestinal antisepsis by the use of naphthol or salol will prevent the development of acne and digestive disorder when the bromides are given.

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[1] See Collective Investigation by author in the *Therapeutic Gazette* of June 15, 1897; also article on Epilepsy, Part IV.

CONTRAINDICATIONS.—The bromides are contraindictated wherever there is general asthenia and feebleness of the nervous system, as, for example, in post-typhoidal and post-puerperal insanity. In senile softening of the brain they are also harmful. When the mucous membrane of the gastro-intestinal tract is irritated, they do harm. When the patient is subject to acne, they should be used with caution or avoided.

Bromide of Ammonium.

(SEE AMMONIUM BROMIDE.)

Bromide of Calcium.

Calcium Bromide (*Calcii Bromidum*, U. S.) was introduced into medicine as a nervous sedative and hypnotic, and was thought at one time to be an efficient substitute for the bromide of potassium. Its action on the nervous system is virtually identical with that of the potassium salt, and it has been found to be far less irritant and depressant than the latter. For some unknown reason it has never won the confidence of the profession, but it may be given with very good results in the dose of from 30 to 90 grains (2.0-6.0) a day, or even more in cases which are not readily effected by bromides. It may be employed in *hysteria* and *epilepsy* and in all the conditions in which the other bromide salts are indicated. It is sometimes of value combined with the potassium salt, since under such circumstances better results are gained than if a single salt is employed.

Bromide of Gold.

The Bromide of Gold has been employed in *epilepsy* by a number of clinicians with great success in the dose of from ⅕ to ½ grain (0.012-0.03) three times a day in pills. Physiological studies have proved that the drug is a direct sedative to the motor cells in the cortex cerebri.

Bromide of Lithium.

Bromide of Lithium (*Lithii Bromidum*, U. S.) is much weaker than the other salts, and must be given in larger dose. S. Weir Mitchell states that it is of value in *epilepsy* when the potassium salt fails. The dose is 30 to 90 grains (2.0–6.0) a day.

Bromide of Nickel.

Bromide of Nickel is a green salt quite irritant to the stomach. The author has made an experimental study of this salt and found it practically identical with the bromide of potassium in physiological action. It should be given well diluted or in an effervescing draught as it is apt to disorder the stomach if used in concentrated solution The effervescing form of the drug is made by mixing the salt with bicarbonate of sodium and tartaric acid, moistening with alcohol, passing the moist powder through a sieve, and then drying it in a warm closet.

Bromide of Sodium.

Bromide of Sodium (*Sodii Bromidum*, U. S. and B. P.) is to be used in every instance where bromide of potassium can be employed. Its dose is the same, although it is asserted to be a little weaker physiologically, grain for grain, than the potassium salt. It is far less apt to disorder the stomach, and is not so generally depressant as is the bromide of potassium.

Bromide of Strontium.

See STRONTIUM.

Hydrobromic Acid.

Hydrobromic Acid is an extremely irritant preparation, but is thought to be less apt to cause acne and other untoward effects than the others bromides. It is only to be used in the form of the official dilute acid (*Acidum Hydrobromicum Dilutum*, U. S. and B. P.), and to be given in the dose of from 1 drachm to ½ ounce (4.0–15.0), 15 to 60 minims (1.0–4.0), B. P., well diluted with sweetened water. It is highly recommended by de Schweinitz and others for *headaches* due to eye-strain in nervous women.

Bromide of Ethyl.

See ETHYL BROMIDE.

BROMINE.

Bromum is a dark red liquid of an excessively pungent odor, like that of chlorine, possessing extraordinary power as a caustic when applied to the tissues of the body. It is the most severe caustic we possess, and penetrates very deeply. It may be applied in *hospital gangrene* and other large *sloughs* by means of a glass rod. Bromine should be kept in glass-stoppered bottles in a cool place.

BROMOFORM.

Bromoformum (U. S.) or Tribromomethane, is a clear, colorless liquid having a peculiar odor and sweet taste, consisting of 99 per cent. of absolute bromoform and 1 per cent. of absolute alcohol. It is readily soluble in alcohol, but slightly so in water. Bromoform which is to be used medicinally should be protected from sunlight and air, and must be free from color and from acid.

Therapeutics.—Although bromoform has been found capable of producing anæsthesia when given by inhalation, its employment in medicine is practically confined to the treatment of *whooping cough*, when it is given internally in the dose of 2 to 5 minims (0.1-0.3) three times a day for the relief of the spasmodic cough. Bedford has suggested the following formula for its internal use:

℞—Bromoformi . . . . ♏xvj (1.0).
Alcoholis . . . . fʒij (8.0).
Glycerini . . . . fʒxij (45.0).
Tincturæ cardamomi compositæ . . . q. s. ad f℥ij (60.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) t. i. d. in water.

This prescription should be compounded by adding the ingredients in the order named.

Bromoform tends to depress the vasomotor system, but does not seem to depress the heart itself. While it seems to possess therapeutic value, the large number of cases reported in which it has caused alarming symptoms has prevented the author from employing it.

BRYONIA OR BRYONY.

Bryonia is a remedy very largely used by irregular physicians, and is probably too much ignored by reputable physicians, for it possesses very great power, and sometimes relieves conditions which are obstinately persistent under other treatment. It is the root of *Bryonia alba* or *Bryonia dioica*. The preparation commonly employed is the tincture (*Tinctura Bryoniæ*). The dose of the powdered root as a drastic purge is 10 to 40 grains (0.6-2.6).

Physiological Action.—In overdoses bryonia acts as a hydragogue cathartic and gastro-intestinal irritant. On serous membranes it exercises an irritant influence, and may produce symptoms of meningitis when given in poisonous doses. In moderate doses bryonia causes some flushing of the face and neck and headache in susceptible persons. The drug needs studying from a pharmacological point of view.

Therapeutics.—Although one of the oldest of remedies, bryonia has been given a new impetus by the homœopaths, who employ it in a number of affections. In the treatment of *dyspepsia* depending upon gastric and intestinal atony bryonia often gives relief. Its influence is exerted through the irritant effects it produces, for by this means it stimulates or spurs the atonic digestive glands to increased activity. For this reason it has been found particularly useful in children who suffer from *constipation* resulting from insufficient secretion on the part of the intestinal glands. When the passages are dry and friable and resemble in character those of a dog, bryonia is of great value. The dose for a child is about 10 to 30 minims (0.60-2.0). The drug has been praised as a remedy in the treatment of rheumatism and in pleurisy, but little is recorded as to its real value in these diseases. In *pleurisy with effusion* drastic doses have been used, but the saline purgatives are safer and more efficacious remedies.

Administration.—The dose of the tincture of bryonia (*Tinctura Bryoniæ*) is from 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4.0-8.0) as a laxative; but the so-called mother-tincture of the homœopaths is perhaps the best preparation for ordinary use. The proper amount to be used in the treatment of a case of dyspepsia is from 5 to 40 minims (0-3-2.6), unless the mucous membranes are very torpid, when this quantity may be increased.

BUCHU.

Buchu (U. S.) is the dried leaves of *Barosma betulina*, a plant of Africa. It contains a volatile oil, which is probably the active principle, and a bitter extractive. It is official, under the name of *Buchu Folia*, in the B. P.

Therapeutics.—Buchu is used when it is desired to affect the mucous membranes of the genito-urinary tract which are chronically diseased, and particularly when these parts are below their normal tone. It does not increase the urinary flow to any great extent, but acts on the mucous membrane of the genito-urinary passages as a stimulant. It is employed in *pyelitis*, *cystitis* and *vesical irritation* of a chronic type. The following prescription is useful:

R—Potassii citratis . . . . ʒiv (16.0)
Spiritus chloroformi . . . . fʒiij (12.0).
Tincturæ digitalis . . . . ♏xxx (2.0).
Infusi buchu . . . . q. s. ad f℥viij (240.0).—M.
S.—Two tablespoonfuls (30.0) three times a day. Shake the bottle before using

If the urine is continually highly acid, muddy, laden with salts, and productive of incontinence by reason of the vesical irritation which it produces, buchu in the form of the fluidextract, in the dose of a teaspoonful (4.0) three times a day, combined with an equal amount of sweet spirit of nitre and 20 grains (1.3) of acetate of potassium will be of great service. For a child the dose of the fluidextract should be about 10 to 30 minims (0.9-2.0). If the vesical irritation is acute, buchu is contraindicated.

Administration.—The fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Buchu*, U. S.) is the only official preparation, and it should be always well diluted before it is given, in the dose, to an adult, of 1 drachm (4.0) three times a day. The infusion is not official, but is made by adding 1 ounce (30.0) of the leaves to a pint (480 mils.) of water. The dose of this is ½ ounce (16.0) to 1 ounce (30.0). The official B. P. preparations are the infusion (*Infusum Buchu*), dose 1 to 2 fluidounces (30.0–60.0), and the tincture (*Tinctura Buchu*), dose ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0).

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

This is a plant of Mexico and the West Indies. There are other species of *Cactus* possessing medicinal power, but *Cactus grandiflorus* is said to be the most active so far as a medicinal effect upon the heart is concerned.

Cactus grandiflorus is best given in the form of the tincture or the fluidextract made from the green plant.

Physiological Action.—The drug has been studied by Myers and Boinet and Teissier, who assert that it causes a distinct increase of arterial pressure, but does not slow the pulse, sometimes increasing its rapidity. According to Sayre and Houghton, however, it is not possessed of much power, and their conclusions have recently been proved correct by Hatcher.

Therapeutics.—Cactus grandiflorus has been used as a remedy for *cardiac palpitation* and *weakness*, but it is a very feeble remedy.

Administration.—The dose of the tincture of cactus is 2 to 8 minims (0.1–0.50) and of the fluidextract 2 to 4 minims (0.1–0.25).

CAFFEINE.[1]

Caffeine (*Caffeina*, U. S. and B. P.) is an alkaloid derived from *Thea Camellia* and the berries of *Caffea Arabia*, which also contain, upon roasting, an empyreumatic oil, caffeol or caffeone. Caffeine occurs as white, flexible, silky, glistening needles, usually matted together in fleecy masses, permanent in the air; odorless, and having a bitter taste. If crystallized from water, it contains one molecule of water of crystallization, but if it is crystallized from alcohol, chloroform, or ether it contains none. It is soluble in 45.6 parts of water, 53.2 parts of alcohol, 37.5 parts of ether, and 9 parts of chloroform at 25° C. (77° F.); soluble in 52 parts of water at 80° C. (176° F.), and in 17.1 parts of alcohol at 60° C. (140° F.). Its solubility in water is increased by the presence of certain salts,—*e. g.*, potassium bromide, sodium benzoate, sodium salicylate, and others.

Caffeine is usually employed in medicine as caffeine and the citrated caffeine (*Caffeina Citrata*, U. S.; *Caffeinæ Citras*, B. P.). Citrated caffeine is not regarded by chemists as a chemical compound, but as a mixture of citric acid and caffeine; therefore "citrate of caffeine" is an incorrect term. It occurs as a white powder, odorless, having a slightly bitter, acid taste and an acid reaction. One part of citrated caffeine forms a clear, syrupy solution with about 4 parts of hot water. If more water is added, it is partly precipitated, but when 25 parts are added it is redissolved. In the U. S. P. another official preparation of caffeine, the *Caffeina Citrata Effervescens* (*Caffeinæ Citras Effervescens*, B. P.), has been introduced as an agreeable preparation for use in cases of headache particularly if combined with one of the bromides and antipyrine. The dose is from ½ to 2 drachms (2.0-8.0) in water.

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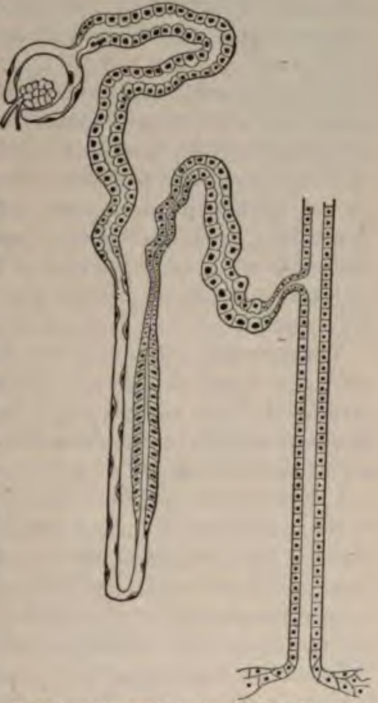
[1] Theine derived from tea, caffeine, the active principle of coffee, and the alkaloid of guarana from South America, are chemically identical. All of the caffeine of commerce is really theine, although it is claimed that pure theine has a very different physiological action.

FIG. 18.



Caffeine dilates bloodvessels of the Malpighian tuft (*A*) and stimulates the secreting epithelium lining the uriniferous tubules (*B*).

The empyreumatic oil, of which there is about one-half to one teaspoonful in each well-made breakfast cup of coffee, has no physiological effects. It is perhaps the cause of the "biliousness" sometimes produced by the habitual use of coffee, due to the faulty digestion of this oil, which is also prone to disorder the digestion if taken alone.

Physiological Action. — NERVOUS SYSTEM.—On the nervous system caffeine acts as a rapidly-acting stimulant, exerting its chief influence on the brain and spinal cord. By its cerebral effect it causes increased rapidity of thought, and by its influence on the spinal cord it increases reflex activity, and for this reason is said to make people "nervous." It is important to remember that it has no effect on brain protoplasm except to increase its functional activity. Caffeine does not produce cerebral exhaustion unless it is taken in such a manner and such large doses as to interfere with sleep, rest, and the taking of food in ordinary quantities. Hollingworth has shown that an individual is enabled to do more mental work in a given space of time with caffeine than he is capable of doing without it, and that this increased work is not followed by depression or exhaustion. In other words, it acts as a lubricant does in machinery, increasing ability without causing exhaustion. H. C. Wood, Jr., has shown that it acts on the muscles in a similar manner, and Farr's studies on urinary output fail to show that it causes an evidence of increased muscle break-down.

Hektoen and Le Count have shown that the continual use of caffeine in doses such as are commonly found in tea and coffee produce no lesions in any tissues of the body.

CIRCULATION.—Caffeine has been supposed to increase the pulse-rate and blood-pressure by stimulating the heart-muscle, but from recent studies in the United States and abroad it would seem probable that these changes are indirectly produced and due chiefly to its stimulating action on the nervous system. Clinically, it certainly seems to raise the blood-pressure in many instances of low pressure.

KIDNEYS, TISSUE-WASTE, AND ELIMINATION.—Caffeine increases diuresis by causing dilatation of the renal vessels, particularly in the glomerules, and by preventing the absorbent action of the tubules. It also exerts a direct stimulating influence on the secretory epithelium of the kidney, and therefore increases the amount of solids as well as of the liquids in the urine. Upon tissue-waste the drug acts as a depressant, and is therefore a conservator of the tissues. It is oxidized and destroyed in the body.

RESPIRATION.—Caffeine acts as a valuable stimulant to the respiratory centre.

Therapeutics.—Caffeine is a valuable *cardiac stimulant* and *tonic* as well as a *renal stimulant.* It acts equally well in *cardiac* and *renal dropsies* for this reason, and is an invaluable remedy in such cases. So useful is caffeine in cases of *cardiac disease* that it has largely supplanted digitalis in the hands of some practitioners, but its action is so different from that of foxglove that it cannot be considered in the same class of stimulants. In acute renal inflammation it is contraindicated, because all stimulants are contraindicated when the part they influence is inflamed. In *opium-poisoning,* owing to its stimulant effect on the respiratory centre, caffeine is very valuable. It may be given by the mouth or rectum in the form of strong black coffee, which will also aid in keeping the patient awake and add heat to the body, which is often very cold, or by the hypodermic needle. A cup of strong black coffee is often useful in relieving a paroxysm of *asthma.* In *headache* due to nerve-strain caffeine combined with antipyrine or acetphenetidin, and one of the bromides, is often of the greatest service. (See Bromide of Potassium and Neuralgia.)

Roasted coffee is sometimes used to mask the taste of disagreeable medicine. After it is roasted and ground it may be employed as an antiseptic and deodorant dressing for wounds when the common antiseptics are not obtainable.

Administration.—The ordinary dose of caffeine is 2 to 4 grains (0.12-0.25).

Caffeina, U. S. and B. P., cannot be used hypodermically, owing to its decomposition in the presence of water. The following solution may, however, be used hypodermically: Salicylate of sodium, 30 parts; caffeine, 40 parts; and distilled water, 60 parts; or, in other instances, the following preparation, recommended by Huchard, may be employed: Benzoate of sodium, 45 grains; caffeine, 30 grains; distilled water, 75 grains. This mixture is to be heated, and 10 minims (0.60) given at a dose. An excellent formula which can be used hypodermically combining the stimulant properties of caffeine and camphor is as follows:

℞—Caffeinæ,
Sodii salicylatis . . . . aa g. iv
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . ♏ xv
Misce et adde
Spiritus camphoræ (10 per cent.) . . . . ♏ xv

It is asserted that this formula when made remains clear for a long time.

The new U. S. P. has made *Caffeinæ Sodio-benzoas* official for this purpose.

Untoward Effects.—Caffeine often produces so much insomnia when given in full doses in cases of cardiac disease that its use has to be discontinued. If its use is persisted in, it may produce a condition of delirium closely resembling that of alcoholism. The writer has also seen a marked rise of temperature in a patient follow its use in the doses of 2 grains (0.12) three times a day, but this is unusual. In certain persons the habitual use of coffee in excess in the presence of overwork and lack of sufficient rest and food may result in insomnia, tremors, palpitation, tinnitus aurium, gastralgia, and emaciation.

CAJUPUT OIL.

Oil of Cajuput (*Oleum Cajuputi*, U. S. and B. P.) is a volatile oil distilled from *Melaleuca Leucodendron*, a tree of the Molucca Islands. It is a stimulant, and in large amounts an irritant, to mucous membranes, but acts as an efficient *carminative* and *parasiticide* in moderate amounts. As a remedy for *tinea tonsurans* and *pediculi* it should be applied pure to the part affected and used with caution, for cajuput oil is capable of irritating the skin. In *diarrhœa* of a serous type it is of value in the dose of 10 to 20 minims (0.60–1.30), ½ to 3 minims (0.03–0.18), B. P. (See Diarrhœa.) *Spiritus Cajuputi* is official in the B. P.; dose 5 to 20 minims (0.3–1.2).

CALCIUM.

Calcium is official in a number of forms, and is to be distinctly separated in the mind of the student from calx or lime, which is an oxide of calcium. It is never employed as calcium, but as one of its salts. These are as follows: bromide of calcium (*Calcii Bromidum*, U. S.); precipitated carbonate of calcium (*Calcii Carbonas Præcipitatus*, U. S. and B. P.); chloride of calcium (*Calcii Chloridum*, U. S. and B. P.) hypophosphite of calcium (*Calcii Hypophosphis*, U. S. and B. P.); and as precipitated phosphate of calcium (*Calcii Phosphas Præcipitatus; Calcii Phosphas*, B. P.; *Calcii Glycerophosphas*, U. S., and *Calcii Lactas*, U. S.). Calcium sulphate is official in the B. P.

All salts of calcium are incompatible with acids.

Carbonate of Calcium.

The precipitated carbonate (*Calcii Carbonas Præcipitatus*, U. S. and B. P.) of calcium is used in the treatment of *serous diarrhœa* as an *antacid* and as a *local protective* in cases of *chapped skin* or *intertrigo*, particularly in young children. When given internally the dose is from 10 to 30 grains (0.60–2.0).

Precipitated carbonate of calcium is the slowest acting *antacid* which we possess, and for this reason the remedy is to be employed in acidity of the intestines, as it passes through the stomach to a very great extent unchanged. (For the varieties of diarrhœa in which it is to be used see article on Diarrhœa.) As an external application it is used in sweating of the feet and hands, and sometimes as a dry dressing to ulcers. It may also be used over burns.

CHALK.—Chalk is a native calcium carbonate, chiefly obtained from shells.

Prepared chalk (*Cretæ Præparata*, U. S. and B. P.) is given in the dose of 20 to 60 grains (1.3-4.0). By far the best method for its administration is in the employment of chalk mixture (*Mistura Cretæ*, U. S. and B. P.), which contains about 30 grains of the chalk to each ounce (2.0–30.0) of liquid. The dose of this mixture is from 1 drachm (4.0) for a young child to an ounce (30.0) for an adult. In the treatment of cases of serous *diarrhœa* chalk mixture is best given in combination with tincture of kino or the compound tincture of gambir and paregoric, in some such form as follows:

℞—Tincturæ kino . . . . ℥j (30.0).
Tincturæ gambir compositi . . . . f ʒij (8.0).
Misturæ cretæ . . . . q. s. ad f℥vj (180.0).—M.
S.—A dessertspoonful (8.0) every three hours until diarrhœa ceases.

It is to be remembered that the chalk mixture acts very slightly as an astringent, and chiefly as an antacid and mechanical agent in the alimentary canal.

Chalk made into a paste may be used as a substitute for bismuth paste in the treatment of *sinuses*. (See BISMUTH.)

Other preparations are compound chalk powder (*Pulvis Cretæ Compositus*, U. S.), composed of prepared chalk, acacia, and sugar, and given in the dose of 10 to 60 grains (0.60-4.0), and troches of chalk (*Trochisci Cretæ*). Preparations official in the B. P., but not in the U. S. P., are aromatic powder of chalk (*Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus*), dose 10 to 60 grains (0.60-4.0), and *Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio*, dose 10 to 40 grains (0.60–2.4).

Calcium Chloride and Lactate.

Calcium chloride (*Calcii Chloridum*, U.S. and B.P.) when taken internally in large amount acts as an intense gastro-intestinal irritant, and may produce death by this means. It is to be distinctly separated from the chlorinate, or chloride, of lime, with which it is sometimes confused, for the latter is hydrate of lime or slaked lime, containing 30 per cent. of chlorine, while chloride of calcium is a hard, vitreous, friable substance, giving off no odor of chlorine and utterly different in its use, action, and appearance.

In cases where *deficient bone formation* is evident, calcium chloride may do good, but the other salts of calcium, such as the lactophosphates, are better. In cases where *boils* mature slowly a poultice made by adding a solution of chloride of calcium to the mass may be used to hasten suppuration. The dose internally is 5 to 30 grains (0.30–2.0), best given in a solution made by adding water in the proportion of 1 drachm (4.0) to each 5 grains (0.30) of the drug.

Another use of calcium chloride, which is worthy of trial is its employment in the treatment of *itching*. It should be given in the dose of 20 grains (1.3) three times a day to an adult and may be prescribed as follows:

℞—Calcii chloridi . . . . ʒij (8.0)
Tincturæ aurantii . . . . fʒvj (24.0)
Aquæ chloroformi . . . . q. s. ad. f℥vj (180.0).—M.
S.—One to two tablespoonfuls (16.0–30.0) three times a day.

Smaller doses may be needed if the stomach is irritable. These doses usually produce some thirst. They should be taken about one hour after a meal.

Small doses of calcium chloride have also been used to increase the coagulability of the blood in "*bleeders*," and to prevent attacks of *urticaria* by an influence on the blood-plasma, particularly in those cases in which the state of the blood has been altered by the ingestion of acid fruits. When used the dose should be 20 grains (1.3) three times a day. Unfortunately, as already stated, it is apt to disorder the stomach. A better preparation for this purpose is calcium lactate (*Calcii Lactas*, U. S. and B. P.). Calcium chloride, or lactate, may also be used to relieve *albuminuria*, which is not dependent upon organic disease of the kidneys but to conditions in the blood which permit an escape of albumin through the renal bloodvessels. Indeed, its ability to control so-called *physiological albuminuria* permits us to use it to differentiate albuminuria due to organic renal disease, which it cannot control, from that type called "functional." The effect of the drug upon bleeding and albuminuria is usually manifested within an hour or two and persists for several days. An important point to be remembered is that the too prolonged administration of calcium decreases rather than increases the coagulability of the blood. The use of the drug should therefore be stopped for several days after it has been taken for 6 or 8 doses. It is also important to remember that some cases of hæmophilia or purpura seem unable to absorb the calcium salts from the alimentary canal. Such cases should be treated by the use of calcium lactate hypodermically, the solution of which should not be stronger than 1 to 20 of water. Addis has seemed to prove that it is not possible to shorten coagulation time by the use of calcium salts. The question as to their employment for this purpose is, therefore, *sub judice*. Calcium chloride is too irritating for hypodermic use. Ross has reported the successful use of calcium chloride and lactate, when given by the mouth, in cases of *persistent dull headache* associated with heaviness, listlessness, a lymphatic temperament, and decreased coagulability of the blood.

J. B. MacCallum has shown that calcium chloride inhibits intestinal peristalsis, and suggests that it be used to control *serous diarrhœa* due to nervous atony.

Very large doses of the calcium salts have recently been recommended for the relief of persons suffering from *tetany* due to disease or injury of the parathyroid glands and for the *tetany of lactation* and *pregnancy* by W. G. MacCallum and Voegtlin.

Calcium Hypophosphite and Precipitated Calcium Phosphate.

The hypophosphite of calcium and the precipitated phosphate of calcium are used for the treatment of scrofulous or strumous states and allied conditions, such as *rachitis*, generally in the form of the *Syrupus Hypophosphitum*, U. S., and the *Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphatis*, U. S. and B. P.

The large amount of phosphate of calcium normally present in the bones and tissues renders it a useful drug when the body is starved of its proper proportion of salts, and its use has been found, in animals, to cause a great increase in bony growth, not only in the earthy, but also in the animal, constituents of the osseous tissues. The hypophosphite has a similar effect.

In *rickets* and in *fractures* where the bone is slow in uniting, and in some cases of *phthisis* and *scrofula*, the lactophosphates and hypophosphites are of service.

It is worthy of note that these salts are of little value in tuberculosis after it is well developed. They do good chiefly in the so-called pretubercular or beginning stages of the disease; and the good effects of the so-called syrups of the hypophosphites depend more upon the other ingredients present in them than upon the calcium salts they contain. In *dental caries* particularly that occurring in nursing women, and in the *anæmia* of this class of patients, they are useful.

The lactophosphates are better than the hypophosphites, as the latter are probably changed into phosphates in the stomach as soon as they enter that viscus. The dose of either the lactophosphates or the hypophosphites is 10 to 30 grains (0.60-2.0) three times a day, or of the syrups just named a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful (4.0-16.0). The difference between these salts and phosphorus, both in therapeutical effect and in physiological action, is to be clearly borne in mind. The lactophosphates and hypophosphites are simply convenient modes of administering calcium, potassium, or other substances, while phosphorus acts as a stimulant to bone-growth, and not by its deposition in the bone. Phosphoric acid does not act any more like phosphorus than does sulphuric acid act like sulphur.

Sulphate of calcium is not to be confounded with calx sulphurata, often wrongly called sulphide of calcium. (See Boils and Calx.)

CALUMBA.

Calumba (U. S.), *Calumbæ Radix* (B. P.). Columbo, or Columba, is the root of *Jateorrhiza Palmata*. Its taste is bitter and its color is slightly aromatic. Two alkaloids are found in it, berberine and columbine, and a third substance known as calumbic acid. Calumba is one of the purest bitters known, as it does not contain tannic acid.

Therapeutics.—Calumba is one of the best simple tonics that can be used, owing to its lack of astringent effect and to its favorable action on mucous membranes.

In cases of *gastro-intestinal atony*, particularly that following fevers and similar states, calumba will be found of service, and it is a valuable remedy in the convalescent stages of *summer complaint* and *serous diarrhœas*. The following prescription of Dr. George B. Wood is very useful in *intestinal atony* when associated with flatulence, although its bulk is disadvantageous and its taste bitter:

℞—Pulveris calumbæ	℥ss (16.0).
Pulveris zingiberis	℥ss (16.0).
Sennæ foliorum	ʒj (4.0).
Aquæ bullientis	Oj (480 Cc.).—M.

Fiat infusum.
S.—A wineglassful t. i. d.

Administration.—The fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Calumbæ*) is given in the dose of 15 to 60 minims (1.0–4.0); the tincture (*Tinctura Calumbæ*, U. S. and B. P.), dose ½ to 2 fluidrachms (2.0–8.0 mils.). The dose of the infusion *Infusum Calumbæ*, B. P., is ½ to 1 fluidounce (16.0–30.0). *Liquor Calumbæ Concentratus*, B. P., is given in the dose of ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0).

CALX.

Calx (U. S. and B. P.), or Lime, or Oxide of Calcium, is an alkaline earth which is incompatible with acids, ammoniacal and metallic bases, borates, alkaline carbonates, and astringent vegetable infusions. It is prepared by calcining white marble, or the purest varieties of native calcium carbonate, and contains, when in the anhydrous state, not less than 90 per cent. of pure calcium oxide. It should be kept in well-closed vessels, in a dry place. It occurs as hard, white, or grayish-white masses, which in contact with the air, gradually attract moisture and carbon dioxide, and fall to a white powder; which is odorless, and has a caustic taste. It is soluble in about 760 parts of water at 25° C. (77° F.), and in about 1600 parts of boiling water; It is insoluble in alcohol. It forms readily soluble salts with diluted acetic, hydrochloric, or nitric acids. When sprinkled with about half its weight of water, calcium oxide becomes heated, and is gradually converted into a white powder (calcium hydroxide or slaked lime). When this is mixed with about 3 or 4 parts of water, it forms a smooth magma (milk of lime).

Therapeutics.—Lime is used for the purpose of acting as an escharotic, particularly on *old ulcers* and on *hairy growths.* It is never given internally except in the form of the hydrate, or slaked lime. As an escharotic application lime is used in the caustic *Potassa cum Calce.* When given internally it should always be used as *Liquor Calcis,* U. S. and B. P., or lime-water, and under these circumstances it acts as an *antacid,* as an aid to the digestion of milk by preventing too rapid and solid coagulation of the casein, and by exciting an increased gastric secretion. It is also feebly astringent. Given to infants and nursing women, it is probably utilized in the body in the formation of bone. It is also of value in *diabetes,* in the *uric-acid diathesis,* and in the excessive *nausea* and *vomiting* often seen in adults and children and due to acidity of the stomach. Teaspoonful doses of milk and lime-water, equal parts, will often be retained by such patients when nothing else will remain in the stomach.

The dose of lime-water is 1 drachm (4.0) to 1 ounce or even 2 ounces (30.0-60.0). Externally applied, lime-water is of value in *tinea capitis* and similar states, and was at one time a popular application in *burns,* when mixed with equal parts of linseed or olive oil, forming *Linimentum Calcis,* U. S. and B. P., or Carron oil. Picric acid is much better. (See Burns, Part IV.) As a local application in *membranous croup* and *diphtheria* lime-water has had a high reputation, and is believed to dissolve the membrane, but it does not compare in usefulness with peroxide of hydrogen. It may be used as a spray or by means of a swab.

Liquor Calcis, U. S. or lime water, is to be made by adding a piece of unslaked lime as large as a walnut to 2 quarts of boiled and filtered water in an earthen jar; after stirring it thoroughly allow it to settle, and pour off the clear liquid into a bottle. More water may then be added to the lime until it is all used.

Calx Chlorinata.

Chlorinated lime (*Calx Chlorinata,* U. S. and B. P.) is the hydrate of lime, containing 30 per cent. of chlorine, provided it is of official strength. It is an exceedingly irritant substance because of the chlorine which it contains, and is never used internally. It occurs as a white, or grayish-white, granular powder, exhaling the odor of hypochlorous acid, having a repulsive, saline taste, and becoming moist and gradually decomposing on exposure to air.

In water or in alcohol it is only partially soluble.

Much of the chlorinated lime sold is useless, containing too little or no free chlorine. Good chlorinated lime should be so laden with the gas that the face cannot be held near it without the eyes being severely irritated. Unless the chlorine is present, the lime is of no value, for the employment of chlorinated lime as a disinfectant depends upon the action of this gas, the lime being used merely as a vehicle and oxidizer, the gas by itself being difficult of application.

As a disinfectant for privies, drains, and sinks chlorinated lime is one of the best, if not the best, we possess. A few pounds of it may be added every week to the contents of a privy vault with great advantage, and a solution of it may be used in bed-pans and urinals. When the passages of a patient having typhoid fever are to be received in a bed-pan, a chlorinated-lime solution should be placed in the receptacle beforehand, so that the fæcal matter or urine will fall at once into a disinfecting fluid. The solution should be of the strength of 1 pound to 2 gallons. Chlorinated lime should be placed liberally over and about decaying animals, and in exhuming corpses sheets wrung out in a solution made as directed above will, if wrapped about the body, be found of service to destroy the stench.

Chlorinated lime, in the proportion of a level teaspoonful, rubbed up in a cup of water, and then diluted with three cups full of water, may be used to purify and disinfect germ-laden water in the proportion of one teaspoonful of this solution to 2 gallons. This produces no disagreeable taste in the water, as the proportion of free chlorine is only 4 to 5 parts in a million, but it is sufficient to destroy in ten minutes typhoid and cholera bacilli and the dysentery bacillus.

Thresh advises that in no case should less than 1 part of chlorine be added to 1,000,000 parts of water, and if the water is known to be foul, as when derived from a polluted river, 2, 3 or more parts should be added. His method is as follows:

1. Obtain a supply of high quality chlorinated lime in ¼-pound hermetically sealed tins.

2. A corresponding number of ½-pound packets of sodium thiosulphate. This salt (usually called hyposulphate of soda and largely used in photography) is nearly tasteless and combines with all the available chlorine in about half its weight of chlorinated lime. From these the following stock can be quickly prepared:

3. Add the contents of a tin of No. 1 to 1 gallon of water and shake until uniformly mixed.

4. Add one packet of thiosulphate to 1 gallon of water and shake until dissolved.

A gallon of solution No. 3 will sterilize 8000 gallons of any ordinary clear well or river water in fifteen minutes, and if at the expiration of that time the 1 gallon of thiosulphate solution No. 4 be added to the water any excess of chlorine will be eliminated.

Chlorine fumes will bleach many dyed goods, and therefore colored fabrics should not be exposed to them.

Chlorine gas, in a diluted form, has been used for the treatment of *aphonia* due to cold in cases where the aphonia persists for some weeks. It can be liberated by allowing a few drops of hydrochloric acid to fall upon chloride of lime or chloride of sodium.

The placing of chlorinated lime in saucers about sinks and closets for the purposes of disinfection is useless, as the amount of chlorine liberated is very slight as compared to the volume of air in the room. Where the chlorine is present in a sufficiently concentrated form to kill germs, it will also kill the occupant of the chamber. A deodorant effect may be obtained, but a bad smell, if it exists, even when overcome by a greater one, is not really gotten rid of.

The official preparations of the B. P. are *Liquor Calcis Chlorinatæ* and *Vapor Chlori.*

Calx Sulphurata.

Sulphurated lime (*Calx Sulphurata,* U. S. and B. P.) is useful to check inflammation and hasten suppuration; the dose is ¼ to ½ grain (0.015-0.03). It is of great value in *acne pustulosa* and all forms of cutaneous suppuration. Where sulphurate of lime is not obtainable and successive *crops of boils* appear, it is often possible to relieve the patient by baking eggs-shells in an oven, powdering them, and then letting the patient eat 1 drachm (4.0) or more of the powder each day.

The preparations of the B. P. that are not official in the U. S. are the saccharated solution of lime (*Liquor Calcis Saccharatus*), dose 15 to 60 minims (1.0-4.0), and slaked slime (*Calcii Hydras*), used in making different preparations.

CAMPHOR.

Camphor (*Camphora* U. S. and B. P.) is derived from *Cinnamomum Camphora,* which grows chiefly in China and Japan. The camphor used in the drug-stores is refined camphor, and is obtained by repeated sublimation. Camphor should be kept in well closed vessels, in a cool place. It occurs in white, translucent masses, of a tough consistence and a crystalline structure, readily pulverizable in the presence of a little alcohol, ether, or chloroform; having a penetrating, characteristic odor, and a pungent, aromatic taste. It is soluble in 1000 parts of cold water and in 1 part of strong alcohol. Camphor is so volatile that if exposed to the air for any length of time it is wholly volatilized. It is an exceedingly combustible substance, burning with a smoky flame. It may be white or pinkish in color.

Physiological Action.—If taken in very large doses, camphor produces epileptiform convulsions, preceded by vertigo, roaring in the ears, and delirium. The pulse soon becomes rapid, feeble, and running, and the skin livid, cold, and covered with sweat. Intense heat and burning may be felt in the belly, and, if the poisoning be slow, evidences of gastro-intestinal and renal inflammation ensue. In small doses it acts as a stimulant and gives a sensation of warmth to the stomach, while the pulse may become more rapid and stronger under its influence. At the same time there is a sedation of the nervous system and a general feeling of contentment. In large medicinal dose camphor is thought by some to act as a sexual stimulant, and by others as a sexual sedative. The stimulant effect is probably only produced by doses large enough to produce irritation of the genito-urinary tract. The convulsions following poisonous doses are due to the action of the drug on the brain. The drug, although largely destroyed in the body, is chiefly eliminated by the kidneys as camphoglycuric acid, and also escapes by the breath and the perspiration.

Therapeutics.—INTERNAL USE.—Camphor is employed for the purpose of acting as a *nervous sedative* and *antispasmodic* in the treatment of nervous women and children, and as a *carminative* in individuals who suffer from *intestinal flatulence*. It is of value in nervous *dysmenorrhœa* and *headache*, and is best combined with one of the new analgesics, such as antipyrine and acetanilide given in tablet form. As it is virtually a volatile oil so far as its physiological action is concerned, it will be found useful in *cholera* and in *cholera morbus*, and in all forms of *serous diarrhœa*, but rarely in mucous diarrhœa. (See Diarrhœa.) In *chordee*, combined with bromides and similar depressants to the spinal cord, camphor is of great service in some cases, particularly late in the disease. In *adynamic fevers* it has been used as a diffusible stimulant by Graves and by many others since his time with success. Camphor is a very useful remedy in *sudden depression* coming on in the course of acute and prolonged diseases, such as *croupous pneumonia* and *typhoid fever*. It may be given by the mouth or, if the emergency is a pressing one, by hypodermic injection. Under these circumstances it is best given in the dose of 5 grains (0.4) dissolved in almond oil, which should be perfectly sterile. When used in the nervous depression of *phthisis*, Alexander asserts that its continuous injection may result in cumulative action and develop the symptoms of mild camphor poisoning; but experience leads me to believe that very much larger doses than those hitherto considered wise are often efficient. In *hiccough* it is of great service, and in *cardiac palpitation* due to functional irritability it is of value. In old or atonic cases of *capillary bronchitis* and *catarrh* of the air-passages it is useful. In *chronic nasal catarrh* spirit of camphor when inhaled from the mouth of a vial gives off enough of the drug to stimulate secretion and tone up the parts. It is also of value as a *mouth-wash* in persons who have fetid breath.

Camphor may be inhaled or taken internally in cases of *cold in the head*, in the early stages, with great relief, and exercises a decided influence in aborting the attack. The following formula may be employed:

℞—Camphoræ . . . . gr. v (0.33).
Extracti belladonnæ . . . . gr. j (0.06).
Quininæ sulphatis . . . . gr. x (0.65).—M.
Fiant tabellæ vel capsulæ No. x.
S.—One every hour for four or five doses.

After the attack is well developed this is useless, but used early it will decrease the *frontal headache* and the *sneezing* and running at the nose. In *coryza* from unknown causes with much lachrymation and incessant sneezing, camphor will be found of benefit. It may be snuffed up the nostril in a fine powder, or powdered camphor may be put in boiling water and fumes inhaled. The spirit may also be inhaled from a handkerchief.

EXTERNAL USE.—Externally camphor may be used as a stimulant to *indolent sores* and as a useful addition in small amount to the precipitated carbonate of calcium as a dusting-powder in *intertrigo.* In the form of a liniment camphor is used over *inflamed joints* from *sprains* or *rheumatism,* and in *myalgia* and *neuralgia* to relieve the pain and stiffness. A mixture of camphor and phenol is a useful application to *burns* and *small wounds.* (See Phenol.)

Camphorated alcohol, spirit of camphor, is a useful application for abortive purposes when used over *boils* in their early stages, if repeated two or three times a day for a few moments at a time. Following these applications, the skin should be dried and camphorated oil applied. Ringer and Tilt recommend that Eau de Cologne, saturated with camphor, be rubbed into the scalp in the *drowsiness and headache of the menopause,* and a lotion of equal parts of aqua ammoniæ and spirit of camphor dabbed on the painful or hyperæsthetic spots at the top of the head, so commonly felt by nervous women at the change of life or during menstruation, will be found to give relief.

Administration.—Camphor is used internally in the form of the camphor-water (*Aqua Camphoræ,* U. S. and B. P.), dose ½ to 2 fluidounces (16.0–60.0); the spirit of camphor (*Spiritus Camphoræ,* U. S. and B. P.), dose ½ fluidrachm (2.0), or in the form of the camphor itself, in pill, in the dose of 1 to 3 grains (0.06–0.20) in each pill.

The best preparation for internal use is the spirit, or the camphor itself may be given in pill or capsule.

For external use we have, official, camphor liniment (*Linimentum Camphoræ,* U. S. and B. P.) and soap liniment, or *Linimentum Saponis,* U. S. and B. P., which is the milder of the two. A compound tincture of camphor (*Tinctura Camphoræ Composita*), composed of opium, benzoic acid, camphor, and oil of anise, is official in the B. P., dose 15 minims to 1 fluidrachm (1.0–4.0). This preparation is practically equivalent to "paregoric." (See Opium.) *Linimentum Camphoræ Ammoniatum,* B. P., is composed of camphor, rectified spirit, and stronger ammonia.

CAMPHOR MONOBROMATE.

Monobromated Camphor (*Camphora Monobromata,* U. S.) is made by heating together in a sealed tube camphor and bromine. It occurs in colorless crystals or scales, and has a mild taste resembling camphor. It is almost entirely insoluble in water, but is freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform.

Physiological Action.—Monobromated camphor is thought to possess powers partaking of the bromides and of camphor, but most, if not all, of its effects are due to the camphor alone, because the bromide is present in too small an amount to exercise much, if any, effect; and, more important still, the bromine and the camphor form so stable a compound that they are not disassociated when absorbed. In the frog it causes, when given in poisonous dose, loss of reflex action, motor palsy and death by respiratory failure, and in warm-blooded animals violent convulsions, Cheyne-Stokes respirations, muscular tremblings, and weakness. The pulse is at first more rapid than normal, then slow and weak, death ensuing in coma or during the convulsions.

Therapeutics.—When combined with other drugs monobromated camphor will generally be found useful for pain, particularly in *lumbago*, or the pain due to nervous disturbances. If used in *hysterical females*, it will often produce sleep, and is of value to those who are addicted to the alcohol-habit, as it acts as a sedative and warms the stomach. Like camphor itself, it is a gastric irritant, and should not be employed where gastritis exists. It has been used in *spermatorrhœa* with some success, and in *delirium tremens* has been found of benefit in cases where the gastric mucous membrane is depressed and the nervous twitchings are troublesome, but as a nervous sedative it is too feeble to control the patient's delirium. In *whooping-cough* it may be tried, and it has been used in *chorea*, *epilepsy*, and *petit mal*. In the nervous depression and pains of epidemic *influenza* monobromated camphor has been largely used. It is not of very great value.

Administration.—This drug should never be used hypodermically, as it is too irritating, but administered in the dose of 5 grains (0.32) three times a day in pill, or in an emulsion made by dissolving it in six times its weight of expressed oil of almonds and then forming an emulsion with gum-arabic water in the usual manner.

CAMPHORIC ACID.

Acidum Camphoricum, made by the oxidation of camphor through the influence of acids, is the best remedy for the *night-sweats of phthisis*. In a large number of cases suffering from night-sweats the author has found this drug to act very favorably indeed where other remedies failed, and he has never seen it produce disagreeable symptoms.

It may be given in the dose of from 20 to 30 grains (1.3–2.0), taken an hour or two before the sweat is expected. In very obstinate cases as much as 60 grains (4.0) should be given, but under these circumstances it should be used in two separate doses of 30 grains (2.0) each, two hours apart, in order to avoid irritating the stomach. It is best given in capsule or cachet, as it is insoluble in water. In other instances camphoric acid may be given in the following formula:

℞—Acidi camphorici	ʒiv (16.00)
Alcoholis	f℥ij (60.0).
Mucilaginis acaciæ	f℥iij (90.0).
Syrupi aurantii	q. s. ad. f℥vj (180.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) to a tablespoonful (16.0) one hour before sweat is expected.

In the writer's experience, camphoric acid is possessed of little power in cases of bromidrosis.

CANNABIS.

Indian Hemp (*Cannabis*, U. S., and *Cannabis Indica*, B. P.) is the flowering tops of the female plant of *Cannabis sativa*. It is to be distinctly separated from the so-called American, American-Indian, or Canada hemp, or *Apocynum Cannabinum*, which in full doses is an intense irritant and drastic. The active principle is a resinous substance called *cannabinol*. American-grown *Cannabis sativa* has, however, been proved by Houghton to be equally active with imported *Cannabis sativa*.

The selection of this drug is attended with peculiar difficulties because of the fact that only the non-fertilized female flower-spikes are possessed of therapeutic activity, the male spikes and female flower-tops, which are bearing seed, being inert. The three varieties resemble one another so closely that when crushed and intimately mixed in a bale it is practically impossible for even a drug expert to distinguish the active from the inert parts of the plant.

Physiological Action.—Given in full dose to man, this drug causes exhilaration and incessant laughter arising from the slightest cause, the person seeming convulsed with merriment; in other cases the sensations are disagreeable, and even death may seem imminent to the deranged mind. Sometimes the sensation of very full breathing comes on, and the patient thinks he is about to burst from the inflation of his lungs. After this, deep sleep ensues, lasting for many hours, even as many as fourteen or fifteen, without intervals of wakefulness. One of the most constant and marked symptoms in poisoning in man is the sensation of prolongation of time, so that minutes seem like hours, and, in addition to this, a peculiar separation of the mental powers occurs, during which both hemispheres of the brain seem to think differently on the same subject, If the dose be very large, the respirations are slowed very considerably, but no death from the use of cannibis indica by man is on record, and enormous amounts have been given to the lower animals without causing a lethal effect.[1] Applied to a mucous membrane, it acts as a severe irritant, and then as a local anæsthetic, but the primary effect is so powerful as to prevent its application to mucous membranes for the relief of pain.

Therapeutics.—Cannabis indica is one of the best additions to cough mixtures that we possess, as it quiets that *tickling in the throat*, and yet does not constipate nor depress the system as does morphine. In advanced *phthisis* it is justifiable to keep the patient constantly in a state of quiet comfort by its use. For the relief of *pain*, particularly that depending on nerve-disturbance, hemp is very valuable. Before the introduction of antipyrine and its congeners, tincture of gelsemium and the tincture or extract of cannabis indica were our best remedies in the treatment of *migraine*. The gelsemium in such cases should be given in full dose, 20 drops (1.3) of the tincture, and be followed by 10 to 20 drops (0.60–1.3) of the fluidextract of cannabis indica, it being known that the sample about to be used is active. After this dose of gelsemium the patient should be carefully watched, lest he suffer from an excessive influence of the drug, as such an amount may produce great depression in susceptible persons. In true *migraine* with hemianopsia this treatment is often most effectual in aborting the attack. The prevention of further attacks is to be attained by the use of smaller amounts of the cannabis indica during the intervals, the gelsemium only being used at the onset of the symptoms. In *paralysis agitans* cannabis indica may be used to quiet the tremors, and in *spasm of the bladder*, due to cystitis or nervousness, it often gives great relief. In *sexual impotence*, not dependent upon organic disease, it is said to be of value combined with strychnine or nux vomica and ergot. It acts as a nervous sedative in *exophthalmic goitre*.

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[1] The author has injected as much as 5 drachms of a fluidextract, active in the dose of 10 minims to man, into the jugular vein of a small dog without producing death for many hours.

In *headaches* at the *menopause* cannabis indica is useful, and if the headaches are associated with constipation and anæmia, iron and aloes should be given simultaneously. Where headaches are due to *retinal asthenopia* a very useful prescription, according to de Schweinitz, is as follows:

℞—Tincturæ nucis vomicæ	fʒij (8.0).
Tincturæ cannabis indicæ	fʒij (8.0).—M.

S.—15 drops (1.0), in water, twice or thrice a day.

The following prescription has been found to be very efficient in the hands of the author in treating *gastralgia* and other forms of abdominal pain:

℞—Tincturæ capsici	fʒj (4.0).
Tincturæ cannabis indicæ	f℥ss (16.0).
Tincturæ opii deodorati	f℥j (30.0).
Tincturæ chloroformi	f℥j (30.0).
Tincturæ lavandulæ compositæ . . q. s. ad	f℥iv (120 0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every hour until pain is relieved.

In cases of *uterine subinvolution, chronic inflammation, and irritation* cannabis indica is of great value, and it has been found of service in *metrorrhagia* and *nervous and spasmodic dysmenorrhœa*. Not only does it relieve pain, but it also seems to act favorably upon the muscular fibres of the uterus.

In *acute* and *chronic Bright's disease* cannabis indica often allays the painful sensations over the renal region, and has been recommended by some writers in the cases in which bloody urine is present. In *gonorrhœa* it is said to decrease the discharge and prevent *chordee*, and it has supplanted the use of copaiba and cubebs in some practitioner's hands. It should not be used in the early stages of gonorrhœa, but in the later or subacute stages. There is some foundation for the belief that in small doses it acts as a *sexual stimulant.*

The advantages possessed by cannabis indica are that it does not constipate nor cause after-depression and nausea. On the contrary, there is often an increase rather than a decrease of the appetite under its influence. In the Anglo-Saxon race the cannabis indica habit is practically unknown, but in the East Indies when used to excess it sometimes causes maniacal insanity, from which the patient nearly always recovers after some days, weeks, or months.

Administration.—The employment of this most valuable remedy is handicapped by its frequent lack of power—a fault which is largely dependent upon reasons already given. Only a preparation which has been physiologically tested should be used. The physician should always employ some preparation known by him to be active by personal trial before condemning the drug as a failure in a given case.

The dose of the solid extract (*Extractum Cannabis,* U. S. and B. P.) is from ¼ to ½ grain (0.015–0.03), that of the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Cannabis,* U. S.) from 4 to 20 minims (0.25–1.3), and that of the tincture (*Tinctura Cannabis,* U. S. and B. P.) from 15 minims to 1 drachm (1.0–4.0), 5 to 15 minims (0.3–1.0), B. P.

CANTHARIS.

Cantharis (U. S.), or "Spanish Fly," is really a beetle, known as *Cantharis vesicatoria,* and as such appears with iridescent coverings or wing-sheaths of a bluish or greenish hue. The insects come chiefly from Spain, Italy, and Sicily, and from the southern parts of Russia. Those from Russia are supposed to be the best. According to Leidy, the vesicating substance is in the blood, the eggs, and the secretions of the generative apparatus. The blistering substance contains cantharidin, an active principle, which has supplanted cantharis in the new B. P.

Physiological Action.—Locally applied to the skin, cantharides causes irritation and finally vesication. The blister produced may be quite large, and enough of the drug may be absorbed to cause fever and nervous excitement. The ingestion of a moderate dose of cantharides produces a sensation of warmth in the stomach and slight stimulation of the genito-urinary system, particularly the kidneys and urinary tracts. Large amounts produce great pain in the lumbar region, a sensation of heat in the bladder and the urethra, priapism, agonizing vesical tenesmus, widespread acute nephritis, bloody urine, which is scanty at first, and finally suppressed, with great irritation of the external openings of the genito-urinary apparatus. The inflammatory changes may cause sloughing of the penis or of the labia in the female.

Violent gastro-enteritis is nearly always a pressing condition. A diagnostic sign of cantharidal poisoning, when the beetles have been swallowed, is the appearance of pieces of the iridescent wing-sheaths or coats in the vomit. Thirst is always a prominent symptom of poisoning by cantharides.

Therapeutics.—Cantharides are employed internally and externally. When given by the mouth the tincture is used as a *uterine stimulant*, to affect the uterine mucous membrane and relieve *amenorrhœa* in cases in which atony and depression are the cause of the depression. Some persons teach that the tincture of cantharides is a valuable remedy in small doses in the second stage of acute *desquamative nephritis*, but in the instances where the writer has seen it used it has aggravated the condition, although it is supposed to decrease the excretion of the albumin and blood. In the later stages, where the kidneys are relaxed and torpid or where *albuminuria* comes on on the slightest exertion, tincture of cantharides in the dose of ½ minim (0.025) three times a day is of service.

In cases of *chronic parenchymatous nephritis*, particularly where alcoholism is the cause of the disease and the kidneys are inactive, cantharidal tincture is very useful. In *pyelitis* and in *chronic cystitis* it is of service, and it has been recommended highly in drop doses in irritability of the bladder in women and children. In these cases the bladder must not be inflamed, but irritable from depression. The use of cantharides is of value in *incontinence of urine* of a minor degree, as that occurring in elderly or nervous females when coughing, sneezing or laughing, and will often give relief after years of suffering. In *chordee*, in the dose of ½ minim (0.025) twice or thrice daily, it is sometimes of service. For *impotence* depending upon *sexual excess* Ringer asserts that the use of 5 to 8 minims (0.30–0.50) of the tincture of cantharides, with full doses of the tincture of the chloride of iron and nux vomica, will often relieve the patient and enable him to beget children. This dose of cantharides must be given with caution. The drug has no true aphrodisiac influence except when given in almost toxic dose. In *gleet* of a very chronic type and in *prostatorrhœa* it is of service. Dermatologists have used cantharides internally as a remedy in *psoriasis*, *eczema*, *lichen*, and *prurigo*, with asserted great success. The dose should not be large enough to irritate the stomach or kidneys.

Externally, cantharides are used in the production of blisters for the purpose of causing the absorption of effusions or as a *counter-irritant* of some severity in cases of *deep-seated inflammations*. (See Counterirritation.) Care should be taken that a sufficient amount of the drug is not absorbed to cause strangury and renal irritation. In renal *congestions* and *inflammations* the use of cantharides as a counterirritant is often contraindicated because of this danger. Huchard and others have reported cases in which, without the disease of the kidney, a cantharidal blister has produced violent acute nephritis, with resulting uræmia. In proportion of ½ minim (0.025) of the tincture of cantharides to 40 minims (2.6) of water it is said to be an efficient application for *burns*, but how it acts is not known.

Administration.—The dose of the tincture (*Tinctura Cantharidis*, U. S. and B. P.) is from ½ to 5 minims (0.025–0.30), and it is the only preparation used internally. The cerate (*Ceratum Cantharidis*, U. S.) is used, spread upon muslin, to produce a blister, and the cerate of the extract, which is no longer official, is used for the same purposes and in the same manner. The cantharidal collodion (*Collodium Cantharidatum*, U. S.; *Collodium Vesicans*, B. P.) is a method of applying the blister which is most cleanly, but there is more danger of absorption of the drug if it is used. *Emplastrum Cantharidis*, U. S., is also official. *Liquor Epispasticus*, B. P., is employed as a counterirritant.

"Warming plaster" (*Emplastrum Picis Cantharidatum*) is a mild counterirritant plaster to be employed where a blister is thought to be too severe. The preparations of the B. P. other than those named are *Emplastrum Cantharidini* and *Unguentum Cantharidini*.

The unofficial plasters of cantharides are the best preparations to use for the production of a blister. In order to obtain a perfect effect the skin should be washed thoroughly with soap and water and dried with a towel, which should be rough enough to produce reddening of the cuticle. After this the skin should be moistened with vinegar, and while wet the blister is to be applied.

CAPSICUM.

Capsicum, U. S., *Capsici Fructus*, B. P., or Cayenne Pepper, is the fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum* a native of tropical Africa and of Central America. It occurs in long ovoid pods, which, when ripe, are scarlet red and possess a very hot, burning taste. The active principle is capsicine, which is a dark reddish liquid, and which is a volatile alkaloid.

Physiological Action.—Locally applied to the skin or mucous membranes capsicum causes redness, and finally, in the case of mucous membranes, vesication. The alkaloid will also produce these changes in the skin. When used internally for any length of time in excess capsicum will cause a chronic or subacute gastritis with pain and discomfort over the liver and stomach. If single large doses are used, renal irritation and inflammation ensue, with strangury and the passage of concentrated urine. Taken internally, capsicum is said to act as a circulatory stimulant.

Therapeutics.—In cases of *atony of the stomach* due to general *debility*, errors in diet, and *alcoholism* of the chronic type capsicum is one of the best remedies we have. When the patient is suffering from *acute alcoholism* the gastric mucous membrane is often too much irritated to permit of its use, but after the lapse of some days it may be found of benefit for the purpose of increasing the digestive power. As a remedy for *subacute alcoholism* it is useful, since by its stimulating effect and hot sensation it often satisfies, at least to some degree, the craving for alcohol. Under these circumstances it should be used in the dose of 3 to 5 minims (0.20-0.30) of the tincture every four or five hours, or as the oleoresin in pill in the dose of ½ to 1 grain (0.03-0.06). The following prescription has been found of great service in these cases:

℞—Tincturæ capsici . . . . f ʒiss (6.0).
Tincturæ opii deodorati . . . . f ʒij (8.0).
Spiritus chloroformi . . . . f ℥j (30.0).
Tincturæ lavandulæ compositæ . q. s. ad f ℥iv (120.0).—M.
S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) every four or five hours.

In the *flatulent colic* of old persons and young adults capsicum will be found not only to act as a carminative, but also to prevent the development of the gas. In *low fevers* it has been used as a diffusible stimulant, but it is of doubtful value. It is rather in the *anorexia* of convalescence that capsicum acts most favorably. In *chronic nephritis* it is of considerable service, and tends to check *albuminuria*, but it is only to be used in the chronic forms and stages of renal disease or in the treatment of functional torpidity of the kidney. The tincture is to be given under these circumstances in the dose of 10 minims (0.60) or less, but in some cases which are very chronic as much as 20 minims (1.3) may be used. In *sore throat* and *simple tonsillitis* the tincture of capsicum and glycerin, half and half, form a very useful local application applied by means of a swab. The same preparation may be used as a gargle for *relaxed uvula* and *sore throat*.

Capsicum may be used as a gastro-intestinal stimulant to aid in the absorption of other drugs. Applied externally, capsicum acts as a counterirritant, producing redness of the skin, but not a blister, in the ordinary individual. It is one of the best moderate counterirritants which can be used, and it may be employed by repeatedly saturating blotting-paper in the tincture of capsicum, allowing the paper to dry between each dip. This paper should finally be placed when warm and wet over the part, and held closely to the skin by a compress. Capsicum plaster (*Emplastrum Capsici*, U. S.) is useful in *lumbago* and *rheumatism* when placed over the affected muscles, and in *headache* when applied to the nape of the neck. The tincture is sometimes painted over *chilblains* which are unbroken. The following method, given by Ringer, is very efficacious in this annoying affection:

"Make a strong tincture of capsicum-pods by steeping them for several days in a warm place in twice their weight of rectified spirit of wine. Dissolve gum arabic in water to about the consistence of treacle. Add to this an equal quantity of the tincture, stirring together with a small brush or a large camel's-hair pencil until they are well incorporated. The mixture will be cloudy and opaque. Take sheets of silk or tissue-paper; give them, with the brush, a coat of the mixture; let them dry, and then give another coat. Let that dry, and if the surface is shining, there is enough of the peppered gum; if not, give a third coat. This paper should be applied in the same way as court-plaster to chilblains that are not broken and burns that are not blistered, and it will speedily relieve the itching and pain. It acts like a charm and effects a rapid cure. The same is true of discolored bruises. It likewise allays rheumatic pains in the joints."

The dose of capsicum is 1 to 10 grains (0.06–0.65) in powder, or food or in pill. The dose of the tincture of capsicum (*Tinctura Capsici*, U. S. and B. P.) is 5 to 20 minims (0.30–1.3), and of the oleoresin (*Oleoresina Capsici*, U. S.), ¼ to ½ minim (0.015–0.025). The dose of the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Capsici*) is 1 to 3 minims (0.05–0.20). The plaster (*Emplastrum Capsici*, U. S.) is useful for external applications. An ointment (*Unguentum Capsici*) is official in the B. P.

CARBON (CHARCOAL).

Carbo Ligni, U. S. and B. P., or Charcoal, is prepared by the exposure of soft wood to a red heat, air being prevented from coming in contact with the wood during the process. Charcoal when used for medicinal purposes should be a black, brittle, somewhat shiny, porous substance, devoid of taste and odor, and completely insoluble in water.

Therapeutics.—Charcoal is used externally as an application to *old sores and sloughs* to act as a *deodorant* and *antiseptic*. These things it accomplishes by the absorption of any liquids which may be present, thereby depriving germs of a nidus, and by its distinct oxidizing power. It may be applied in the form of a dry powder or in a poultice, which is, however, so uncleanly that other antiseptic dressings are perferable.

The poultice (*Cataplasma Carbonis*), if used, should be made in the following manner: Take of powdered woodcharcoal ½ ounce (16.0), bread-crumbs 2 ounces (60.0), linseed meal 1½ ounces (45.0), and add boiling water 10 fluidounces (300.0). Macerate the bread-crumbs and meal for ten minutes over a fire, and then stir in the charcoal to the extent of half the amount just named. Spread out the poultice and sprinkle the remaining half of the charcoal over its surface, and apply while hot to the part affected.

Internally, charcoal is used in powder in many conditions, and acts very well indeed in cases of so-called "*sour stomach*" from which eructations of gas or sour liquids take place.

The following prescription will also be found useful in the *atonic* or *subacute gastric catarrh* of persons who are careless in eating and who have much belching:

℞—Oleoresinæ capsici	gtt. x vel xx (0.60–1.3).
Pancreatini	gr. xx (1.3).
Pulveris zingiberis	gr. xl (2.6).
Pulveris carbonis ligni	gr. xl (2.6).—M.

Pone in capsulas No. xx.
S.—One or two t. i. d. with meals.

As ordinary charcoal is not always obtainable, it may be substituted by pieces of very thin toast burnt through and through until they resemble charcoal. If the attack is very severe and vomiting eventually ensues, the ejecta will commonly be found to be odorless and not sour, and the stools will also be almost odorless, though black. In *fermentative and acid diarrhœas* in adults this method of treatment is often of value, the prescription given above being a valuable means of cure. When charcoal is used in any condition associated with irritation of the mucous membranes of the gastro-intestinal tract, it should always be very finely pulverized, and if the stomach or bowels are inflamed the capsicum must be excluded from the prescription.

As a filter for impure water, charcoal, in mass or in powder, is one of the most satisfactory substances we have.

CARDAMOM.

Cardamom (*Cardamomi Semen*, U. S.) is the seed of *Elettaria repens*, and is a bitter tonic possessing some aromatic properties. It is useful in cases of *atony of the stomach* and *small intestine*, particularly if combined with a mineral acid or some other bitter tonic, such as gentian. Cardamom is official in the B. P. as *Cardamomi Semina*.

If the intestine is atonic and secretion is deficient, the following prescription will be found of value:

℞—Acidi nitrici diluti . . . . fʒj (4.0).
Tincturæ cardamomi compositæ . . . q. s. ad. f℥vj (180.0).—M
S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) after each meal.[1]

Administration.—The official preparations of cardamoms are the tincture of cardamoms (*Tinctura Cardamomi*, U. S.)., dose 1 to 2 drachms (4.0-8.0); and the compound tincture (*Tinctura Cardamomi Composita*, U. S. and B. P.), which is to be given in the same dose as the tincture. This tincture also contains cochineal, cinnamon, caraway, and glycerin. Cardamom is also a constituent of the official aromatic powder (*Pulvis Aromaticus*, U. S.).

CASCARA SAGRADA.

Cascara Sagrada (U. S. and B. P.) is the bark of *Rhamnus Purshiana*, a plant growing in California. It is sometimes called California buckthorn, to distinguish it from ordinary buckthorn or *Rhamnus Frangula*, which it closely resembles in many ways, and which may be used as a substitute for cascara sagrada in some cases.

Therapeutics.—Cascara sagrada ought never to be used as a purge, but only as a laxative. It is by far the best remedy we have when employed simply to empty the bowel of fæcal matter in cases of *constipation*, since it not only performs this function without intestinal disturbance, but also simultaneously acts as a tonic to the intestine, and so prevents the constipation which usually follows the use of all other drugs of its class.

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[1] While the rule that an acid is incompatible with a tincture is not recognized in this mixture, the quantities of acid and alcohol are so disproportionate that ether in any amount is not developed.

In the United States cascara sagrada is most commonly employed in the form of the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Cascaræ Sagradæ*, U. S., or *Extractum Cascaræ Sagradæ Liquidum*, B. P.), in the dose of from 10 to 20 minims (0.60–1.3), ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0), B. P., at night or morning and night. If 20 minims (1.3) fail to act 30 minims (2.0) may be used; but if larger doses are required, other drugs should be employed as adjuvants, as fluidrachm doses of the fluidextract of cascara may produce irritation of the bowel, and enteritis or intestinal catarrh. The objection to cascara sagrada is its bitter taste, which may be partially disguised by the additional use of Syrupus Aurantii, in the proportion of 1 part of the cascara extract to 2 parts of the syrup of orange-peel, or the aromatic fluidextract of cascara sagrada (*Fluidextractum Cascaræ Sagradæ Aromaticum*, U. S.), may be given in the dose of from 10 to 30 minims (0.6–1.3). The B. P. has a preparation, *Syrupus Cascara Aromaticus*, which is given in the dose of ½ to 2 drachms (2.0–8.0).

Some of the preparations of this drug are now made in an almost tasteless form, such as "Cascara Cordial," an aromatic preparation useful for children who are constipated, or the non-bitter fluidextract made by a prominent firm in the United States and called "Cascara Evacuant," and used in the dose of 20 minims (1.3). The solid extract (*Extractum Cascaræ Sagradæ*, U. S.; *Extractum Cascaræ Sagradæ Siccum*, B. P.) is given in the dose of 2 to 8 grains (0.12–0.5).

CASSIA FISTULA.

Cassia Fistula is the fruit of *Cassia Fistula*, or Purging Cassia, as it is sometimes called, and occurs in long, dark-brown pods containing a dark pulp in each segment. This pulp is the useful part of the drug, and is official in the B. P. as *Cassiæ Pulpa*. Cassia fistula ought never to be used alone, as it is apt to cause pain and griping, but is officially present in the Confection of Senna (*Confectio Sennæ*, B. P.), and may be given in the dose of ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0) as a laxative, or as much as ½ ounce (16.0) may be used if a purgative effect is desired.

CASTOR OIL.

Castor Oil (*Oleum Ricini*, U. S. and B. P.) is a fixed oil derived by expression from the beans of *Ricinus Communis*, a plant of the

United States and elsewhere, but originally derived from India. It contains an acrid substance, ricinoleic acid.

Physiological Action.—The manner in which castor oil purges is somewhat in doubt, but its activity probably depends upon the presence of ricinoleic acid set free by the alkaline juices of the intestine and the fact that it is an oil.

As is well known, oils—such as olive oil, for example—if given in considerable quantity, tend to move the bowels, and the ricinoleic acid, which is somewhat acrid, stimulates the small and large gut, and so develops peristaltic movement. That this acid possesses purgative properties of itself seems proved by the fact that the oil will purge when it is rubbed on the skin, and that nursing mothers on taking the oil eliminate the acid in the milk to such an extent that the suckling is purged. According to the studies of Rutherford and Vignal, the oil has no effect over biliary secretions other than that violent purgation indirectly increases the flow, and the researches of Hess have shown that the oil acts more rapidly in the small than in the large gut, and produces peristalsis only by coming in contact with the mucous membrane.

Therapeutics.— Castor oil is the blandest and most unirritating purge we have, with the exception of the sulphate of magnesium, which is depletant and much more rapid in its effects. While Epsom salt will act in one-half to one hour if the stomach is empty, castor oil will generally act in four hours, or perhaps five.

Castor oil is used whenever irritant materials, such as bad food, putrid flesh or decaying or green vegetables, have been eaten, even if the inflammation set up after them is very active. If hard bodies, such as broken cherry-stones, have been swallowed, castor oil is a far better purge than sulphate of magnesium, as it is more gentle and lubricates the gut, thereby preventing scraping and irritation. Where mucous has accumulated in the bowel in children, and must be gotten rid of before other treatment is resorted to, castor oil should be used.

Previous to *parturition* it has been largely used to relieve the bowels of fæcal matter, and is said by some practitioners to make the labor easier than if any other purge is used. This is doubtful. It is also employed in the *constipation* following acute diseases and in that occurring in infants and children.

The disadvantages of castor oil lie in its taste, the fact that it is oily, that it tends to produce hemorrhoids if used constantly, and finally that its frequent use, or even a single dose, is generally followed by more obstinate constipation than existed before, so that the dose must be rapidly increased in size to be effective. This is one of the reasons why it is useful in *irritative diarrhœas*, for, having swept out the mucous and offending matter, it checks the movement of the bowels afterward. The purgative effect of castor oil is very much increased if a little bicarbonate of sodium is given with it.

A very effective purge in very obstinate constipation consists of 1 ounce (30.0) of castor oil with 1 ounce (30.0) of aromatic syrup of rhubarb.

Some cases of severe *neuralgic headache* may be cured by the use of small daily doses of castor oil. How it acts is not known, unless it unloads the bowels and so prevents toxæmia, which in turn has caused nervous irritation.

Castor oil, to which has been added a few drops of balsam of Peru or oil of eucalyptus, when placed freely on gauze is an excellent dressing for *ulcers, wounds,* and *burns.*

Administration.—Castor oil is very much less disagreeable to the taste if pure than if poorly prepared. It is also true that too great purification renders it less active.

The methods directed for taking castor oil are as various as the tastes of individuals. Its odor may be masked by a drop or two of the oil of bitter almonds, but emulsions of the oil are not of any service, save to interfere with its efficiency. Some take the oil in the foam of beer or porter, others in syrup of sarsaparilla and soda-water, and still others in milk or cream. A good way to take it is to eat one or two strong so-called cream peppermint drops, or even the crystalline peppermint drops, swallow the oil from a spoon which is to be placed well back in the mouth, and immediatly eat several other peppermints. This plan is improved by using the oil in milk or water, so that the liquid carries the oil down into the œsophagus without its touching the mucous membranes. It may also be taken in highly seasoned beef-tea. Ringer recommends the following: ½ ounce (16.0) of oil, fresh syrup of acacia 3 drachms (12.0), and distilled water 5 drachms (20.0), flavored with a little oil of lemon or peppermint. Wood advises that it be mixed with glycerin, equal parts, to which is added a drop or two of oil of gaultheria or oil of cinnamon. Ritter advises the following formula:

℞—Saccharini	gr. ii (0.12).
Olei menthæ piperitæ	gtt v (0.30).
Alcoholis q. s. fiat solutio.	
et adde:	
Olei ricini	f℥viii (240.0).

Sig.—One or two tablespoonfuls as needed.

By far the best way of administering it is in soft capsules containing from ¼ to 1 drachm (1.0–4.0). Most persons can swallow as much as a teaspoonful in capsule, and several capsules containing this quantity, or a smaller amount, may be given at once to complete the necessary dose. The capsules should be dipped in water in order to render them slippery and so more easily swallowed.

The dose of castor oil for an infant is 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4.0–8.0), and for an adult ½ to 1 fluidounce (16.0–30.0). Often, however, small doses will act when it is desired to sweep out of the bowel foreign matter that is causing diarrhœa.

Owing to the fact that the oil will very frequently produce griping, a few drops of laudanum should be added to it, or tincture of belladonna may be used. If these cannot be employed, a drop of the oil of cinnamon is equally useful for this purpose.

Under the name of *Mistura Olei Ricini* the B. P. recognizes a mixture of castor oil made into an emulsion and given in the dose of 1 to 2 fluidounces (30.0–60.0).

CATECHU.

(See Gambir.)

CAUSTIC POTASH.

(See Potassium Hydroxide.)

CAUSTIC SODA.

(See Sodium Hydroxide.)

CERIUM OXALATE.

Cerium Oxalate (*Cerii Oxalas*, U. S.) is a white granular powder, permanent when exposed to the air, odorless and tasteless, and insoluble in water and alcohol, but freely so in hydrochloric acid.

Therapeutics.—Cerium oxalate is often used instead of, or combined with, bismuth in the treatment of *vomiting*, and in some cases of *gastric acidity*. The dose is from 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.3), given in pill-form every four or five hours.

CHENOPODIUM.

Chenopodium is the fruit of *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, or American wormseed. The seeds contain a volatile oil and have a distinct and rather disagreeable aromatic odor. These seeds, rubbed up into a powder, form with a syrup an electuary, which is a most efficient remedy for *Ascaris lumbricoides*, or *round-worm*, as it occurs in children. Recent tests show that this oil is often even better than thymol in *uncinariasis*. The dose of the powdered seeds is from 10 to 30 grains (0.60–2.0). A better way of using chenopodium is in form of the oil (*Oleum Chenopodii*, U. S.) in the dose of 10 minims (0.6) to a child of five years either on sugar or in an emulsion made with acacia. If the patient is old enough, capsules may be used. The general dietetic measures adopted for the removal of worms should be insisted upon before the drug is given and a saline purge administered one hour after the drug is swallowed. (See article on Worms.)

CHIMAPHILA.

Chimaphila, or Pipsissewa, is the leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*, an evergreen found in America, Europe, and Asia.

Therapeutics.—Pipsissewa is a drug employed in *atonic renal conditions*, particularly of the functional type, as a stimulating diuretic, which will bring into activity the secreting structure of the kidney and the mucous membrane of the genito-urinary tract. It is also a tonic to the stomach. For this reason it is often placed in mixtures given to dropsical patients if debility and anorexia are present. In the treatment of *ulcers of the skin* due to struma it is said to be of service, and it probably has some slight alterative power. The drug may be used in the form of a decoction, which is not official, in the dose of 1 to 3 fluidounces (30.0–90.0), and as the fluidextract in the dose of ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0).

CHIRETA.

Chireta (*Chirata*, B. P.) is the plant *Swertia chirayita*, which is a native of India. It is a bitter tonic, possessing a very distinct influence over the liver, and, unlike many bitter tonics, is devoid of tannic acid. For this reason it may be used with preparations of iron. Chireta may be given in cases of *indigestion* and *loss of appetite*, particularly when the *liver is torpid* or if any tendency to *constipation* is present, although it is not directly laxative. When given in powder the dose is 20 grains (1.3); the dose of the fluidextract is 30 minims to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0), while that of the tincture (*Tincturæ Chiratæ*, B. P.) is ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0). The unofficial solid extract may be given in pill in the dose of 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25). The dose of the infusion (*Infusum Chiratæ*, B. P.) is a wineglassful (30.0). *Liquor Chiratæ Concentratus*, B. P., is given in the dose of 1 drachm (4.0).

CHLORAL HYDRATE.

Although the name Chloral is applied to the substance used in medicine, chloral itself is never so employed, hydrated chloral (*Chloralum Hydratum*, U. S.; *Chloral Hydras*, B. P.) being the real preparation. Hydrated chloral is a white, crystalline body, but is often sold in irregular broken masses, which are generally impure. It should be kept in tight bottles in a cool, dark place. It is freely soluble in water, alcohol, or ether; also in chloroform, benzene, petroleum benzin, carbon disulphide, fixed and volatile oils. It liquefies when triturated with about an equal quantity of camphor, menthol, thymol, phenol, or antipyrine.

Physiological Action.—When chloral is applied to a mucous membrane, it causes distinct reddening and burning pain, and finally acute inflammation. It is, therefore, a local irritant. Chloral acts in the body as chloral, and is not broken up into formic acid and chloroform, as was taught at one time.

Nervous System.—In medicinal and toxic dose chloral produces sleep by quieting the intellectual centres in the brain, at the same time depressing the motor tract of the spinal cord and the motor nerves. It also depresses the motor area of the cortex. In medicinal amounts it does not decrease sensation, but in toxic doses it does. Very often hyperæsthesia of the skin results from small doses. Reflex action is decreased by its sedative influence on the motor portions of the spinal cord.

Fig. 19.

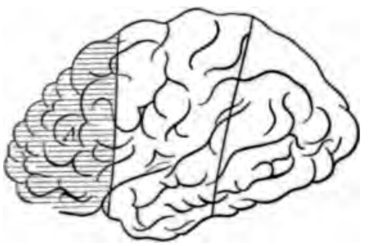


Fig. 20.

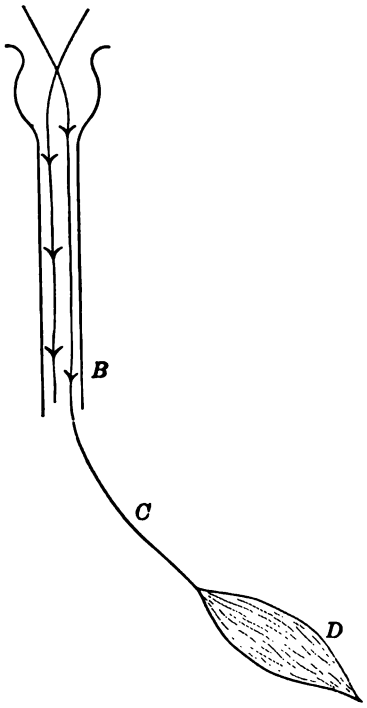


Fig. 21.

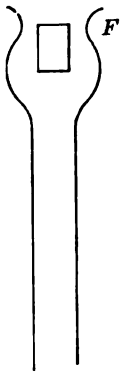


Fig. 20.

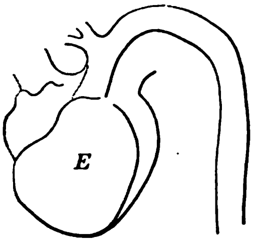


Fig. 19.—*A*, chloral causes sleep by quieting intellectual centres in brain.

Fig. 20.—*B*, depresses motor centrifugal tracts of cord; *C*, depresses motor nerves; *D*, does *not* depress the muscles.

Fig. 21.—*E*, depresses heart-muscle.

Fig. 22.—*F*, depresses the respiratory centre in the medulla.

Circulation.—A dose of 10 to 20 grains (0.60–1.30) in the healthy adult rarely causes any circulatory change, but larger amounts produce a fall of arterial pressure due to depression of the vasomotor centre, and a slow, feeble, or sometimes a rapid-running pulse, due to a direct depression of the heart-muscle, for chloral in overdose is a cardiac paralyzant.

After death from chloral the blood may be found dark and grumous looking, with the corpuscles broken down, but these changes occur only after very large doses.

RESPIRATION.—In moderate amounts no respiratory effect is felt, but in toxic doses the breathing becomes slower and slower and more and more shallow, until it stops in death. When death is caused by chloral it is primarily due to centric respiratory failure, but there is an almost simultaneous arrest of the heart.

TEMPERATURE.—Chloral tends to lower bodily heat, and in large doses produces a marked fall of temperature, which does much toward causing death. Brunton has found that animals will survive very large doses of the drug if external heat is supplied to them. The fall of temperature is, at least in part, due to failure of the circulation and to vascular dilatation.

KIDNEYS, TISSUE-WASTE AND ELIMINATION.—Chloral is eliminated by the kidneys in combination with glyco-uronic acid in the form of uro-chloric acid, and, if given in excess, as chloral. Poisonous doses irritate these organs, and may produce bloody urine, owing to the nephritis which is set up as the drug passes through the renal structures. After chloral is ingested, the urine of a patient will often react to Fehling's and Trommer's tests for sugar.

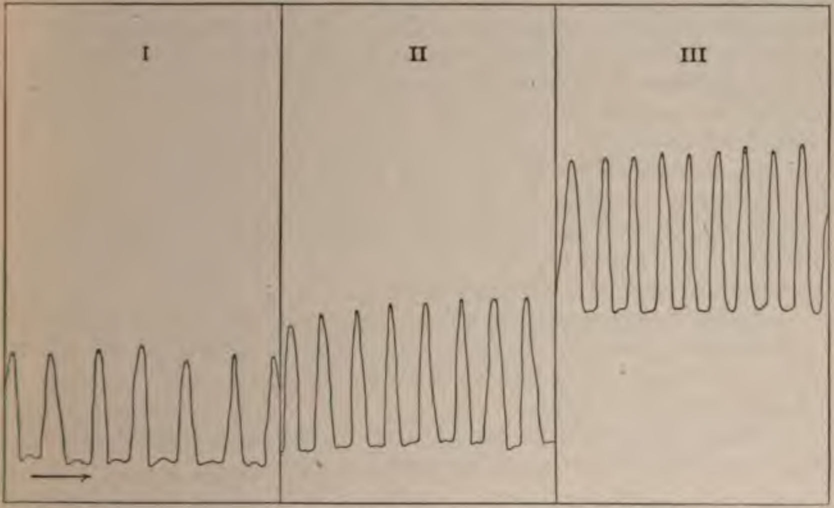
Poisoning.—When a poisonous dose of chloral is taken, the individual soon falls asleep and then sinks into a deep coma. The respirations become at first slow and labored, then shallow and feeble. The pulse, at first perhaps a little slowed, soon becomes thready and shuttle-like, and is finally lost at the wrist. The face is white and livid, the forehead and the hands covered with a cold sweat, and the pupils, which are at first contracted, soon become widely dilated. Absolute muscular relaxation is present, and it is impossible to arouse the patient.

Very large doses of chloral have been swallowed and retained without causing death. Acher has recorded a case in which 330 grains (22.0) of chloral and the same amount of bromide of potassium were taken at one dose with the recovery of the patient, and Daley has recorded an instance in which recovery followed a dose of 595 grains (40.0).

TREATMENT OF POISONING.—The physician should apply external heat and use emetics in the early stages, or, if the case is seen too late for emetics to act because of systemic depression, he should use the stomach pump. This latter means of removing the drug from the stomach is safer and more reliable, because the production of vomiting may result in efforts which will strain the heart. Strychnine should be given in full dose, $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.003–0.006), to stimulate respiration and the vasomotor system, and atropine may be used for the same purpose. The heart is to be supported by 10-minim (0.60) doses of "digitalone" given hypodermically every twenty minutes until some effect is noted, and, as digitalis is rather slow in its action, it should be preceded by ether and ammonia or brandy or whisky. The patient must not raise the head to vomit, and the head should be placed on a lower level than the heels to aid in maintaining the circulation of blood in the vital centres at the base of the brain

IN CHRONIC POISONING by chloral or in cases in which the patient has come to use the drug as a habit the patient suffers from weakness, mental and physical, with sudden flushings due to vasomotor disorder, from palpitation of the heart, and finally from petechial eruptions, bed-sores, ulcerations, and sloughs.

FIG. 23.



Shows the effect of digitalis in raising blood-pressure and pulse-force in chloral poisoning (after Schmiedeberg): In I the pressure is very low because of the effect of a large dose of chloral; the blood-pressure is 40; in II, after the injection of digitalis, it is 60; and in III it is 125, and the individual pulse-beat is far stronger than before.

Therapeutics.—CHLORAL is one of the purest hypnotics that we have, and may therefore be used where simple *nervous insomnia* is present, but not when *sleeplessness* is due to pain. When pain is present it is to be employed in the combination of 10 grains (0.60) of chloral with ⅙ grain (0.01) of morphine, as a much more powerful hypnotic effect is produced by the combined action of the two drugs than by the use of either one of them alone.

The following prescription may be used:

℞—Chlorali hydrati	ʒ ij vel iv (8.0–16.0).
Morphinæ sulphatis	gr ij (0.12).
Syrupi lactucarii	f ℥ ij (60.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . q. s. ad	f ℥ iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0), in water, at 10, and at 11 P.M. if necessary.

Another formula is found on the next page.

In *tetanus* and *strychnine-poisoning* chloral is one of the best remedies we have, as it depresses the motor tract of the spinal cord. In such a case it should be given in 20-grain (1.3) doses combined with 60 grains

(4.0) of bromide of potassium. If the convulsion prevents deglutition or is brought on by swallowing, these remedies should be used by the rectum dissolved in starch-water; and if the spasm expels them from the rectum, the patient should be chloroformed long enough to allow the injection to be given and absorbed. The same remedies in small doses are to be used in *infantile convulsions* and in *infantile colic* in the dose by the mouth of ½ to 1 grain (0.03–0.06) of chloral to 2 grains (0.12) of bromide of potassium or sodium in a teaspoonful of peppermint-water and syrup. In *chorea*, *paralysis agitans*, and *delirium tremens* chloral is of great service, but must be given cautiously in the last-named condition, for fear it may depress the heart, which is already diseased by alcoholic excess. Cases are on record in which chloral has caused sudden death from cardiac failure in alcoholics with fatty heart—an accident the liability to which is increased by the fact that owing to the addiction of the patient to a narcotic drug it requires large doses of the chloral to produce sleep. In *uræmic convulsions* chloral has been highly extolled, but if any acute renal trouble is present, it must not be used lest it irritate the kidneys. In puerperal *convulsions* not dependent upon nephritis 20 to 30 grains (1.3–2.0) of the drug may be given, and repeated in one or two hours.

Hiccoughs, *nocturnal epilepsy*, and *whooping-cough* are all indications for its use, but in asthma it rarely does good, and if pushed is dangerous to the heart.

Probably because of its counter-irritant properties chloral is sometimes used locally over neuralgic nerves as follows:

℞—Chlorali hydrati	gr. c (6.5).
Camphoræ	ʒvj (24.0).
Olei gaultheriæ	fʒj (4.0).
Alcoholis	q. s. ad f℥j (30.0).

Untoward Effects.—Chloral sometimes causes nausea, purging, and vomiting by reason of its irritant action. In susceptible persons doses of 10 to 15 grains (0.60–1.0) have produced marked redness and swelling of the conjunctiva. Sometimes the last-named symptoms are only produced when an alcoholic beverage is taken simultaneously. In still other cases an erythematous, papular, urticarial, vesicular, or petechial eruption may ensue, the latter forms being seen as a rule in cases of chronic chloralism to which the drug is given.

Administration.—Chloral is best given in syrup of acacia, simple syrup, or water. It should always be well diluted. The syrup of chloral (*Syrupus Chloral*, B. P.) is given in the dose of ½ to 1 fluid-drachm (2.0–4.0). The following prescription is useful in insomnia.

℞—Chlorali hydrati	ʒj vel ij (4.0–8.0).
Potassii bromidi	ʒij (8.0).
Syrupi pruni virginianæ	f℥j (30.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . . q. s. ad	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) in water at night.

Sometimes chloral can be well given in junket by adding it to a liquid rennet, and then adding the rennet to the milk. (See Junket, Part III.)

It is well to remember that if soluble salts like the bromides of sodium or potassium are placed in a prescription which also contains alcohol, chloral alcoholate may be found which is very irritating to the stomach. Alcohol should therefore be avoided, if possible, in such prescriptions.

The question as to the safe dose of chloral is one largely governed by the susceptibility of the patient, but alarming symptoms have followed a dose of 30 grains, and death after from 30 to 45 grains. Thirty grains in twenty-four hours are certainly ample in most cases.

CHLORALFORMAMIDE (CHLORALAMINE).

Chloralformamide (*Chloralformamidum*, B. P.) is a compound formed by the addition of formamide to anhydrous chloral, and is a colorless crystalline substance without odor and of a somewhat bitter taste. It is soluble in 18.7 parts of water and 1.3 parts of alcohol. Chloralformamide keeps well in watery solution without decomposition. Its physiological action is closely allied to that of chloral, except that it is not quite so depressing to the circulation. Upon the nervous system it acts chiefly upon the brain and spinal cord, and produces sleep—a result to be expected, since both chloral and formamide are hypnotics. It is said not to irritate the stomach and kidneys, but it probably is only less irritant than chloral.

Therapeutics.—Chloralformamide may be employed in medicine whenever chloral may be used. It is decidedly a nervous sedative, and in the wakefulness of *nervous insomnia* is very useful. Sleep generally ensues about thirty or forty-five minutes after it is taken. According to most of the reports published so far, the drug relieves pain as well as produces sleep, and is therefore distinct in its action from chloral. In *neuralgia* it is very useful, and it has been found of value in the pains of *tabes dorsalis*. The dose is 10 to 30 grains (0.60–2.0), which may be repeated in three or four hours, although the sleep generally lasts five to eight hours. The following formula may be used for its administration:

℞—Chloralformamidi	gr. xl (2.6).
Acidi hydrochlorici diluti	♏v (0.3).
Syrupi	f ʒij (8.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	f ℥ij (60.0).—M.

S.—Take in two doses in a little water.

The late Professor Charteris claimed very extraordinary results in the treatment of *sea-sickness* by the use of equal parts of chloralformamide and bromide of potassium. He gave it in the dose of 30 grains (2.0) with an equal amount of the bromide. It is necessary for the patient to take a cholagogue for two days before starting on the voyage, and as soon as he boards the ship to take the dose named on an empty stomach, and at once go to bed and sleep. If this is done, Charteris claimed that the patient will awake feeling bright and well, and remain so for the rest of the voyage. This combination under the name of "chlorobrom" has been also largely used as a hypnotic in the treatment of the *insomnia* due to melancholia and acute mania.

CHLORALOSE.

Chloralose is a compound made from anhydrous chloral and glucose, is soluble in hot water and alcohol, and was introduced into medicine as a safe hypnotic and substitute for chloral. Unfortunately its taste is acrid, and to some persons nauseous, particularly if it is taken in water.

Physiological Action.—The physiological action of chloralose is practically identical with that of chloral, but much more mild if the researches of Mosso are correct. Its dominant effect is on the brain, and full doses depress the spinal cord and heart. Poisonous doses may produce hæmoglobinuria.

Therapeutics.—The indications for the drug are *functional insomnia,* and the beginning dose is 2 to 7 grains (0.12–0.5), but the smaller dose should always be tried first, particularly in women. Sleep follows its ingestion in about half an hour.

The best way to administer the drug is to give it in capsule or cachet, and to follow it with a glass of water or milk.

Untoward Effects.—Sometimes chloralose produces diplopia, muscular tremors, or constant passing of the hands over the head and face. If a habit is induced by its constant use, it is a noteworthy fact that its power to produce sleep is decreased, while the untoward effects are more likely to be marked. In nervous and tuberculous patients it sometimes causes tetanic or cataleptic symptoms with disturbed intellection.

CHLORETONE.

Under the name chloretone a substance, which is trichlor-tertiary-butyl-alcohol, has recently been introduced as a *hypnotic* and *nervous sedative* closely allied in its uses to chloral, yet differing in the important particulars that it does not depress the heart or respiration unless given in excessive quantities, and does not irritate the stomach, but acts as a sedative to this organ. For this reason it can be used with advantage in *vomiting* due to irritation and in *gastric carcinoma* to relieve pain. Given in the dose of 5 to 10 grains (0.30–0.65) before etherization, it will often prevent *after-vomiting,* and if vomiting has already begun, is a valuable agent for its relief. When used to prevent *ether vomiting,* it should be given in powder one hour before the ether is used. It is a valuable remedy to prevent and relieve *sea-sickness,* in doses of 3 to 5 grains (0.2–0.3) three times a day. Chloretone is an efficient palliative in *tetanus,* given by the rectum in the dose of 60 grains (4.0) dissolved in warm olive oil, and repeated as often as is needed to control spasm.

The author has also found it of value in relieving the pain of *gastric ulcer* and of *gastralgia*. As it is both anæsthetic and antiseptic, it can be employed as an application to *burns*, *scalds*, and *lacerations* in 10 per cent. ointment, and local anæsthesia may be produced by the subcutaneous injection of it in a 1 per cent. solution of alcohol 15 per cent. and water 84 per cent. It may be dissolved in oil of cloves and applied on a cotton pledget with advantage in cases of *toothache*. It may also be used to benumb a *painful dental nerve* by mixing equal parts of ether and chloretone and applying this in the cavity. Powdered chloretone mixed with equal parts of powdered boric acid and dusted over *painful ulcers*, *burns*, and *lacerations* or *wounds* acts as an efficient antiseptic dressing, but it may increase the burning at first. Chloretone and antipyrine may be given in capsule in the dose of 3 to 6 grains (0.20–0.4) each and used in *restlessness* and *neuralgia pain*. The mixture of these substances results in liquefaction, but this does not interfere with their therapeutic efficacy.

Chloretone is efficient in doses of from 5 to 20 grains (0.30–1.3), and is best given in 5-grain capsules or in pills of about 3 grains (0.20) each. Large doses often cause headache.

CHLORINATED LIME.

(See CALX CHLORINATA.)

CHLORODYNE.

Chlorodyne is a preparation used largely for the treatment of *serous diarrhœa* or *cramps in the abdomen*. Its constitution varies considerably, but the formula most commonly employed is as follows:

℞—Morphinæ hydrochloridi	gr. viij (0.5).
Aquæ destillatæ	f ℨss (2.0).
Heat together, and as soon as the morphine is dissolved and the liquid cooled, add	
Acidi hydrochlorici diluti	f ℨss (2.0).
Chloroformi	f ℨiss (6.0).
Tincturæ cannabis indicæ	f ℨj (4.0).
Acidi hydrocyanici diluti	♏xij (0.8).
Alcoholis	f ℥ss (16.0).
Olei menthæ piperitæ	♏xij (0.8).
Oleoresinæ capsici	♏j (0.05).—M.

S.—5 to 15 minims (0.30–1.0) for an adult, in water, every two hours for three doses. More than this quantity is dangerous.

Under the name of *Mistura Chloroformi et Cannabis Indicæ Composita* the N. F. contains a recipe, each fluidrachm (4 mils.) of which represents about 7 minims (0.45 mil.) of chloroform, 10 minims (0.6) of tincture of cannabis indica, 2 minims (0.12) of tincture of capsicum, and $\frac{1}{7}$ grain (0.009) of morphine sulphate.

A formula closely allied to this is used in tablet form.

CHLOROFORM.[1]

Chloroform (*Chloroformum*, U. S. and B. P.) was discovered by Guthrie (1831), of Sackett's Harbor, New York, and was first used medicinally (1847) by Simpson, of Edinburgh. It is a clear liquid consisting of 99 to 99.4 per cent., by weight, of absolute chloroform [$CHCl_3$ = 118.45] and 0.6 to 1 per cent. of alcohol. It should be kept in dark amber-colored, glass-stoppered bottles, in a cool and dark place. Chloroform has an exceedingly hot, burning, sweetish taste, has a rather agreeable odor, and is very volatile. Its chemical name is trichlormethane.

There are two kinds of chloroform—the purified (*Chloroformum*, U. S.) and the commercial chloroform (*Chloroformum Venale*).

If exposed to the light for any length of time, chloroform develops carbonyl chloride, hydrochloric acid, and chlorine, which render it unfit for use. If the acid is present, it will turn blue litmus red; and if chlorine is present, it will form a white precipitate with nitrate of silver. Such impure chloroform may be rectified by shaking it with slaked lime and filtering till the irritating products are gotten rid of. If impure because of improper methods of manufacture, an oily odor will be left on the hand after evaporation takes place. We find, therefore, that chloroform suitable for anæsthesia should be transparent and colorless, neutral to test-paper, non-irritating when inhaled, and should evaporate completely when placed on a watch-glass, leaving no residue or odor. It should have a specific gravity not below 1.476, should form no precipitate with $AgNO_3$, should not become brown when heated with caustic potash, and only very faintly brown, if at all, when shaken with concentrated H_2SO_4. The method of manufacture of Pictet, by which the chloroform is purified by crystallization, probably gives the purest article. In America the chloroform made by Squibb, of Brooklyn, and Parke, Davis & Co. is almost universally employed.

Chloroform vapor in the presence of a gas-flame undergoes certain changes which result in the development of noxious and irritating fumes, consisting principally of hydrochloric acid and chlorine, which produce laryngeal and bronchial irritation. The deleterious effects of these fumes can, however, be neutralized if a cloth or towel wet with aqua ammonia be hung up in the operating-room.

Physiological Action.—Locally applied to the skin, chloroform may produce some tingling and burning even if evaporation be not interfered with. If confined under a watch-glass on the skin, it will cause a blister and act as a counterirritant.

When inhaled, chloroform produces a sensation of warmth in the mouth and throat, a feeling of relaxation, and, finally, unconsciousness. The respirations are at first full and deep, but soon become rapid and shallow. The pulse may be somewhat stronger and fuller for a short interval, probably because of mental excitement, but soon fails in strength and becomes more rapid. The irritation produced in the air-passages by its inhalation is slight, and no primary arrest of respiration ensues, as is generally seen after ether is first given. The pupils are at first slightly dilated, but are contracted during anæs-

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[1] The student should read the article on Ether in conjunction with this article.

FIG. 24.

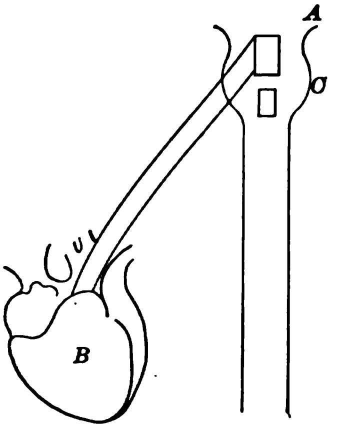

FIG. 25.

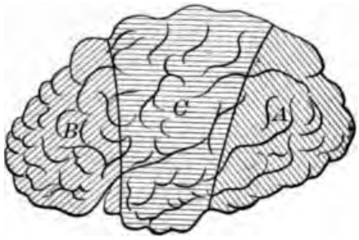

FIG. 26.

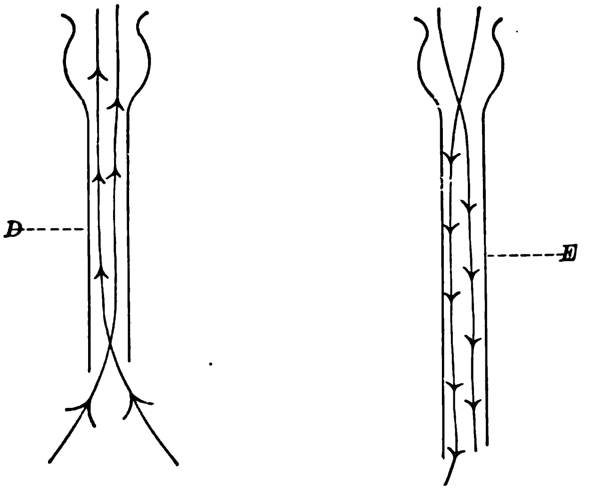

FIG. 24.—*A*, chloroform depresses the vasomotor centre; *B*, chloroform dilates the heart and depresses it; *C*, chloroform depresses the respiratory centre.

FIG. 25.—*A*, chloroform produces anæsthesia by depressing the perceptive centres in the brain and later depresses the (*B*) intellectual centres, and finally depresses the (*C*) motor centre.

FIG. 26.—*D*, depresses the sensory paths in the spinal cord; *E*, finally depresses motor tracts in the cord.

thesia. If *the pupils dilate during the use of chloroform after the contraction just named, danger is imminent and death may suddenly occur.* In some persons the first effects of chloroform are violent struggles, and there is danger in trying to overcome these struggles by pushing the drug very rapidly. Not only is this a well-recognized fact depending upon clinical observations, but Sherrington and Sowton have proved experimentally that the heart is peculiarly susceptible to the depressant effects of chloroform when it is simultaneously exposed to an abnormal quantity of CO_2 in the blood. Further than this Brodie has shown that the rate of absorption of chloroform is greater during the second minute of its inhalation than at any other time and that the volume expired is less during this period. Struggling is particularly apt to be met with in athletes and drunkards. Total muscular relaxation should never be produced by the drug.

FIG. 27.

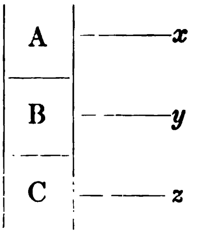

Diagram to show effect of moderate doses of chloroform on the sensory paths of the spinal cord. From the area B, the pia mater is removed, so preventing the chloroform from reaching it. If the nerve-trunks (x or z) are irritated, no reflex takes place because the sensory parts are obtunded, but if nerve y is irritated, reflexes occur all through the cord because that sensory part is not obtunded, and the motor paths have not been touched.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Chloroform first affects the sensory part of the brain, then the sensory part of the spinal cord, then the motor tract of the cord, then the sensory paths of the medulla oblongata, and finally the motor portion of the medulla, thereby producing death from failure of the vasomotor centre and of the respiratory centre, unless, as rarely occurs, the heart has already succumbed to the drug. The effect on the sensory portion of the cord may be proved by the above experiment explained in diagram.

On the sensory and motor nerves, when locally applied, it acts as an irritant and anæsthetic. Upon these nerve-trunks, when taken by inhalation, it has little or no effect.

Meyer and Overton believe that chloroform acts as an anæsthetic by solution of the lipoid or fatty constituents of the brain cells. The solution is intracellular and the fat is not removed from the cell.

BLOOD.—Upon the blood in the body chloroform has little or no effect when it is inhaled. Shaken with chloroform in a bowl, the blood becomes scarlet in hue.

Buckmaster and Gardner have shown that anæsthesia develops in animals when the quantity of chloroform is from 14 to 27 milligrammes to 100 grammes of blood, and that death ensues when the proportion is 40 milligrammes to 100 of blood. These investigators also found that the greater part of the absorbed chloroform is held by the corpuscles, the plasma holding very little. Harcourt believes that the quantity absorbed is about one-third of that inhaled.

CIRCULATION AND RESPIRATION.—The effects of chloroform upon these vital functions have been for many years a subject of hot dispute between surgeons and pharmacologists. On the one hand is the school originally led by Syme, of Edinburgh, which has asserted that death or danger from chloroform lies in failure of the respiration and that this was the function to be watched while chloroform was being used; on the other hand, the so-called London school asserted that death arises from cardiac failure and that the pulse is the thing to be watched during the use of chloroform. The number of clinical and laboratory researches which have been carried out to determine which of these opinions is correct has been very great, both in England and in America, but it has only been within the last twenty years that the most competent studies have been undertaken, of which the best known is the series made through the munificence of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in India, and known as the "Reports of the Hyderabad Chloroform Commissions Nos. 1 and 2." The conclusions of the first commission having been criticised adversely because it asserted that the cause of death was respiratory failure, a second commission was formed, and, under a grant of $5000 from the Nizam, Sir Lauder Brunton, of London, was sent out to direct the second investigation. Although a teacher of the theory that death from chloroform is due to cardiac failure, this investigator returned to England converted to the idea that the cause of most of the fatal accidents under this drug is respiratory failure, and the conclusions of Commission No. 2 were also criticised by numerous clinicians and pharmacologists in England and America. About this time H. C. Wood and the author published a paper in which they expressed their belief in the depressing effects produced by chloroform upon the heart; and MacWilliams, of Glasgow, proved by experiment that chloroform causes cardiac dilatation and enfeeblement. Shortly afterward the author of this book was requested by the government of His Highness the Nizam, through Colonel Edward Lawrie, the Residency Surgeon, to carry out a series of studies[1] designed if possible to reconcile the contradictory results reached by the Hyderabad Commissions and other investigators, and simultaneously Gaskell and Shore in Cambridge University, England, were asked to do likewise. The result has been to confirm in every way the results of all previous studies in one respect —namely, that the primary action of chloroform on the vital function of circulation is *greatly to depress the vasomotor system*, thereby causing an extraordinary fall of blood-pressure. Gaskell and Shore, to be sure, assert that anæsthesia can be produced by chloroform without causing this fall, but the author has never been able to do so (Fig. 28). They also believe that the fall is chiefly a result of cardiac failure. From this view the author dissents, because their experiments upon which these assertions are based were too complex to give practical results; and second, because his own studies and those of others show the vasomotor system to be depressed. There is of course some cardiac enfeeblement and dilatation, which add to the fall of pressure.

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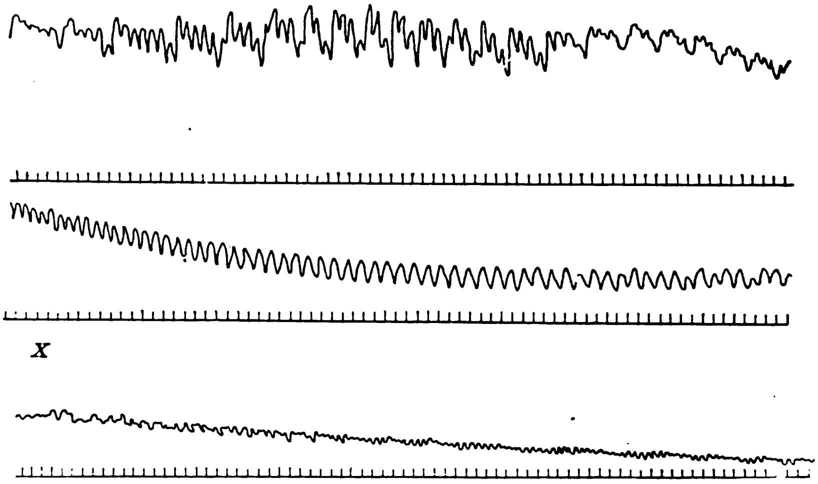
[1] Therapeutic Gazette, October, 1893.

As with other discussions in medicine, the truth of the question as to whether chloroform causes death by respiratory failure or cardiac failure lies, as it were, half-way between the two antagonistic opinions; and, further than this, the somewhat startling statement may be made that it is not directly due, in the majority of cases, to either of these causes. On the contrary, *the cause of death from chloroform is usually vasomotor depression*, whereby the arterioles allow the blood to pass too freely into the great bloodvessel areas which exist in the capillaries and veins, and as a result the man is suddenly bled into his own vessels as effectually as if into a bowl. When it is remembered that the capillary network of the body will, with the relaxed veins, hold many times the normal quantity of blood, and when it is remembered that we can inject salt solutions into the vessels to the extent of several times the normal quantity of blood without raising the blood-pressure, it at once becomes evident that the complete vascular relaxation caused by chloroform results in failure of all the vital functions, not because the drug has paralyzed the heart or respiratory centre, but because these parts are deprived of blood by its stagnation in the widely dilated capillaries and abdominal veins. Studies by Leonard Hill on *The Physiology and Pathology of the Cerebral Circulation* show that this is the case, for he asserts that when the blood is no longer flowing to the re-

Fig. 28.



Tracings showing the pulse and blood-pressure depressed by chloroform. Note the fall of blood-pressure which begins in the upper tracing and becomes marked in the second tracing. Also notice the weak pulse shown in the third tracing, illustrating the final depressant effect of the drug on the heart. The respiration ceased at *X*, but the heart continued to beat. The blood-pressure failed first, then the pulse, then the respiration, and last of all the heart stopped. (Reduced from natural size.)

spiratory centres the heart is still beating, because its coronary arteries, being lower down, are more easily supplied by the small blood-stream received by the heart from the veins. These studies are proved by the experiments of the author and his assistant, Dr. Thornton,[1] by every tracing of the Hyderabad Commissions, and all other tracings we have ever seen. Lockhart Mummery has also shown that if a dog is beheaded and pithed, and life maintained by artificial respiration, that it is impossible to stop the heart with chloroform given in an ordinary dose. Even when the air supplied to the lungs was completely saturated with heated chloroform so that the heart was stopped, it could always be revived, showing that it was not truly poisoned or destroyed in function by this drug. We may conclude, therefore, that while chloroform without doubt acts as a powerful depressant poison to the respiratory centre and the heart in the same manner as it paralyzes all living protoplasm when applied in excess, that when properly given by inhalation it produces a death equivalent to that resulting from hemorrhage, which is a failure of the respiration not so much from a direct depression of the respiratory centre as from its deprivation of blood; and while the tendency of the drug is to depress and dilate the heart, just as it dilates the vessels of which the heart is merely a highly specialized part, the failure in the pulse is due to vasomotor palsy, the patient becoming pulseless because the heart has no blood to pump.

Let us see what evidence supports this view: First, we have the laboratory tracings of many independent investigators extending over many years and made in all parts of the world, all of which show a fall of blood-pressure. Among these may be named Bowditch and Minot, of Boston; Coats, H. C. Wood, Gaskell and Shore, the Hyderabad Chloroform Commissions; the studies of Wood and the author in 1889 and 1890, and of the author and Thornton in 1892 and 1893. They are confirmed by Hill, who has seen the abdominal vessels engorged with blood under chloroform, the medulla almost bloodless, and the heart still pumping, though respiration had ceased. They are confirmed by the author's own experiments, in which he proved that even after the respiration had stopped and the carotid was empty, and the dog apparently dead, it could be resuscitated by visceral compression and artificial respiration, and by inversion, whereby the blood left the dilated abdominal veins for the heart and brain. Again, if a needle was inserted through the chest-wall, the heart was found to be beating, for the needle moved to and fro; and finally if the chest was opened the heart could still be found beating feebly—dilated, it is true, but beating.

So much for the laboratory evidence. What have we in clinical evidence? Equally positive proofs of vasomotor palsy, and none of death being purely cardiac or respiratory. For years Chisolm, of Baltimore, and later Howard Kelly and a large number of others have used inversion with compression of the floating ribs in artificial respiration, which has forced the blood into the chest and saved life again and again. For years the literature of medicine has teemed with reports of death from chloroform while the patient was sitting up or half recumbent, because, the blood-paths being dilated, this posture favored anæmia of the vital centres. Again, it has been proved that one of the best vasomotor stimulants—belladonna or atropine—given before the chloroform is used increases the safety of the patient, and that compression of the limbs by bandages does likewise. Recent studies by means of the sphygmomanometer on human beings have also shown a marked fall of blood-pressure when chloroform is inhaled even in moderate amount. Finally, Hill has shown that abdominal compression also aids resuscitation by forcing the blood to the heart. On the contrary, saline transfusion, which would seem to be indicated, is useless, because the dilated blood-paths will receive the saline for a long time before they will overflow toward the heart, for as fast as the fluid flows in they dilate.

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[1] Therapeutic Gazette, October, 1893.

The author, therefore, believes that while chloroform in its general depressing power depresses all vital functions, it is the question of blood-pressure which is most important in the healthy individual, although the heart may fail if it be damaged by disease before the drug is used. Embly, too, has shown that when anæsthesia is first induced the vagus centres in the medulla are irritated and may arrest the heart temporarily, an arrest which, combined with a sharp fall of pressure, may render the arrest permanent. Therefore, in the use of chloroform, we should always keep the head low, precede its use by atropine hypodermically, bandage the limbs if the case is feeble or already bloodless, and, if necessary, place compresses on the belly and press them deeply into the abdomen if failure of the circulation develops.

The primary action of the chloroform is to depress the blood-pressure chiefly by its vasomotor effect, secondly by its cardiac effect, and finally, while the drug does exercise a depressant effect on the respiratory centre, the failure of this centre is chiefly due to anæmia. As, however, an intact respiratory centre means regular breathing, we watch this function to determine the dose of chloroform actually inhaled, and because any variation in this function, as shown in irregular breathing, means that the chloroform is disordering arterial tension. Death from chloroform in a healthy organism, then, is usually a vasomotor death, for an intact arterial system is as important to vital function as an intact cardiac apparatus.

TEMPERATURE.—Chloroform when taken by inhalation distinctly lowers the body temperature, probably by aiding in the dissipation of heat and by its action on the nervous mechanism of heat production.

ELIMINATION takes place by the lungs and by the kidneys, and goes on very rapidly, owing to the great volatility of the drug. (See "Effects on Nervous System.")

If large amounts are eliminated by the kidneys, these organisms are apt to become irritated and inflamed.

Antiseptic Power.—Chloroform, when it is added to organic fluids, prevents all changes which depend upon the growth of micro-organisms.

Therapeutics.—The first and most important use of chloroform is as an anæsthetic, and at this point we come to a question which has been for many years a matter of contention between different sections of the medical profession—namely, as to whether its use is dangerous. In the Southern and Western parts of the United States chloroform is nearly always used, but in the Eastern and Northern portions it is rarely employed. Southerners certainly seem to take chloroform better than Northerners or those living on the Atlantic coast. It is impossible to go into a general discussion of this question here; suffice it to state that even the most enthusiastic supporters of the use of chloroform confess that it is a more dangerous drug than ether if carelessly used, and, while the advantages of chloroform are many, this one great disadvantage overshadows them all.[1] The advantages are—its more agreeable odor and the fact that it does not irritate the air-passages, owing to the small amount necessary to cause anæsthesia; the fact that its use is less apt to be followed by nausea and vomiting; the rapidity of its action; and the small bulk which has to be carried by the surgeon. Its disadvantage is—the possibility of its killing the patient.

We come, then, to the all-important questions:

1. Is chloroform a safe anæsthetic?
2. Are we to watch the pulse or respiration during the use of the drug, and what are the signs in the respiratory function indicative of danger to the patient?
3. What is the true cause of death from chloroform?
4. Is death from chloroform possible when it is properly administered?
5. Under what circumstances is the surgeon to use chloroform in preference to the less dangerous anæsthetic, ether?
6. What is the best way of administering chloroform?

To the first question the answer is, Yes for the majority of cases, provided it is given by one who is skilled in its use, and not only knows how to give it, but also how to detect signs of danger. It is not so safe as ether at any time, other things being equal, and never safe in the hands of a tyro.

To the second question the answer is, Watch the respiration, because as soon as enough chloroform is used to endanger the circulation the respiration will show signs of abnormality either in depth, or shallowness, or irregularity. In other words, the very effect of the drug may be to cause such deep and rapid respirations that an excessive quantity of the drug is taken into the lungs and continues to be absorbed even after the inhaler is withdrawn.

As there is always a fall of blood-pressure under chloroform, it is difficult to feel the radial or temporal pulse, and the respiratory centre recognizes the degree of arterial depression which its sister vasomotor centre has permitted by finding that its blood-supply is insufficient. As respiration fails first, it should be watched first. It is only by watching the respiration that we can tell how much chloroform the patient is getting. We do not watch this function for danger alone, but to determine the dose.

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[1] The mortality based upon many tens of thousands of cases in which chloroform has been used is about 1 in 2039 (Gurlt); or according to the combined statistics of Julliard and Ormsby, in 676,767 administrations there were 214 deaths—1 in 3162.

Everyone is agreed that the patient taking chloroform should have plenty of fresh air, and in India, to all intents and purposes, patients are operated on in the open air, at least as compared to the closed rooms necessary in America and Europe. This free supply of air is important whether death is believed to be imminent from cardiac or respiratory failure; but this supply of air matters little to the patient if he does not breathe freely, nor does the quantity of chloroform amount to aught if it is not drawn into the lungs. The dose of chloroform is not the amount on the inhaler, but the amount taken into the lungs, and, finally, the amount absorbed by the bloodvessels. The rapidity and depth of respiratory movements is, therefore, as Lawrie asserts, the key to the situation. We withdraw chloroform, as Lawrie says, whenever respiration becomes disturbed in rhythm or when struggling disturbs it, because it is the first indication that the drug's action is uncertain, and because there is no means of determining the dose which is absorbed. While watching the respiration will not warn us of a sudden cardiac arrest in fatty heart plus chloroform depression, neither will the pulse give us such warning; and we are confident that the statement of the Hyderabad Commission, that the *respiration should be watched*, is correct, for we believe, from a series of observations that gradual cardiac failure never occurs without producing respiratory changes from the very first. In other words, we do not believe that in a *healthy* heart chloroform can cause serious disorder without, as a result of beginning disorder, disturbing respiration; and, second, that in the healthy heart a quantity of chloroform sufficient to disorder it will by its direct action disorder the respiration. If, as an extra precaution, one assistant watches the pulse while another watches the respiration, very well, for though the respiration is the more important function to watch, the person watching the pulse might discover an irregularity which the anæsthetizer may not see reproduced in the respiratory action; but as divided attention generally means a slighting of both objects in view, Lawrie is right in insisting on the pulse being ignored.

The answer to Question 3 is that death is always due in the healthy person to vasomotor failure accompanied by respiratory depression, the vascular relaxation being severe enough to cause death even if artificial respiration is used skilfully.

The answer to Question 4 is, Yes. The physician having a case of heart disease requiring surgical interference should always advise the patient of the danger of an anæsthetic, and he should remember, whether it is wise to tell the patient or not, that anæsthesia always means an approach to death even in the healthiest of men. In the event of a death under chloroform the physician is blameless if he has taken suitable preliminary precautions and given the chloroform properly.

To Question 5 we have several answers to make:

1. Chloroform may be used in hot climates (when ether is inapplicable), where a free circulation of air increases the safety of the patient.

2. Chloroform may be used whenever a large number of persons are to be rapidly anæsthetized, so that the surgeon may pass on to others and save a majority of lives, even if the drug endanger a few, as on the battlefield, where only a small bulk of anæsthetics can be carried.

3. The employment of chloroform is indicated in cases of Bright's disease requiring the surgeon's attention, owing to the fact that anæsthesia may be obtained with such a small quantity of the drug that the kidneys are not irritated, whereas ether, because of the large quantities necessarily used, would irritate these organs. Quantity for quantity, ether is, however, the less irritant of the two.

4. In cases of aneurism or atheroma of the bloodvessels, where the shock of an operation without anæsthesia would be a greater danger than the use of an anæsthetic, chloroform is to be employed, since the struggles caused by ether and the stimulating effect which it has on the circulation and blood-pressure might cause vascular rupture.

5. In children or adults who already have bronchitis, or who are known to bear ether badly, or, in other words, have an idiosyncrasy to that drug, chloroform may be employed.

Other indications for the use of chloroform in preference to ether are in the performance of brain surgery, where ether is apt to produce meningeal congestion by vomiting. In performing tracheotomy, if the case is urgent and the ether produces respiratory irritation, chloroform may be used with advantage.

Chloroform inhalations have been recommended in *excessive chorea* and in *puerperal convulsions*, and are of great service in the *reduction of hernia*, owing to the muscular relaxation produced.

Sometimes a few whiffs will put a nervous patient to sleep, but its use as a hypnotic is very dangerous, as it may produce a habit, and the habit is apt to end fatally.

Parturient women seem able to take chloroform with more safety than other women. There are four important factors in lessening the danger of chloroform in this class of cases: 1st. Less chloroform is given than is usual in surgical operations. 2d. The pregnancy may produce immunity by reason of the slight cardiac hypertrophy produced at this time. 3d. The absence of fright, for the woman welcomes the anæsthetic. 4th. The frequently recurring pains of labor so stimulate the vasomotor centre that the dominant action of chloroform —namely, vasomotor depression—is combated.

In severe *whooping-cough* a few drops of chloroform may be poured on the hand of the attendant and the hand held before the child's face. While the child may at first dislike the odor of the drug, the relief given soon teaches the patient its value, and he will ask for it when he feels the attack coming on. If the attack is prolonged and violent, this treatment must be used with caution, owing to the strained condition of the heart-muscle, which may be still further depressed by the frequent use of the drug. The drug should not be poured on a cloth, but on the nurse's hand. In this way too much of it cannot be given to the patient at one time.

ADMINISTRATION.—When chloroform is given it should be poured drop by drop upon an Esmarch inhaler, or upon a folded napkin or towel, in which case the cloth should then be held about three to six inches from the mouth and nose, so that the vapor may be thoroughly mixed with air in the proportion of 2 per cent. of vapor to 98 of air; 0.5 per cent. does not cause unconsciousness and 5 per cent. is dangerous. The British Special Chloroform Committee (1910) points out that in grave disease and feebleness less than 2 per cent. should be used to avoid danger, and in persons of this type even so low a percentage as 0.5 will prove efficient. The percentage to be used is that which is adequate and does not exceed 2 per cent. Two per cent. should not be exceeded at any time during its use. The character and form of the material used to cover the inhaler or to hold the chloroform is of greater importance than would appear at first sight. Thus, a single layer of flannel, although it holds less chloroform than will several layers, nevertheless may provide the patient with a greater amount of chloroform, because under these conditions the air is drawn through the meshes of the flannel instead of over its surface, as it is when the several thicknesses prevent the through-and-through passage of air. Again, the degree to which chloroform spreads when poured on different fabrics is of some interest. It spreads more rapidly over loosely woven cloths than over tightly woven ones, and so exposes a greater surface for vaporization and permits a greater dose of chloroform per inhalation not only by this means, but by the fact that air is readily drawn through its meshes.

The anæsthetist should never permit himself to hurry the patient under the effect of the drug nor should he permit any preliminary measures or the primary incision to be made until the patient is well under. Many deaths have resulted from carelessness in these particulars.

The administration must be gradual, as "pushing" the anæsthetic is dangerous. The best way to use the drug is by means of a "chloroform dropper ampoule," which is so constructed that it falls upon the inhaler drop by drop.

The safest method of administration is by Esmarch's or Lawrie's inhaler, because these provide a free circulation of air and the attention of the anæsthetizer is not distracted from the respiratory movement by the manipulation of complicated apparatus.

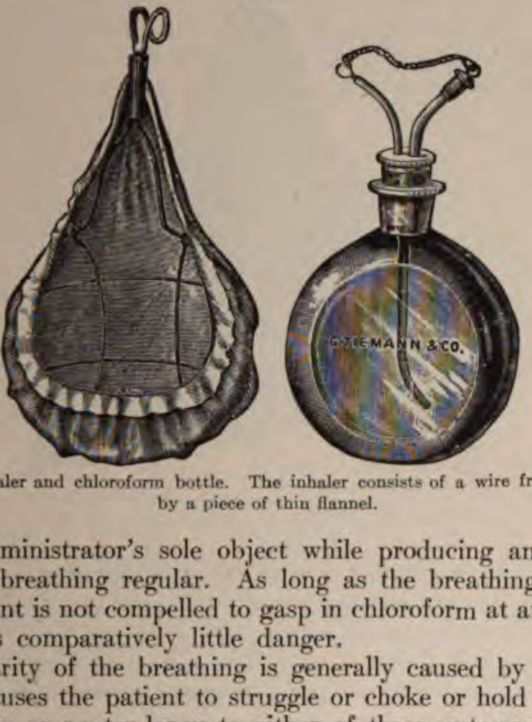
The dangers of chloroform seem to be considerably decreased by the simultaneous administration of oxygen gas with the anæsthetic vapor. (For the best method of using oxygen and chloroform together see Oxygen, Important.)

The author largely agrees with Lawrie's published conclusions, which are as follows with slight modifications:

1. The chloroform should be given on absorbent cotton, stitched in an open cone or cap.

2. To insure regular breathing, the patient, lying down, with the clothing loose about the neck, heart, and abdomen, should be made to blow into the cone, held at a short distance from the face. The right distance throughout the inhalation is the nearest which does not cause struggling or choking or holding of the breath.

FIG. 29.


G. TIEMANN & CO.

Esmarch's inhaler and chloroform bottle. The inhaler consists of a wire frame covered by a piece of thin flannel.

3. The administrator's sole object while producing anæsthesia is to keep the breathing regular. As long as the breathing is regular and the patient is not compelled to gasp in chloroform at an abnormal rate, there is comparatively little danger.

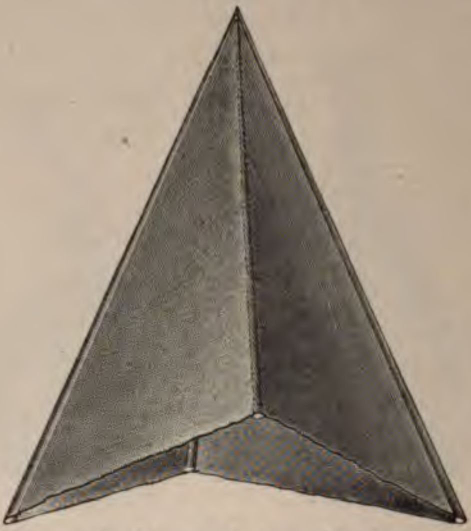
4. Irregularity of the breathing is generally caused by insufficient air, which causes the patient to struggle or choke or hold his breath. There is little or no tendency to either of these untoward effects if sufficient air is given with the chloroform. If they do occur, the cap must be removed and the patient allowed to take a breath of fresh air before the administration is proceeded with.

5. Full anæsthesia is estimated by insensitiveness of the cornea. It is also indicated by stertorous breathing or by relaxation of the muscles. Directly the cornea becomes insensitive or the breathing becomes stertorous inhalation should be stopped. The breathing may become stertorous while the cornea is still sensitive. The rule to stop the inhalation should, notwithstanding, be rigidly enforced, and it will be found that the cornea always becomes insensitive within a few seconds afterward.

Above all, it is necessary to remember the fact that a person having taken chloroform twenty times before does not show he is not in danger on taking it the twenty-first time; and it is also to be borne in mind that many of the sudden deaths from chloroform have occurred during the first stage of the inhalation of the drug before consciousness has been lost, and, therefore, when an accident was least expected.

In operations about the mouth chloroform may be employed by passing a soft catheter through the nose and then by means of a hand-bulb attached to a small wash-bottle containing chloroform, or by means of a Junker inhaler, introducing into the post-nasal spaces chloroform vapor mixed with air.

Fig. 30.



Lawrie's collapsible inhaler, made of four small pieces of bamboo covered with muslin. The chloroform may be dropped on the sides of the inhaler.

Some of the evil effects of chloroform can be avoided if the physician in charge of the case will not only attend to the state of the stomach and bowels, but the cardio-vascular state as well. Given a patient who is suffering from arterial spasm and fibrosis, there can be no doubt that he will pass through chloroformization far better if for several days before the use of the drug he have rest in bed and a course of one of the nitrites. So too, in cases in which hypotension is present, a course of cardiac tonics and the use of strychnine hypodermically to combat vascular relaxation is advantageous.

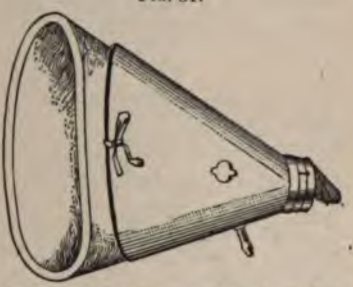
It is often a good plan to give atropine hypodermically before using chloroform, in order to avoid relaxation of the splanchnic vessels, and the danger of an accident is greatly diminished in some cases if the patient is placed in the Trendelenburg posture.

Individuals who are robust and strong and who struggle violently are in greater danger from the use of chloroform than the sickly and weak, probably because the struggles cause deep inhalation of the drug, exhaust the vasomotor system, strain the heart, and tend to dilate its walls.

The question has arisen a number of times whether it is possible to chloroform a person who is asleep without his being awakened. This has been decided by numerous tests to be possible, particularly if the sleep be heavy.

Before closing the consideration of the use of chloroform for anæsthetic purposes mention should be made of the so-called anæsthetic mixtures. Of these the A. C. E. is the best known. It consists of a mixture of 1 part of alcohol (sp. gr. 0.838), 2 parts of chloroform (sp. gr. 1.497), and 3 parts of ether (sp. gr. 0.735). Billroth's A. C. E. mixture is composed of chloroform 3 parts and ether and alcohol 1 part each. The Vienna mixture consists of 1 part of chloroform and 5 of ether, and the so-called methylene mixture in 30 per cent. methylic alcohol, and 70 per cent. chloroform. The object of all these mixtures is evident—namely, to get the anæsthetic effect of the ether and chloroform without the cardiac and respiratory effects of either, and the alcohol when added is to act as a stimulant. As the volatility of each ingredient varies, the mixture is futile, for the ether evaporates first, and the chloroform next, and the alcohol last. The A. C. E. is popular in England, but not in the United States.

FIG. 31.



Krohne and Seseman's modification of Lawrie's inhaler, with feather respiration-indicator attached. The inner lining is of white felt, the outer case is of leather. The chloroform may be poured on the felt through a small hole in the leather on the top of the inhaler.

Chloroform, when taken internally by the mouth, causes a sensation of warmth in the stomach and a hot, burning taste about the lips and buccal mucous membrane. In overdose it has produced death when taken in this manner. Comparatively rarely used in internal medicine, chloroform in the form of the spirit of chloroform (*Spiritus Chloroformi*, U. S.) or water of chloroform (*Aqua Chloroformi*, U. S.) is useful in cough mixtures, which are given to persons having an irritative *cough*, and in cases where, through nervousness or other cause, tickling in the throat or bronchial tubes keeps the patient continually in a state of unrest. (See Bronchitis.)

In *gastric* or *intestinal flatulence* 1 or 2 minims (0.05–0.10) of pure chloroform, or 30 to 60 minims (2.0–4.0) of the spirit of chloroform, will often give relief. The following prescription is useful in all forms of abdominal pain and is harmless in ordinary dose:

℞—Spiritus chloroformi	f℥ss (16.0).
Spiritus camphoræ	f℥ij (8.0).
Tincturæ lavendulæ compositæ q. s. ad	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

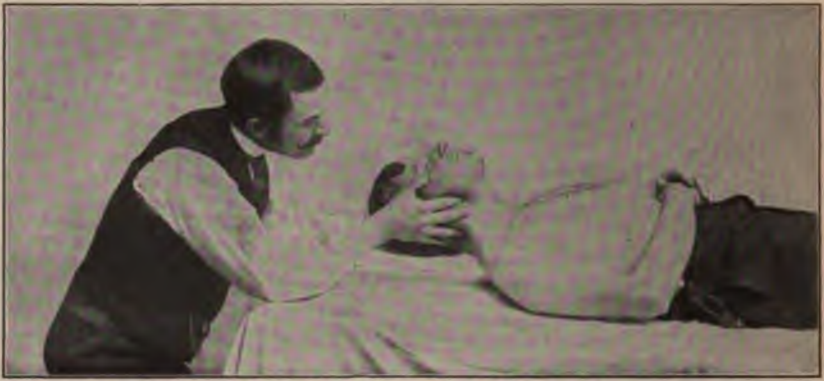
S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) in water every twenty minutes for 4 doses.

In the treatment of *serous diarrhœa* the spirit of chloroform when combined with astringents and opium is most useful, provided that the irritating cause is first removed. In *renal* or *hepatic colic* a few inhalations, not sufficient to disturb consciousness, will not only give temporary but sometimes permanent relief by relaxing spasm. Hypodermic injections of 10 to 15 drops (0.60–1.0) of pure chloroform, reaching down to a *painful sciatic nerve*, have been recommended by Bartholow. This is a very painful treatment, and may cause a slough. Rubbed on the chest in the form of chloroform liniment, this drug will sometimes prevent *asthmatic attacks*, but chloroform ought not to be inhaled, except most carefully, in this affection, because of the strained condition of the right side of the heart.

In drachm (4.0) doses chloroform has been used as a remedy for *tape-worm*, but ought never to be so employed.

When placed in liniments of a stimulating character chloroform is a very useful application over muscles affected by soreness and stiffness, as in *lumbago* and *gout*, and chloroform liniment may also be used over *neuralgic areas* for its local anæsthetic effect.

FIG. 32.

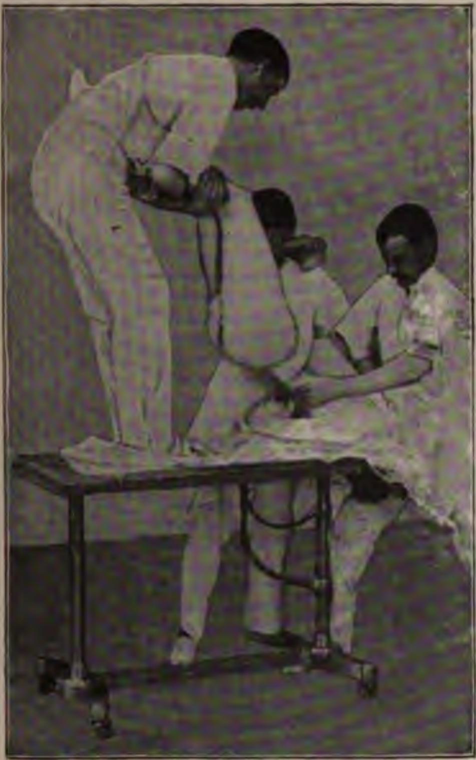


Showing the attitude in which the head should be held to permit the easy passage of air through the glottis. This position raises the epiglottis and lifts the soft palate from the tongue. (Martin and Hare's method.)

Contraindications.—Chloroform is not to be used in cases of fatty heart or dilatation of the heart, in those with a known idiosyncrasy, nor in so-called lymphatic persons with overgrowth of lymphoid tissue, as. for example, adenoids. In the latter class it is particularly apt to cause sudden death. In valvular disease of the heart chlorofom may be used with caution, although ether is preferable. Given a case of valvular disease that must be subjected to operation, the chances are better with an anæsthetic, as the pain and mental shock are worse for the heart than is the anæsthetic. (See Suprarenal Gland.)

Untoward Effects and their Treatment.—Vomiting after the use of chloroform develops in about 15 per cent. of cases. Alarming effects produced by this drug are far more apt to appear in males than in females, the relative proportion being about 6 to 1. Sometimes during the administration of chloroform the heart or respiration suddenly ceases, and in some cases this change is preceded by a peculiar shade or cloud which passes over the face of the patient; but death may come suddenly and without warning. If untoward effects appear, the anæsthetic must be at once withdrawn and artificial respiration resorted to. Injections of ether and brandy should be given beneath the skin, and the poles of a battery with a rapidly interrupted current *swept over the body*, but not held over the phrenic nerve or diaphragm.[1]

FIG. 33.



Showing the inversion of the patient as adopted by Kelly, and the method of performing artificial respiration simultaneously. The chest is expanded by drawing its lower segment toward the operator.

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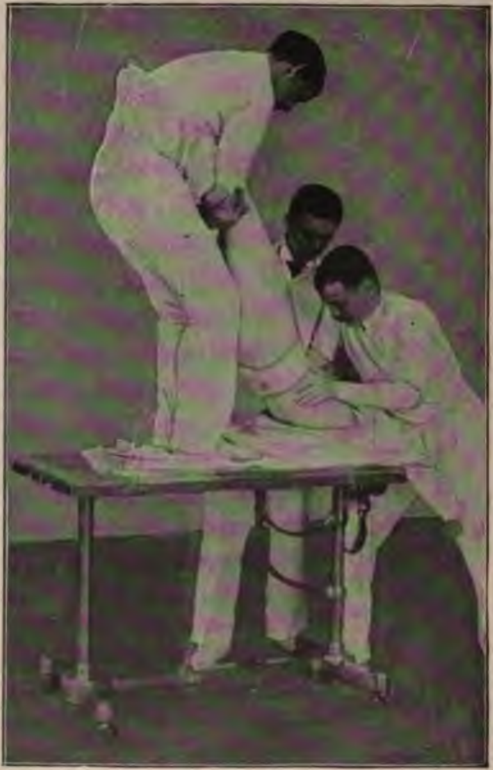
[1] While few text-books give any specific directions concerning the practical application of the methods which are to be employed in such emergencies, those that do so force the physician to a procedure at once dangerous and impractical; for the directions usually given are, to place the positive pole of the battery on the phrenic nerve as it crosses the anterior scalene muscle at the root of the neck, the negative pole being pressed against the lower margin of the ribs. A rapidly interrupted current is now to be used with the purpose of causing contraction of the diaphragm by the direct action of the electricity upon the nerve. Even theoretically this is a possible source of danger, and practically the writer has proved danger to be ever present under such treatment. The cardiac inhibitory nerves run so closely to the phrenic fibres, and respond so readily to electrical stimulation, that it is difficult to imagine how they can escape stimulation if a current be used of sufficient strength to excite the phrenic nerves near by. By practical experiment the writer has proved that inhibition of the heart may not only be possibly brought about by this method, but also that it is nearly impossible to avoid such an effect if the phrenics are to be reached.

The patient must be held head downward, so that the blood will flow to the brain, as Leonard Hill and the author have shown that the chief cause of death is vasomotor relaxation with accumulation of the blood in the abdominal vessels. Bandages should be applied to the limbs and compression, by means of a bandage and large compress, be exercised on the abdominal contents, and active artificial respiration practised for a long period of time as the most important measures for the patient's relief. External heat should be applied. Atropine, strychnine, and digitalis may be used to stimulate the heart and respiration. Of these, strychnine is the most valuable. (See directions under the article on Ether.) Adrenalin chloride, according to recent investigations, seems contra-indicated in that it increases the danger of ventricular fibrillation. (See Suprarenal Gland.)

Fig. 34.



Same as Fig. 31, except that the floating ribs are compressed to expel the air from the chest.

In addition to the movements of artificial respiration, the tip of the tongue may be grasped by a pair of forceps and drawn out of the mouth and upward from ten to fourteen times a minute, in order to stimulate the diaphragm. (See Asphyxia, Part IV, for detailed directions.) In a number of cases patients apparently dead from chloroform have been resuscitated by repeated massage of the præcordium, and even by incising the abdominal wall and massaging the heart through the diaphragm.

The measures adopted for resuscitation should not be stopped for at least one hour, as individuals have recovered as long as this after an accident from chloroform.

Ostertag has found that very prolonged inhalations of chloroform in the lower animals produce widespread fatty degeneration.

Caspar, in 1850, and, more recently, Guthrie, in England, and Bevan and Favill, in America, and an increasing number of other observers have published researches in which they found that anæsthetics, especially chloroform, can produce a destructive effect upon the cells of the liver and kidneys, and on the cells of the heart and other muscles, resulting in fatty degeneration and necrosis, very similar to the effects produced in phosphorus-poisoning. These changes are most marked in the liver. Further, they are in direct proportion to the amount of the anæsthetic employed and the length of the anæsthesia; and again, certain individuals exhibit an idiosyncrasy or susceptibility to this effect of chloroform. Of the predisposing causes, they find that children are more susceptible than adults; that conditions of lowered vitality, such as diabetes, infections, and intoxications, predispose to it, and, indeed, any condition which tends to produce exhaustion, as do also sclerotic changes in the liver and kidneys. As a result of this fatty degeneration of the muscle and liver cells, toxins are produced which are ordinarily eliminated, but which in certain cases are retained, and these toxins produce a definite chain of symptoms which appear in from 10 to 150 hours after the anæsthesia, and consist in vomiting, retching, delirium, convulsions, coma, Cheyne-Stokes respiration, cyanosis, jaundice, and usually death. A certain number of mild cases are met with in which a transient jaundice occurs and in which recovery takes place. Bevan and Favill consider that the hepatic changes are as definite as those found in the pancreas in acute pancreatitis, and that, as by-products in this toxæmia, but not as the essential poisons, are found acetone diacetic acid, and beta-oxybutyric acid in the blood and urine. They assert that the damage to the liver may be so great as to cause a total destruction of this organ, and they state that this serious and evil late effect of chloroform, which has heretofore not been generally recognized, must still further limit the use of this powerful and dangerous agent. They believe that diabetes, sepsis, starvation, hemorrhage, and fatty degeneration contraindicate the use of chloroform, and that the possibility of this condition arising also militates against the employment of chloroform in prolonged operations, particularly in children. If acetone is found in the urine, the use of chloroform is contraindicated.

When acetonuria is found after the use of chloroform, the patient should be treated as if he had diabetic acetonuria. (See Diabetes.) Bicarbonate of sodium, given in full doses, may be used as a prophylactic measure for several days before operation when this complication is feared, and large doses are advantageous to combat the condition when it is present. Glucose may also be used in doses of ½ ounce (15.0) in water by the stomach after this viscus has been washed out with a solution of sodium bicarbonate. A drachm is the dose of glucose for a child. If the state is very urgent, the glucose may be given intravenously in normal salt solution.

There can be no doubt that the danger of acidosis resulting from the use of chloroform is greatly increased by starving the patient before the anæsthetic is given, and it has been proved that the use of easily assimilated or predigested starchy foods shortly before the production of anæsthesia probably greatly decreases the danger of this grave complication, just as full amounts of carbohydrate food are indicated in cases of diabetes threatened by diabetic coma.

Local Use and Internal Administration.—The official preparations of chloroform are a liniment (*Linimentum Chloroformi*, U. S. and B. P.), a water (*Aqua Chloroformi*, U. S. and B. P.), dose ½ to 2 ounces (16.0–60.0); a spirit (*Spiritus Chloroformi*, U. S. and B. P.), the dose of which is 20 minims to 1 fluidrachm (1.3–4.0). The B. P. recognizes, besides those given, *Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinæ Composita*, dose 5 to 15 minims (0.3–1.0).

CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE.

Chromic acid (*Chromii Trioxidum*, U. S.; *Acidum Chromicum*, B. P.) is not a true acid, but an anhydride, and occurs in the form of brilliant red crystals, which are deliquescent and possess a sour, metallic taste. The acid should be kept in glass-stoppered bottles. It should never be mixed with sweet spirit of nitre, strong alcohol, or glycerin, *or any organic matter*, as under these circumstances an explosion may result.

Therapeutics.—Chromium trioxide is used solely as a caustic for the destruction of *growths on the skin or mucous membranes*. When a limited area is to be destroyed, a small crystal is placed on the part to be cauterized; but if a larger area is to be attacked and severe action is required, the liquid resulting from its deliquescence on exposure to the air may be employed by means of a glass rod. The surrounding tissues should always be protected with lard or adhesive strips.

J. William White has recorded a death from the application of chromium trioxide to a large number of condylomata about the buttocks and vulva. Where the drug has been swallowed, the patient should be treated for gastro-enteritis, and dilute alkalies and lime-water be used, as well as emetics and demulcent drinks.

If a superficial action is desired, a solution containing 100 grains to the ounce (6.6–30.0) of water is sufficient, and for small warts and similar growths this solution will be found sufficiently strong.

Liquor Acidi Chromici, B. P., is composed of 1 part of acid to 3 of water.

CHRYSAROBIN.

Chrysarobin (*Chrysarobinum*, U. S. and B. P.) is a neutral principle derived from a powder found in the wood of the tree *Vouacapoua araroba*, which was originally used for medicinal purposes in Brazil. In the East Indies it is called "Goa powder." Chrysarobin is sometimes misnamed chrysophanic acid, and is a yellow, tasteless powder, soluble in solutions of alkalies, in acids, and in ether.

Therapeutics.—Chrysarobin is given internally in the dose of $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.008) in *psoriasis* and *parasitic diseases* of the skin, but more commonly is employed externally in the form of the official ointment (*Unguentum Chrysarobini*, U. S. and B. P.), which is too strong for direct use, and should be mixed with 4 or 5 parts of benzoated lard before application to the skin. Even when so diluted, chrysarobin may cause great swelling and inflammation of the skin, with desquamation of the cuticle. Should the surface be broken, the drug may be absorbed and cause vomiting. As chrysarobin stains the skin a dark brown, it ought not to be used on the face; but should this accident occur, the discoloration may be removed by the application of a weak solution of chlorinated lime. In *psoriasis* the following may be employed after the patient has taken a bath to soften the scales:

℞—Chrysarobini		ʒj (4.0)
Ætheris,		
Alcoholis	aa	q. s. ut ft. sol.
Collodii		f ℥ij (60.0).—M.

S.—Apply with a brush to the part affected.

CIMICIFUGA.

Cimicifuga (U. S.) is derived from *Cimicifuga racemosa*, otherwise known as black cohosh or black snake-root. It contains a resin and a volatile oil, upon which its medicinal powers are supposed to depend. The fluidextract and tincture should always be freshly prepared from the fresh crude drug.

Physiological Action.—In large doses cimicifuga paralyzes the sensory side of the spinal cord of the lower animals, and in consequence lowers reflex activity. It has no effect on the nerves and muscles. On the circulation the drug acts by depressing the heart and vasomotor system. Death is due to respiratory arrest. In small dose it is a feeble cardiac stimulant. When full medicinal doses are given to man it nearly always produces frontal headache. Its known physiological effects have no direct bearing upon its use in medicine.

Therapeutics.—Cimicifuga is, excepting arsenic, the best remedy we have for *chorea*, particularly if the patient is otherwise in good health, but it should be used with careful attention to the regularity of the bowels and often be accompanied by iron. It is also indicated when there is, in addition to St. Vitus's dance, a rheumatic tendency. In *chronic bronchitis* it is asserted to be of value, and in *rheumatism* of a subacute or chronic type cimicifuga sometimes gives relief.

Cimicifuga has been highly praised in the treatment of *neuralgia*, particularly of the ovarian type, and in *amenorrhœa, subinvolution and tenderness of the womb*. To women who state that they cannot step off a step without paining or hurting the uterus or ovaries cimicifuga often gives relief. Some writers assert that it is an efficent heart tonic in cases of *fatty* and *irritable heart* when digitalis fails. There can be no doubt that it is an active uterine stimulant, and it ought to be used with caution during pregnancy for fear of abortion. There are, however, some practitioners who commend its use for the prevention of this accident. By reason of this power it may be employed instead of ergot during labor, and is said to be better in some cases, because it produces normal, not tonic contractions. As a matter of fact, it is little used for this purpose. In the treatment of *headache* arising from overstraining of the eyes cimicifuga is said to be beneficial.

The drug is official as the extract (*Extractum Cimicifugæ*, U. S.), dose 1–5 grains (0.06–0.3), the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Cimicifugæ*, U. S., the dose of which is 10 to 30 minims (0.60–2.0) or even 1 drachm (4.0).

CINCHONA.

Cinchona, U. S., is the dried bark of *Cinchona ledgeriana*, Moens, *Cinchona calisaya*, Weddell, *Cinchona officinalis*, Linné, and of hybrids of these with other species of cinchona (Fam. *Rubiaceæ*). It should yield not less than 5 per cent. of total anhydrous cinchona alkaloids, and at least 4 per cent. of anhydrous ether-soluble alkaloids when assayed by the process given in the U. S. P.

It occurs in quills or curved pieces of variable size, usually 2 or 3, sometimes 5 mm. thick; externally gray, rarely brownish-gray, with numerous intersecting transverse and longitudinal fissures, which have nearly vertical sides; the outer bark may be absent, the color externally being then cinnamon-brown; inner surface light cinnamon-brown, finely striate; fracture of the outer bark short and granular, of the inner finely splintery; powder light brown or yellowish-brown; odor slight, aromatic; taste bitter and somewhat astringent. *Cinchona Rubra*, U. S., *Cinchonæ Rubræ Cortex*, B. P., is the dried bark of *Cinchona succirubra*, Pavon (Fam. *Rubiaceæ*), or of its hybrids, yielding not less than 5 per cent. of anhydrous cinchona alkaloids when assayed by the process given for these alkaloids under Cinchona.

The alkaloids of the quinine series derived from these barks are quinine or quinina, quinidine or quinidina, and quinicine, which is an artificial alkaloid. Of the cinchonine series we have cinchonine, cinchonidine, and cinchonicine, which last is also an artificial alkaloid. Besides these alkaloids there are present kinic and kinovic acids and other inert and useless substances.

As quinine is the most important of the group, and as its physiological action is virtually identical with that of the rest, whatever is said hereafter in this article refers to quinine unless otherwise stated. All the alkaloids of cinchona which have been named are not employed as pure alkaloids, but as salts formed by adding sulphuric, hydrochloric, or other acid to increase their solubility.

Physiological Action.—When quinine is taken in overdose, it causes ringing in the ears, dizziness, disorders of taste and smell, disturbance of vision in some cases, and fulness in the head. Deafness often comes on, and is generally, with the roaring in the ears, the most annoying symptom. Headache is not uncommon. (See Untoward Effects.)

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Upon the cerebrum quinine acts as a stimulant, and finally as a congestant if given in excessive dose. If poisonous doses are used, intense cerebral congestion ensues, and finally unconsciousness comes on. On the spinal cord of the lower animals the drug first causes a decrease in reflex action by stimulating, Setschenow's reflex inhibitory centre, and finally by depressing the spinal cord and nerves. The latter changes occur only after poisonous doses.

CIRCULATION.—If quinine, even in small amount, be injected into the jugular vein of a dog, so that it goes in concentrated form to the heart, cardiac paralysis will result. If this does not occur, the drug simply decreases pulse-force, pulse-rate, and arterial pressure. When given to man in small medicinal doses by the mouth, the drug acts as a general stimulant to the entire body, and so tends to support the circulation, increasing to a slight degree the pulse-rate and blood-pressure. If the dose by the mouth be very large (15 grains), the pulse is depressed. Full doses in fever therefore act as vascular sedatives.

BLOOD.—After poisonous doses the blood is more coagulable than normal, but in medicinal amounts no such effect is produced. The effect of quinine on the blood-corpuscles is of great interest. Even in full medicinal doses it arrests diapedesis of the white cells from the capillaries by a direct action on these cells, and if the drug be applied to the mesentery of a frog the cells already extruded cease their movement, but the intravascular cells do not. On the other hand, if quinine be given internally in so small a dose that the proportion to the blood is as 1 to 20,000, the white cells in the vessels cease to migrate, but those cells in the surrounding tissues do not (Binz, Hare, Disselhorst, Ikeda). It is stated, however, that this is not the case with all animals. This is perhaps the explanation of the effects of quinine in acute inflammations, for it arrests inflammatory exudation and allows the extruded cells to wander from the diseased area. Wilson and also Mainwaring and Ruh have shown that small doses of quinine equalling 2 to 3 grains of the sulphate distinctly increase the phagocytic power of the blood, and that very large doses, more than 4 grains, circulating in the blood, distinctly decrease this power. This is another scientific confirmation of the belief of many practitioners that quinine aids the body in combating infections. Binz asserts that in the proportion of 1:20,000 quinine diminishes the number of white cells. Medicinal amounts gradually increase very materially the number of red blood-corpuscles in man. It is said that quinine inhibits the oxygen-bearing powers of the red corpuscles, but this probably does not occur from medicinal doses.

RESPIRATION.—Upon respiration quinine acts as a slight stimulant in small doses, but as a marked depressant in poisonous amounts, death being most commonly due in animals to failure of respiration if it be taken by the stomach in lethal dose.

TEMPERATURE.—Quinine lowers body temperature in health very little if at all, and in fevered states its influence is governed by the cause of the fever. Thus in malarial fevers quinine is a powerful indirect antipyretic, by reason of its peculiar powers over the infection, and not because it has any direct influence over heat production and dissipation.

ABSORPTION.—Quinine is absorbed from the stomach, not from the intestine, and it is precipitated by the alkaline juices of the bowel. For this reason it should be given in cachet, capsule, or powder, rather than in compressed tablet, so that it may be absorbed by the stomach before it reaches the intestine. If pills are used, only those which have been freshly made should be employed.

KIDNEYS, ELIMINATION AND TISSUE-WASTE.—Quinine escapes from the body chiefly through the kidneys, although some of it is destroyed by oxidation in the liver and tissues. The excretion of quinine is by no means rapid so far as the entire quantity to be eliminated is concerned. While in rare instances it may be found in the urine fifteen minutes from the time it is given, it does not disappear from this secretion for about twenty-four hours. In the urine it is found as quinine and as dihydroxyl quinine.

Upon tissue-waste quinine acts as a depressant and decreases the elimination of nitrogenous materials.

DIGESTIVE TRACT.—Quinine has a bitter taste in as small a proportion as 1:10,000 of water. Upon the stomach it acts as a tonic and stimulant, but if given too frequently, or in large doses, it may irritate this viscus. Moderate doses are slightly constipating, and very large doses may induce colicky pain.

Poisoning and Untoward Effects.—Severe poisoning from quinine rarely occurs, except in persons who have an idiosyncrasy to the drug. Roberts has recorded the case of a woman, aged thirty-six years, who took 5 drachms (20 Gm.) and survived, after suffering from deep coma, shallow breathing, slow pulse, absolute deafness, and blindness. The loss of sight lasted two weeks, but the retinal changes persisted for several months. Death from an overdose of quinine is exceedingly rare. The cases in which death has followed its use are medical curiosities. Bouchardat has recorded the case of an adult male who died as a result of taking from 45 to 65 grains of the drug.

That this was the real cause of death is doubtful. Soullier quotes Tarnier and Budin as asserting that enough quinine may be eliminated by the milk to produce death in a nursling. This seems hardly possible.

"Untoward effects" is the best term with which to qualify the disagreeable symptoms which sometimes come on in persons having an idiosyncrasy to the drug and who are in reality poisoned by small doses. In these cases, sudden, complete, but temporary blindness is met with. De Schweinitz has seen it occur after a dose of 15 grains given in divided doses during twenty-four hours. He has also shown that in dogs quinine produces in continued toxic doses constriction of the retinal arteries, and permanent optic atrophy; and Holden has proved that there is degeneration of the nerve-fibres and ganglion cell-layers of the retina. When the dose is a single one recovery of vision usually occurs, but if the quinine has been continued after the symptoms appeared the progress is not favorable. In other instances complete deafness asserts itself, due to congestion of the middle ear, while skin eruptions, generally of the nature of erythema, are not rarely seen. In other instances petechial and vesicular eruptions are developed, and swelling of the gums with a tendency for them to bleed may appear (Schulz). After lethal doses hemorrhage into the middle ear may be found, and severe epistaxis may ensue after so small a dose as 4 grains (0.25). The buzzing in the ears can generally be relieved by the administration of 10 grains (0.60) of bromide of sodium combined with a little ergot. Karamitsas has stated that quinine may produce hæmoglobinuria in persons suffering from malarial poisoning, and apparently may even develop bilious remittent fever.[1] (See below.) Irritability about the neck of the bladder may sometimes be produced by quinine.

Therapeutics.—Quinine is employed in medicine to fulfil one great office, although its influence in other directions is hardly less powerful, namely, as an *antiperiodic* or *antimalarial*. It may also be employed as an *antipyretic*, and as a *tonic* possessing peculiar virtues.

For many years physicians employed this drug empirically, not knowing the cause of the disease called malaria. We now know that the theory of Binz, advanced as long ago as 1867, is correct, and that malaria is due to the presence of a parasite, the *plasmodium malariæ*, which was first accurately studied by Laveran and named by Marchiafava and Celli. These and other investigators have found that quinine acts as an active poison to these parasites, even in so weak a solution as 1:20,000. The direct effect of quinine upon the three forms of the malarial parasite has been studied by a number of investigators, chiefly by Romanowski, Mannaberg, Marchiafava, and our own Craig (U. S. Army). Craig states that if quinine is given when the young intracorpuscular parasites of the tertian variety are present there at once fol-

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[1] See collective investigation of this subject by the author in Therapeutic Gazette for July, 1892; also article in New York Medical Record, January 7, 1899.

lows a great increase in amœboid movements, followed in an hour by an arrest of this movement. The parasite now becomes ring-shaped, or spherical, and much more sharply outlined than in the parasite not affected by the drug, and its protoplasm becomes very refractive and granular. In those parasites which succeed in advancing to the stage of segmentation in spite of the quinine the young segments undergo fragmentary degeneration. The effect of quinine upon the full-grown tertian parasite before segmentation takes place is to cause the organism to shrink, to become granular, and the pigment bodies to become motionless. An important practical therapeutic fact is that if one large dose is given just before a chill it destroys many of the young parasites, but if not all these then those which escape rapidly attack new blood cells because the drug is rapidly eliminated; whereas if repeated doses of quinine are given every three or four hours all the parasites are destroyed.

When the quartan parasite is attacked by quinine the same quickening of amœboid movement, followed by arrest and by fragmentation and granular degeneration, ensues, but the young parasites seem to be more susceptible, so fewer escape than in the case of the tertian organism.

As to the æstivo-autumnal parasite, Craig states that the hyaline or "ring" forms become very much more refractive and sharply defined under the effect of quinine. Their amœboid movements are greatly increased and they move rapidly from one place to another in the red cell. Marchiafava and Bignami assert that they even escape from the red cell. Fragmentary degeneration of the æstivo-autumnal parasite is said not to occur. In this type of infection the use of quinine at regular intervals of three or four hours is particularly important.

When malarial patients relapse the cause lies in improper use of the drug, or to the fact that some of the parasites are hidden or protected in some part of the body to which the quinine fails to gain free access, or to the fact that by frequent small doses the parasite has become immune to quinine. Ehrlich states that in the latter cases an injection of neosalvarsan will at once cure the patient.

For the reasons given in the preceding paragraphs quinine is the best remedy for malarial fever as a prophylactic and cure, and it should be given in doses which are indicated by the state of the patient. (See Administration on p. 200, and Intermittent Fever.) If possible it should always be preceded by a purge having an hepatic action. This preliminary treatment is particularly important in *bilious* or *remittent fever*. The drug should be given in hourly doses or in one or two large doses in such a way that its influence is fully exercised, not only at the time of the expected paroxysm, but about an hour or thirty minutes before that time and every four hours thereafter. If the paroxysm is near at hand, the drug should be given in solution, bitter though it be, in acidulated water. If the attack be so far advanced as the sweating stage, it should be given nevertheless to destroy the spores just set free. (See Intermittent Fever.)

As a prophylactic against malaria the dose of quinine should be 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25) or more three times a day.

In *hemorrhagic malarial fever* quinine sometimes seems to do more harm than good. Under such circumstances the danger in using quinine consists in irritating the engorged kidneys after the chill has passed. Quinine is not a hæmostatic, and only does good in malarial hæmaturia by preventing the paroxysm which produces the bloody urine. In hæmaturia occurring in persons broken in health as a result of chronic malarial infection, quinine is of no value unless an examination of the blood reveals the presence of parasites. To give quinine after this symptom appears is to "lock the door after the horse is stolen" unless the parasites are found in the blood. Many studies in America, Greece, and Italy indicate that the use of quinine is capable of developing a hæmaturia.[1] (See Hæmaturia.) If, however, an examination of the blood reveals the malarial parasite, the drug should be freely used. Malarial hemoglobinuria is probably not caused by quinine, but is probably due to an associated parasite.

In *pernicious malarial fever* quinine should be given by the mouth, by the rectum, hypodermically, and even intravenously, as much as 60 to 70 grains (4.0–4.6) being used. (See Administration.)

In *brow ague* or *malarial neuralgia* quinine often acts most usefully.

For the reduction of the pyrexia of *typhus* or *typhoid fever* quinine is inferior to the new antipyretics, even when given in very large dose, and it ought to be used rarely, if at all, for this purpose. In all fevers it will seldom cause a fall of temperature before *crisis* or *lysis*, but will aid in the fall very actively after these changes have occurred. In those cases of fever in which the use of quinine is followed by marked improvement the good results are due either to its specific antimalarial influence or to its stimulating influence on the general system.

As a tonic quinine acts not only as a simple bitter, but also seems to have a direct effect in increasing the number of the red blood-corpuscles. The tonic dose should be 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12) three times a day.

Quinine has been used to overcome *uterine inertia* in weak women, but it is a feeble remedy, and is seldom resorted to by progressive obstetricians. (See Kola.) Indeed some obstetricians believe that it increases the danger of post-partum hemorrhage. It will not of itself cause abortion, but in nervous, hysterical women who have a tendency to abort, and to whom it is necessary to give full doses of quinine during pregnancy, it may be well to combine some sedative, as one of the bromides or opium, with the antiperiodic.

In the *lobar pneumonia* of children quinine may be used in suppositories in the dose of 2 grains (0.12) three times a day.

Acting on the belief that *chorea* is due to lack of inhibitory control of muscular movements, Wood has urged the use of quinine in large doses in this disease as a stimulant to inhibition. Whether the good which sometimes follows this treatment is due to any specific effect of the drug is doubtful.

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[1] See collective investigation of this subject by the author in Therapeutic Gazette for July, 1892; also article in New York Medical Record, January 7, 1899.

In cases where prolonged *mental* or *physical strain* is to be undergone, quinine in the dose of 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25) will often prevent exhaustion and support the system.

The internal use of quinine is a wise procedure in *whooping-cough*, and the proper dose, according to a careful series of studies by Baron, is 1½ grains (0.08) for each year of the child's age, to be given at 6 A.M., 2 P.M., and 10 P.M.

A much more agreeable method of pursuing this treatment in whooping-cough is to give the patient the so-called quinine chocolates, which contain 1 grain (0.06) of tannate of quinine and chocolate in each. The taste of quinine in such chocolates is scarcely noticeable if they are well made, although the after-taste is bitter.

Used in solution in the form of a spray by the atomizer, quinine is of undoubted service in *whooping-cough*, and will often prevent the spread of the disease to other children if they be subjected to its use. This solution should contain from 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12) to the ounce (30.0) and be employed every few hours. It is well to remember that quinine is not tasted by the tip of the tongue, but by the back portion. The tip of the atomizer should, therefore, if possible, be carried well back of the root of this organ, and a 1 per cent. solution of cocaine painted over the dorsum of the tongue in cases where the taste of the quinine is objected to strongly. This solution of quinine used by means of an atomizer in *colds in the head* and in *fetid sore throat* is often of service. High rectal injections of quinine in the strength of 1:3000 are useful in *amœbic dysentery*, as this drug destroys the Amœba coli. Rogers and other eminent Oriental practitioners advise that in *Amœbic abscess of the liver* the pus be removed by aspiration and the cavity filled by the injection of a solution of 30 to 40 grains (2.0–2.6) of bihydrochloride of quinine. By this means the cavity usually sterile except for the amœba is kept sterile, and the patient avoids a serious operation when exhausted.

Quinine and urea hydrochloride has been proved to possess marked power in the production of *local anesthesia* in five to twenty minutes when injected in solution into subcutaneous or submucous tissues. It may also be applied in solution to mucous membranes for this purpose. The anesthesia may last from four to six hours. For operative work it is employed in exactly the same manner as cocaine. It seems very efficient and is not as toxic as is cocaine. (See Coca.) The strength of the solution varies from ¼ to 1 per cent., the weaker one usually giving the best results, as the stronger one sometimes causes the formation of an indurated area where injected. For local application 10 to 20 per cent. solutions are employed. Solution ready for anæsthetic and hypodermic use are now placed on the market in sterile ampoules.

Administration.—When prescribing quinine the physician should employ the hydrochloride (*Quininæ Hydrochloridum*, U. S. and B. P.), as it contains a high percentage of alkaloid and is very soluble in 1 to 18 of water. An acid hydrochloride (*Quininæ Dihydrochloridum*, U. S., *Quininæ Hydrochloridum Acidum*, B. P.) is also official, and possesses the advantage that it is soluble in less than its own weight of water. The hydrochloride of quinine is stronger in alkaloid than the bisulphate of quinine (*Quininæ Bisulphas*, U. S.), which is, however, soluble in the proportion of about 1 to 8.5 of water. The hydrobromide of quinine (*Quininæ Hydrobromidum*, U. S.) is another useful salt, which is soluble in the proportion of 1 to 40 of water. The valerate of quinine (*Quininæ Valeras*) possesses no particular value. *Quininæ Salicylas*, U. S., is also official. The sulphate of quinine (*Quininæ Sulphas*, U. S. and B. P.), the least soluble of all these salts, is by custom most commonly administered. *Quininæ Tannas*, U. S., is a salt not so bitter as the other salts, and is weaker in relative alkaloidal strength. One grain (0.06) of the tannate equals about $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.015) of pure alkaloid. The bisulphate equals about $\frac{2}{3}$ and the sulphate $\frac{3}{4}$ grain of the pure alkaloid. The dose of the salts of quinine varies from 1 to to 4 grains (0.06–0.25) as a tonic, and from 4 to 60 grains (0.25–4.0) for antimalarial purposes.

The B. P. recognizes a pill of quinine, *Pilula Quininæ Sulphatis*, a tincture (*Tinctura Quininæ*), a wine (*Vinum Quininæ*), and an ammoniated tincture (*Tinctura Quininæ Ammoniata*).

In regard to the administration of quinine, it may be said that it ought never to be given in solution if it can be avoided, because of its disagreeable taste. If it is given in solution, the liquid should be well acidulated, as under these circumstances it will not taste so bitter as when a weakly acidulated solution is employed. In adults and children quinine should be used preferably in small capsules or in pills, which may be gelatin-coated or sugar-coated. Another means for adults is the use of cachets. If pills are employed, care should be taken that the sugar is not hardened by age, and if capsules are used that the gelatin is thin, for if the pill or capsule escapes into the intestine before it is dissolved the quinine is precipitated and is not absorbed. If the case is that of a child too young to take a pill, the drug may be given in the following manner without tasting very disagreeably:

℞—Quininæ hydrochloridi	gr. xvj (1.0).
Fluidextracti glycyrrhizæ	f ʒj (4.0).
Syrupi aurantii	f ℥ij (60.0).—M.

S.—A teaspoonful t. i. d. for a child of three years.

Tannate of quinine chocolates may be used, but even if they are well made the after-taste of quinine is marked. In other cases quinine may be used in suppository in the dose of 2 to 3 grains (0.12–0.20), care being taken that irritation of the rectum is not developed. For suppositories the best salt to employ is the hydrochloride.

Quinine should be given by the hypodermic needle only when the infection is so severe as to endanger life or when the stomach is too irritable to retain the drug. If so given, the injection should be intramuscular, because it is less prone to cause abscess and severe pain, and also because it will be more rapidly absorbed from the muscular tissues than from the subcutaneous tissues. One of the great muscles of the back is to be chosen. When given by the needle the best salt is the bihydrochloride, often called the acid hydrochloride, which is very soluble (about 1 part to 1 of water). The ordinary dose when given in this manner is 10 grains (0.65). The greatest possible precautions as to the maintenance of rigid asepsis of the skin, the needle, the syringe, the solution, and even of the salt itself is essential to avoid abscess. Further, the solution must not be concentrated, but dilute, because in concentrated solution quinine damages the tissues and destroys the phagocytes which ordinarily hurry to a damaged area to destroy any pathogenic organisms which may gain access to the devitalized spot. A useful way of using this salt is to employ a solution in sterile water put up in glass ampoules, ready for use, containing about 4 grains (0.25) each, or

℞—Quininæ hydrochloridi	gr. iijss (0.15).
Urethani	gr. ij (0.06).
Aquæ destillatæ	f ʒj (4.0).—M.

This solution is said to keep indefinitely.

When the bihydrochloride is not at hand, the hydrochloride of quinine may be used, as it is soluble in about 18 parts of water, and contains more of the alkaloid than the more soluble bisulphate of quinine. It may be employed in the following manner:

℞—Quininæ hydrochloridi		gr. vij (0.5).
Glycerini,		
Aquæ destillatæ	aa	f ʒss (2.0).—M.

S.—Warm solution before using it, and do not add acid.

℞—Quininæ hydrochloridi	gr. xv (1.0).
Alcoholis	♏xv (1.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	f ʒiss (6.0).—M.

S.—Add a few drops of hydrochloric acid to complete solution before using.

If the bisulphate is used hypodermically, to its solution should be added a little tartaric or sulphuric acid to prevent precipitation of the drug in the alkaline juices of the connective tissues before it can be absorbed. The tartaric acid should be present in the proportion of about 1 grain (0.06) to each 5 grains (0.3) of the quinine. Should it be necessary to use the sulphate of quinine hypodermically, 10 grains (0.60) should be added to 1 drachm (4.0) of water and sulphuric acid added drop by drop until the salt is dissolved. The hydrobromide of quinine, the solubility of which is about 1 to 40 of water, may also be used hypodermically, as may also the bimuriate of quinine and urea (*Quininæ et Ureæ Hydrochloridum*, U. S.), which, however, is scarcely more than half as strong in quinine as the other salts. All of these injections are painful except the last.

Baccelli uses the intravenous injection of quinine in severe cases of malarial infection. He employs the following solution for this purpose:

℞—Quininæ hydrochloridi	gr. xv (1.0).
Sodii chloridi	gr. xv (1.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	f ʒiiss (10.0).—M.

S.—This should be injected, after an ounce (30.0) of distilled water has been added to it. The solution should be boiled and filtered, and used while warm. I would advise 1 pint (500 mils) of salt solution instead of 1 ounce (30.0) as recommended by Bacelli.

As quinine in a concentrated form is a powerful heart-depressant, the drug should be injected *very slowly* into a vein of the leg when intravenous injections are employed.

Cullen, Sinkler, and de Brun have all found the sulphate of cinchonidine (*Cinchonidinæ Sulphas*, U. S.) very useful in malaria, and it is less bitter and more soluble than is quinine. Sinkler states that it does not produce the severe head-symptoms caused by quinine.

The dose of quinidine sulphate (*Quinidinæ Sulphas*) is about twice that of quinine, as is also that of cinchonine sulphate (*Cinchoninæ Sulphas*, U. S.) and cinchonidine sulphate (*Cinchonidinæ Sulphas*, U. S.).

Chinoidinum is a resinous mass obtained in the preparation of the alkaloids of cinchona, and contains amorphous alkaloids. It possesses distinct antiperiodic power, and was used freely when quinine was a very expensive drug. Its dose is three or four times that of quinine.

The liquid preparations of cinchona are the infusion (*Infusum Cinchonæ*), dose a wineglassful (30.0); the tincture (*Tinctura Cinchonæ*, U. S. and B. P.), one or two teaspoonfuls (4.0–8.0); and the compound tincture (Huxham's) (*Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita*, U. S. and B. P.), a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful (4.0–16.0). Tincture of cinchona should contain 0.75 Gm. of anhydrous ether soluble alkaloids in each 100 mils. Huxham's tincture is a most efficient and elegant bitter tonic in debility and convalescence from low fevers. It is too weak in alkaloids to be used in malarial infection. Under the name of Elixir Roborans, or Whytt's tincture, a similar mixture is employed for the same purposes. The other liquid preparation is the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Cinchonæ*, U. S., or *Extractum Cinchonæ Liquidum*, B. P.), which contains 4 Gm. of anhydrous ether soluble alkaloids in each 100 Cc., dose 5 to 15 minims (0.3–1.0). A solid extract (*Extractum Cinchonæ*) is given in the dose of 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.6). The B. P. preparation not official in the U. S. P. is the *Infusum Cinchonæ Acidum*, dose ½ to 1 fluidounce (15.0–30.0).

Contraindications.—Quinine is contraindicated in gastritis, cystitis, meningitis, epilepsy, cerebritis, and middle-ear disease, because it congests, irritates, or stimulates those areas which are diseased, and is also contraindicated in those cases which have an idiosyncrasy to its action.

CINNAMON.

Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum Saigonicum vel Zeylanicum,* U. S.; *Cinnamomi cortex,* B. P.) is the inner bark of a plant, a native of Ceylon or of the species indigenous to China. It contains a volatile oil and tannic acid. In overdose the oil acts as a soporific and kills by failure of respiration.

Therapeutics.—Cinnamon is used, as are all the drugs of its class, for flavoring, as a *carminative,* and as an intestinal stimulant in *serous diarrhœas.* It has the peculiar power of acting as a hæmostatic in *uterine hemorrhage* where the flow is oozing and not active, thereby differing from the other volatile oils, with the exception of that of erigeron. The oil of cinnamon is a powerful antiseptic, which can be used in dilute form in the dressing of wounds and by injection in *gonorrhœa.* J. Chalmers Da Costa employs a spray of oil of cinnamon and benzoinol in the proportion of 1, 2, or 3 minims (0.05–0.10–0.20) of the oil to 1 ounce (30.0) of benzoinol, or it may be used by injection. It seems to act best in the early stages of gonorrhœa.

Cinnamic acid, a derivative of oil of cinnamon, is also used for the same purposes; but its chief employment has been in the treatment of *tuberculosis.* This consists in injecting hypodermically and intramuscularly 2 minims (0.1) of the acid. The injection produces burning pain, which soon disappears. The patient, however, feels fatigued, has vertigo and cerebral congestion. Gradually the dose is increased to 15 minins (1.0), and after several weeks the patient is said to cough less, to gain in weight, and to improve in physical signs. The treatment is so painful that it has not gained favor.

Administration.—The dose of the oil (*Oleum Cinnamomi,* U. S. and B. P.) is 1 to 5 minims (0.05–0.3); of the water (*Aqua Cinnamomi,* U. S. and B. P.), a wineglassful (30.0) or less; of the spirit (*Spiritus Cinnamomi,* U. S. and B. P.), 5 to 30 minims (0.3–2.0); of the tincture (*Tinctura Cinnamomi,* U. S. and B. P.), ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0). Under the name of *Pulvis Aromaticus,* U. S. (*Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus,* B. P.) a carminative powder, consisting of cinnamon 35 Gm., nutmeg 15 Gm., cardamoms 15 Gm., and ginger 35 Gm., is official. The B. P. preparation does not contain nutmeg. Aromatic powder is useful in the treatment of the *flatulence* of adults and children. The latter should take about 10 grains (0.60) at a dose, an adult 30 grains (2.0).

Pulvis Aromaticus also enters into the composition of *Fluidextractum Aromaticum,* U. S., which is given in the dose of 10 to 60 minims (0.6–4.0).

CITRIC ACID.

Citric acid (*Acidum Citricum,* U. S. and B. P.) is chemically identical with the acid of the lemon, but has not identical influences upon the body with lemon-juice. It is a tribasic organic acid usually prepared from the juice of limes or lemons and should not contain less than 99.5 per cent. of pure citric acid. It occurs in colorless, translucent, right-rhombic prisms; odorless; having an agreeable, purely acid taste; efflorescent in warm air, and deliquescent when exposed to moist air.

Citric acid is soluble in 0.54 part of water, and in 1.55 parts of alcohol at 25° C. (77° F.); in about 0.4 part of boiling water, and in 1.43 parts of boiling alcohol, and in 18 parts of ether. Not only does the lemon owe its acidity to this acid, but most of the other edible fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries, depend upon its presence for their acidity.

Therapeutics.—Citric acid is used in *scurvy*, or *scorbutus*, as a prophylactic and cure. For some unknown reason, pure lemon-juice seems to benefit these cases more than citric acid itself, and it is, therefore, to be preferred to the latter whenever it can be had. In order to keep lemon-juice from decomposition on long voyages, it should be boiled and poured while hot into bottles until it nearly reaches the cork; the remaining space is then filled with a thin layer of hot sweet oil and the bottle corked and stood upright. Under these circumstances the juice may be kept indefinitely.

Wright claims that because of the excess of calcium salts in cows' milk its prolonged use may predispose cases of typhoid fever to thrombosis by increasing the coagulability of the blood. Five grains of citric acid given several times a day may be used to prevent this state, since it diminishes this tendency by removing the excess of calcium. If, however, the citric acid is used too constantly, it has been found that it may also increase the coagulability of the blood. For this reason it should be used every second or third day and not every day. Addis claims that Wright's views are erroneous, and the matter is still to be decided.

In *rheumatism*, either *acute* or *chronic*, lemon-juice may be employed in the dose of 1 to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0) four times a day, well diluted, or 2 drachms (8.0) of citric acid may be given. The acid is also of value in *hepatic inactivity* and *catarrhal jaundice*. (See Citrate of Potassium.)

The preparations containing citric acid are *Syrupus Acidi Citrici*, U. S.; *Succus Limonis*, B. P., and *Syrupus Limonis*, B. P.

CLOVE.

Clove (*Caryophyllus*, U. S.; *Caryophyllum*, B. P.) are the dried flower buds of *Eugenia aromatica*, a plant of the East and West Indies. They possess an aromatic odor and the pungent taste of a typical spice. They contain a volatile oil (*Oleum Caryophylli*, U. S. and B. P.), which is yellow when fresh, but very dark in color when old. It should contain 80 per cent. of *Eugenol*, U. S.

Therapeutics.—Clove, or its oil, is used in medicine for its *carminative* effect. It is also employed as a stimulant and tonic to the stomach, to prevent griping during an attack of *diarrhœa*, or that caused by purgatives, to act as a flavoring agent, as a counterirritant, as a *parasiticide*, and as a local *anæsthetic*.

The oil of clove possesses great power for good in many cases of *pulmonary tuberculosis* when cough and expectoration are excessive as it greatly diminishes the quantity of sputum expectorated. It should be given in the dose of 5 minims (0.3) in capsule after food three or four times a day, and a hypodermic injection of sterilized sweet oil, containing in each dose of 30 minims (2.0) 5 minims (0.3) of the oil of clove, should be administered once a day. The injection should be given into the subcutaneous tissues of the flank or abdomen, and is painful, but the decrease in the cough and expectoration amply repays the patient for the pain.

Like all volatile oils, this oil is an efficient local application for *Pediculosis pubis* and similar parasites. It may be used in *toothache* because of its anæsthetic powers, placed on a pledget of cotton in the cavity of the aching tooth. In the treatment of *myalia* or *muscular rheumatism*, oil of clove is often placed in a liniment for its counterirritant effect. Doses of ½ to 1 minim (0.03–0.06) of the oil in a little water will sometimes control *excessive vomiting*. In addition to the oil the B. P. has an official infusion, *Infusum Caryophylli*, the dose of which is ½ to 1 fluidounce (15.0–30.0).

In overdose oil of clove acts as a soporific, and kills by failure of respiration and the production of severe gastro-enteritis.

COCA AND COCAINE.

Coca is the dried leaves of *Erythroxylon coca*, Lamarck (Fam. *Erythroxylaceæ*), known commercially as Huanuco coca, or of *E. truxillense*, Rusby, known commercially as Truxillo coca, yielding, when assayed by the process given below, not less than 0.5 per cent. of the ether-soluble alkaloids of coca. Coca in the U. S. P. of 1880 was known as Erythroxylon. Cocaine (*Cocaina*, U. S. and B. P.); *Cocainæ Hydrochloridum*, U. S. and B..P.) is the alkaloid derived from *Erythroxylon*. When cocaine is heated with hydrochloric acid it is split into several substances, among others a base called ecgonine, which has wholly different properties from cocaine, and is perhaps responsible for some of the evil effects which have resulted from improperly prepared cocaine. It is to be distinctly understood that *Erythroxylon coca* is not the same as chocolate or *Theobroma cacao*.

Physiological Action.—Coca and its alkaloid cocaine, when taken internally, produce a sense of exhilaration and pleasure. Often muscular and mental power is temporarily increased under their influence. When locally applied to a mucous membrane, cocaine causes blanching followed by marked congestion.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—The dominant action of cocaine, when locally applied to the peripheral sensory nerves, is to paralyze them (Fig. 35). When taken internally it stimulates the brain to an extraordinary degree, but exercises no effect upon the sensory nerves unless given in enormous doses. Sometimes its internal use produces a decrease of sensation, which Mosso believes to be due to an influence on the spinal cord. This effect is, however, very feeble. If the dose be a poisonous one, convulsions of cerebral origin ensue, and are both clonic and tetanic in type.

Upon the muscles, when taken internally, Mosso has proved the drug to be a direct stimulant, and it is particularly active after starvation or fatigue. Muscular power is increased temporarily by cocaine.

CIRCULATION.—Cocaine in moderate amounts acts as a stimulant to the heart and vasomotor centre, but its effects are not marked except in almost poisonous dose.

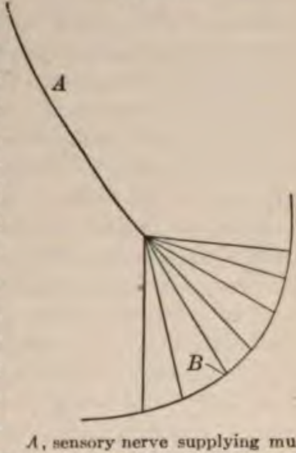
RESPIRATION.—The drug acts as a powerful respiratory stimulant, producing in large dose a great increase in the rapidity of the respiratory movements, but in poisonous dose it kills by failure of respiration associated with exhaustion from the accompanying convulsions.

TEMPERATURE.—Cocaine raises bodily temperature to an extraordinary degree if given in overdose, this rise being due to an increase of heat-production (Reichert). In moderate or medicinal amounts it has no such effect.

KIDNEYS, ELIMINATION, AND TISSUE-WASTE.—The drug is eliminated by the kidneys, but is chiefly destroyed by oxidation in the body. Under its influence the quantity of urine passed is increased and the nitrogenous elements eliminated in this fluid are slightly diminished.

EYE.—Owing to its powerful action as a local anæsthetic, cocaine has been used largely in diseases of the eye, and it is particularly efficacious in this organ because of the delicacy of the conjunctiva, which it readily penetrates and so paralyzes the peripheral sensory nerve-endings. The anæsthesia comes on in from one to five minutes after the use of the drug, according to the strength of the solution used. When cocaine is applied to the eye, it causes distinct enlargement of the palpebral fissure and an apparent prominence of the eyeball. This is due to a stimulant effect of the cocaine upon the sympathetic nerve-fibres which supply the unstriped muscle-fibres of the lids. Accompanying this effect, there is marked dilatation of the pupil, which Köller asserts is due to constriction of the bloodvessels of the iris, the muscular fibres being unaffected. Ophthalmologists, however, generally assert that this mydriasis is due to the fact that the drug stimulates the peripheral ends of the sympathetic nerves. It is important to remember that this dilatation, unlike that produced by mydriatics, such as atropine, is not

FIG. 35.



A, sensory nerve supplying mucous membrane *B*, which is anæsthetized by cocaine paralyzing the ends of the sensory nerve at *B* when locally applied.

accompanied by paralysis of accommodation, and the dilatation of the pupil can be overcome at once by the use of eserine or pilocarpine. The drug does not cause a forcible mydriasis, and is never used for the prevention of adhesions in iritis unless combined with atropine.

Therapeutics.—Cocaine hydrochloride (*Cocainæ Hydrochloridum,* U. S. and B. P.) is used as an anæsthetic in the eye in the strength of from 3 to 5 or more minims of a 1 to 4 per cent. solution. The strength of 2 and 3 per cent. is perhaps most commonly employed. It is worth remembering that cocaine is soluble in fats, whereas its salts are not. Cocaine itself should therefore be used in anæsthetic salves, and may be used for this purpose in an oleate (*Oleatum Cocainæ*) which contains 5 per cent. of cocaine. The local anæsthetic effect of cocaine is materially increased by using adrenalin solution (1:5000 to 1:1000) with it. This combination also decreases the danger of systemic effects being produced by cocaine, since the constriction of the bloodvessels by the adrenalin prevents the absorption of the cocaine. This prevention of the dissipation of the cocaine through absorption also increases the local anæsthetic effects of the latter drug.

The conditions indicating its use in the eye are all operations of a painful character, and it may also be used for the relief of pain, when an *acute inflammation* or *foreign body* is causing suffering. The following formula will be found useful in these states:

℞—Cocainæ hydrochloridi	gr. viij (0.50).
Acidi borici	gr. vij (0.46).
Aquæ destillatæ	f℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—Use with a dropper in the eye every fifteen minutes until relieved.

Cases of keratitis are recorded in which cocaine has produced permanent corneal opacities, and it may cause dryness and roughening of the corneal epithelium even in the normal eye.

Cocaine is often used in 2 per cent. solution upon *cracked nipples* just before nursing, to relieve pain. The drug must be carefully washed off before the baby is put to the breast. It is asserted, however, by Guenel and Desamaux that this treatment may permanently stop the flow of milk.

Owing to the density of the mucous membranes of the vagina and rectum, cocaine has little effect upon them unless used in 10 per cent. solution and freely applied. In the mouth cocaine may be used in cases of *stomatitis* where a spot is to be cauterized and in *pharyngitis.* While it gives much temporary relief in *pharyngitis,* the subsequent effects are often exceedingly disagreeable, the congested area looking more angry and being more painful than before. In *coryza* and *hay fever* a powder consisting of cocaine, morphine, and bismuth in the proportion of 1 part each of the two alkaloids and 5 parts of the bismuth will often be of service if snuffed into the nostrils. If cocaine be applied to a large nerve-trunk, amputation of the tributary limb may be performed without pain, but so large an amount of the drug must be used that there is great danger of poisoning the patient.

Cocaine is generally used at present in the place of ether in cases requiring *amputation of the fingers* or in cases of minor surgery where the action of the drug can be confined to the part injured. A cord should be tightly bound around the base of the finger and a 4 to 8 per cent. solution injected into the part, the ligature about the base of the digit being used to prevent hemorrhage and systemic absorption of the drug. After the operation is completed slight hemorrhage should be allowed to occur, to sweep out the drug and thereby avoid a systemic effect. Not more than ¼ grain of cocaine should be injected. When operations on a foot or hand have been done under cocaine anesthesia, and larger amounts than this have been used, the constricting bandage should be allowed to remain in place some time, since the tissues destroy the drug, so that when the bandage is removed less is absorbed. (Hölscher and others.)

When a limb is to be amputated under cocaine, the main supplying nerve should be exposed by the aid of infiltration anæsthesia (see below), and then the nerve-trunk is to be anæsthetized by the injection into its sheath of so weak a solution of cocaine in normal saline fluid as 1 per cent.

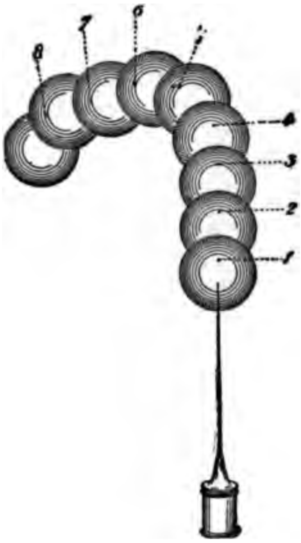
Under the name of "*infiltration anæsthesia*" Schleich has introduced a method of abolishing sensation in localized areas which often gives good results for minor operations. He injects *into* the skin, as superficially as possible, a sufficient amount of a solution of common salt, cocaine, and morphine to produce local œdema, and thereby pressure on the nerve-filaments, which are also depressed by the cold liquid coming in contact with them. He also believes that the local anæmia so caused aids in decreasing sensation. The injection is given so gently that a sort of wheal or œdematous spot is produced where the incision is to be made. As soon as this spot is developed the needle is inserted into its margin and carried under the skin a little farther, and then the injection is repeated. In this way the line of an extensive incision can be anæsthetized progressively. If deep incisions are necessary, the injections are made into the deeper tissues as well. The injections must always be made into healthy skin, as if it is diseased a slough may result. Schleich asserts that similar injections under the periosteum permit of operations on the bones. The anæsthesia lasts twenty-six minutes. The solution is of three strengths as follows:

Solution.	I.	II.	III.
Cocaine hydrochloride. .	gr. iv (0.25).	gr. ij (0.12).	gr. ⅕ (0.012).
Morphine hydrochloride .	gr. ½ (0.03).	gr. ½ (0.03).	gr. ⅒ (0.006).
Sodium chloride . . .	gr. iv (0.25).	gr. iv (0.25).	gr. iv (0.25).
Sterilized distilled water .	f ℥ iv (120.0).	f ℥ iv (120.0).	f ℥ iv (120.0).

To each of these solutions 3 minims of a 5 per cent. solution of phenol are added. The second solution is the one commonly used. The first is employed where acute inflammation is present, and the third where repeated injections are necessary. (See Fig. 36.) The effect of these injections is considerably emphasized if adrenalin chloride in the proportion of 1–20,000 is added to the mixture.

This method of producing anæsthesia has now been tried long enough to define its limits of usefulness. For minor localized operations it is very satisfactory; but for long and deep incisions it is of little value, as its effects are too superficial, and because it in no way diminishes the fear and mental suffering of the patient, in whom the dread of the operation is worse than the actual pain. Under certain circumstances, however, it may be used in major surgery, such as tracheotomy, the removal of small superficial tumors, and in those patients who are so profoundly ill that it is dangerous to use a general anæsthetic, as, for example, in intestinal perforation in typhoid fever, an operation which has been done many times with this method. As the operation proceeds the deeper tissues are anæsthetized by infiltration if possible, and are cut, not torn, as the tearing produces great pain. Great care is necessary that the fluid injected is sterile. (See Novocaine.)

Fig. 36.



Infiltration anæsthesia. The needle is inserted at each successive point as numbered until the line of anæsthesia is complete.

In place of Schleich's fluid the following plan is now commonly followed: A tablet containing $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.045) of cocaine hydrochloride with $\frac{1}{400}$ grain (0.00015) of adrenalin chloride is dissolved in 50 mils. of normal salt solution. Another similar tablet is dissolved in 100 mils. of normal saline. The stronger solution is used to infiltrate the skin and the weaker to infiltrate the looser and deeper tissues as the operation proceeds. Fill a 2 mil. Record syringe armed with a fine needle for the injection of the stronger fluid and a 5 mil. Record syringe with a large and coarser needle for the weaker fluid. Precede the infiltration anæsthesia by half an hour with from 0.1 to ¼ grain (0.006–0.016) of morphine and $\frac{1}{200}$ (0.0003) of scopolamine given hypodermically, and if the patient is restless or suffers pain during the operation repeat this dose. The operator must not hurry but give the injected fluids time to act as he proceeds from tissue to tissue. (See Scopolamine-morphine Anæsthesia.)

Cocaine and eucaine (see also alypin, stovaine, and tropacocaine) have been used to produce anæsthesia of large areas of the lower portions of the body and limbs by injecting them into the subarachnoidean cavity below the termination of the spinal cord by means of a long hollow needle, so-called spinal anæsthesia, but, as the toxicity of these drugs is greater than some of the other local anæsthetics, they have been supplanted by the newer drugs of this class. (See Tropacocaine and Novocaine.)

Internally, cocaine or the fluid extract of coca may be used as a temporary supportant and stimulant in *low fevers*, and in cases where great physical and mental strain must be borne. Its use for any length of time is dangerous and harmful. Thorington has found cocaine of great value in *yellow fever* as a stimulant for a short time and as an anti-emetic. In the *vomiting of pregnancy* and other forms of *excessive emesis* it is of great service by depressing the gastric sensory nerves and thereby decreasing the irritability of the stomach.

Cocaine is stated to be an antidote to acute morphine poisoning.

Cocaine is undoubtedly of service in the *opium habit*, but if continuously used soon changes the patient from a morphinomaniac to a "coca fiend," and for this reason should not be employed.

The dose of the fluidextract (*Extractum Cocæ Liquidum*, B. P.) is from ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0), and it should contain 0.5 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids in each 100 mils. The dose of cocaine is from ¼ to ½ grain (0.015–0.03). The other B. P. preparations are *Lamellæ Cocainæ*, each disk containing $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0.0012) of cocaine hydrochloride, and *Unguentum Cocainæ* and *Injectio Cocainæ Hypodermica*, given in the dose of 1 to 10 minims (0.06–0.6).

The *cocaine habit* is a condition unfortunately frequently met with since the introduction of this drug into therapeutics. It is often combined with the morphine habit, and sometimes cocaine is employed as a substitute for morphine. The symptoms of the cocaine habit consist of marked loss of flesh, disorders of the circulatory system, mental failure, and delusions sometimes resembling those of chronic alcoholism. Often disagreeable hallucinations are present. The habit is difficult to cure, for relapses are frequent. The sudden withdrawal of cocaine from a patient may result in profound collapse.

According to Magnan, a pathognomonic symptom of chronic or subacute cocaine-intoxication is a sensation under the skin of a crawling worm or bug.

Untoward Effects.—Loss of speech, blindness, nausea and vomiting, syncope, and unconsciousness have followed the internal use or local application of cocaine. Epileptiform convulsions have also been noted, while the circulation and respiration have been disordered in every possible manner. In many of these cases the urine passed after the poisoning has been copious, limpid, and contained albumin. Curiously enough, a large number of cases of severe poisoning have followed the injection of cocaine into the urethra previous to operation for the relief of chronic gonorrhœa or stricture.

These symptoms may ensue in susceptible persons after the use of quantities received with impunity by others. Thus, they have followed the instillation of 20 minims of a 10 per cent. solution.

The hypodermic injection of cocaine as a stimulant sometimes causes vomiting.

Of 250 cases of accidental poisoning arising from the medicinal use of the drug but 13 proved fatal.

The treatment of the poisoning consists in the use of ammonia, coffee, strychnine, or ether and alcohol if the symptoms are those of depression. If they are convulsive in type, then the treatment to be instituted is identical with that of strychnine poisoning (which see).

Reichert asserts that morphine is the best antidote to cocaine poisoning.

CODEINE.

Codeina, U. S. and B. P., soluble in water 1 to 88, is an alkaloid derived from opium, or is prepared from morphine by methylation. It is often contaminated by morphine. The sulphate of codeine (*Codeinæ Sulphas*, U. S.) is generally used, as it is more soluble than codeine itself. Codeine sulphate is soluble in 30 parts of water. Codeine phosphate (*Codeinæ Phosphas*, U. S. and B. P.) is also official, and is soluble in 2.25 parts of water.

Physiological Action.—Codeine resembles morphine very decidedly in its physiological action, the chief difference being that it possesses less narcotizing power, but in large amount it more readily produces tetanus and final paralysis of the peripheral motor nerves in the lower animals (Dott and Stockman). It does not arrest secretion in the respiratory and intestinal tract, as does morphine, and therefore does not directly check expectoration and is less apt to cause constipation.

Therapeutics.—Codeine has been highly recommended for years as a nerve quietant in *nervous cough* and in cases where the cough is excessive in *bronchitis* and *phthisis*. In *diabetes mellitus* some clinicians have found it of value, while others have been disappointed in its use. It should, however, always be tried in this disease, in the hope that it may exercise a favorable effect. When given for obstinate cough it should be used in the dose of from ½ to 1 grain (0.03–0.05) three or four times a day, in the syrup of wild-cherry bark. When given for diabetes the dose should be much larger, beginning at 1 or 2 grains (0.06–0.12), and rapidly increasing it until the glycosuria is diminished. Sometimes as much as 20 or 30 grains (1.3–2.0) or more may be given daily. The B. P. recognizes a syrup. (*Syrupus Codeinæ Phosphatis*) given in the dose of 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0).

COD-LIVER OIL.

Oleum Morrhuæ, U. S. and B. P., sometimes called *Oleum Jecoris Aselli*, is a fixed oil obtained from the fresh livers of *Gadus morrhua*, or cod-fish. There are several species of cod from which the oil is obtained other than the one named, but that given is the chief source of supply. The oil is pale or dark according to its freedom from foreign materials. Although the paler oils are generally prescribed, there can be little doubt that the darker ones are more medicinally active. The most prominent inorganic constituents of the oil are iodine, bromine, and sulphuric and phosphoric acids. It also contains more or less of the biliary salts.

Lofoten cod-liver oil, obtained from cod caught near the Lofoten Islands, is generally considered the best for medicinal use.

Physiological Action.—Cod-liver oil depends on a number of substances for its peculiar effect. The iodine certainly exerts definite alterative powers, and the oil seems peculiarly adapted to digestion and absorption, for cod-liver oil passes through animal membranes very readily, probably owing to the biliary salts contained in it.

The oil aids in the maintenance of bodily temperature by its oxidation, and causes a deposit of fat in the tissues. It also seems to influence the blood directly, for clinical observation shows that anæmic persons become healthy-looking under its use, and Cutler and Bradford have found that this apparent improvement is a physiological fact, the red corpuscles being always increased. It has been proved by experiment that cod-liver oil is more readily oxidized than any other oil.

The belief among physicians that the effects of cod-liver oil are dependent upon some peculiar combination of substances has shown itself in the attempts of physiological chemists to isolate the combination. One of the best results reached is the so-called "morrhuol," a crystalline substance containing phosphorus, iodine, and bromine: 3 to 5 grains of this preparation are said to represent 1 drachm of the pure oil, and it is certainly of value as a medicament in most of the states in which the oil itself is used. In "colds" which "hang on" and are not readily gotten rid of, morrhuol is best given in capsule or pill. This substance is put on the market in gelatin-coated pills or capsules. It does not possess the nutritive value of the oil itself.

Therapeutics.—Cod-liver oil is useful in those persons who have no tubercular lesion in the lung or other tissues, but have mucous membranes which are very susceptible to disease. This state has been called the *pre-tubercular stage of phthisis*. Cod-liver oil possesses no curative power in cases of well-developed and rapid phthisis, and its administration in many cases serves only to nauseate the patient or to produce an oily diarrhœa through failure of digestion. It does good in the early stage of the disease in that it acts as a food peculiarly suited to a wasting malady, and its mild alterative effects are also of value. It maintains the patient's strength and general nutrition, and so favorably influences the pulmonary lesion, provided it can be taken in addition to good food. If it destroys the appetite or disorders the digestion it is very harmful. In *chronic rheumatism* the drug is often of great service, particularly if the disease is largely muscular. *Skin lesions* depending for their existence upon general malnutrition and anæmia, often yield to its use. In *enlargement of of the lymphatic glands,* where they are not undergoing acute active suppuration, cod-liver oil given internally does good. This is a statement requiring explanation. By acute active suppuration is meant the early formation of pus or the molecular death of the parts—not the slow formation characterized by no active change, but represented by cold abscess or old sores. If the suppurative process is chronic, the oil does good by maintaining the patient's nutrition. In cases of *strumous ophthalmia* cod-liver oil is of great service. In advanced *syphilis* cod-liver oil is most useful, and in the early stages of *rickets* it ought to be employed. In *marasmus,* when used by inunction, or given internally if the stomach will stand it, it is one of the best drugs we have. If a few grains of bile-salts, consisting of glycocholate and taurocholate of sodium, be added to each drachm of oil, it will be more readily absorbed, from the skin when applied by rubbing, or when taken internally.[1] Another method, to aid its absorption, is to mix 1 part of liquid soap with 2 parts of the oil before it is rubbed into the skin.

In *sciatica* and *lumbago* and in *neuralgia* cod-liver oil is of service, if those disorders are dependent upon anæmia or an impoverished state of the system. In *emphysema of the lungs* it is said to be of value, and certain writers commend its use in *gout,* although others have asserted that it is of no value. Sometimes old persons, whose digestion is not disordered and who have no organic brain disease, complain of *giddiness.* The best treatment for this condition, in many cases, is cod-liver oil with small doses of quinine, or if these fail ergot and one of the bromides may be used.

Administration.—Owing to its disagreeable taste and smell most patients rebel against taking cod-liver oil; but these objections can, with a little persistence, be readily overcome, so that finally the patient may not object to the remedy, but actually like it. This is particularly true of young children. The secret of reaching this much-to-be-desired state lies in the use at first of doses which may be dropped into a teaspoon and the spoon then gently submerged in a glass of milk. The oil floats off onto the milk in a globule in the centre of the tumbler, and if the milk be rapidly gulped down without the oil touching the sides of the glass, it will not be tasted. The first gulp must be large enough to include the oil. The oil may be taken on a full stomach, but as a general rule it is best digested if taken about two or three hours after meals, when the gastric contents are about to be passed into the small bowel, where the oil is digested; and if it be immediately followed by a little pancreatin, its digestion will be much aided. Other modes of ingestion consist in the placing of the oil in whisky or brandy, in the manner which has been described with milk. This method possesses the advantage that the alcohol by its stimulating effect aids very distinctly in the digestion of the oil. Sometimes a pinch of salt placed in the mouth before and after the oil is taken aids in masking its taste and in its digestion. (See Indigestion.) Oil of eucalyptus in the proportion of 1 to 100 of the cod-liver oil will disguise the latter's taste, but many persons dislike the eucalyptus more than the cod-liver oil. The addition of an equal quantity of glycerin, with ½ to 1 minim (0.025–0.05) of the oil of bitter almonds to each dose, is often of service. Syrup of bitter orange-peel is one of the best masks to its taste. Tomato ketchup has also been used with good results. Chewing a piece of smoked herring before and after taking the oil is of value to disguise the taste in some cases. The oil is readily taken in soft capsules holding from ¼ to 1 drachm (1.0–4.0). Few patients are unable to swallow such capsules if these are first made slippery by dipping them in water.

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[1] These salts may be bought, or made as follows: To about 300 Cc. of ox-gall is added nearly thrice that quantity of ordinary alcohol, and the flask shaken thoroughly. All the mucus is now precipitated and the supernatant fluid is filtered. To the filtrate is added a large excess of sulphuric ether, and after a time a plaster-like mass forms at the bottom of the vessel, which slowly becomes crystalline. These crystals are now placed on a filter-paper and washed with a mixture made of ether and alcohol, equal parts. The filter-paper is dried and the substances then seen are the taurocholate and glycocholate of sodium. Having carefully removed these salts from the paper, they are ready for use.

Cod-liver oil is most readily digested when given in single nightly doses after supper or after a light meal just before going to bed. After a few days it may be given after dinner, and in the course of a week after breakfast. If the patient is once nauseated by overdoses, it is almost impossible to make the stomach retain the oil. If there is difficulty in digestion, a drachm of ether aids in its absorption or a drink of whisky or brandy may be used instead. Often a simple bitter, such as a dessertspoonful (8.0) of compound tincture of cardamom, taken in water immediately after the oil is swallowed, aids in its digestion.

A large number of preparations of cod-liver oil are on the market in emulsion, pancreatized, and purified till they are nearly tasteless. *Emulsion Olei Morrhuæ* containing 50 per cent. of oil, given in the dose of 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8.0–16.0). Many of the permanent or perfect emulsions contain more Iceland moss or acacia than oil. The pancreatized emulsions are the best if the oil is present in sufficient quantity to do good, as the very fact of the oil being artificially emulsified adds to its value and makes it possible to put more oil into the emulsion. Oil devoid of smell is probably devoid of medicinal value, as all the peculiar properties have been "purified" out of it.

Quite recently it has been suggested that cod-liver oil be given by the rectum, a full dose of pancreatin being mixed with it to increase its assimilability. Sometimes creosote is placed in this injection in 5- to 10-minim (0.30–0.60) doses to prevent decomposition-changes in the oil and, after absorption, to act as an expectorant.

COFFEE.

(See Caffeine.)

COLCHICUM.

Colchicum is the dried corm (*Colchici Cormus*, U. S. and B. P.) and seed (*Colchici Semen*, U. S.; *Colchici Semina*, B. P.) of *Colchicum autumnale*, or meadow saffron, a plant of Europe, containing an alkaloid, colchicine (*Colchicina*, U. S.), which may be still further changed into *colchiceine*. The drug is official in the form of the seeds and root. *Colchici cormus* should yield not less than 0.35 per cent. of colchicine. *Colchici semen* should yield not less than 0.45 per cent. of colchicine.

Physiological Action.—Colchicum is a very powerful drug, and when locally applied is an irritant to the skin. Taken internally in overdose, it severely irritates the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane.

According to the studies of one of the writer's students—Dr. Ferrer y Leon—the drug has little or no effect when given in moderate dose on the nervous system, circulation, respiration, or temperature, producing changes in these parts only when given in poisonous doses. In full doses it greatly increases the flow of bile, and may cause bilious vomiting and purging. Jacobi asserts that death is produced by respiratory failure, the heart continuing to beat for many minutes after respiration ceases. The violent gastro-enteritis which is present in colchicum poisoning in man certainly has much to do with the usual fatal result.

Therapeutics.—The employment of colchicum in medicine centres around its use in gout and similar states, such as *chronic rheumatism*. It is almost a specific in *acute gout*, provided that it be pushed until it causes slight griping or laxity of the bowels. Colchicum does not seem to possess any marked beneficial effect in preventing attacks. Indeed, while it relieves one attack it often seems to hasten the onset of the next. In *acute gout* it is usually well to unload the bowels by a small dose of compound extract of colocynth, with some hyoscyamus added to it to stop griping. Thus

℞—Extracti colocynthidis compositi . .	gr. x vel xx (0.60–1.3).
Extracti hyoscyami	gr. ij (0.12).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. iv.

S.—One as soon as threatened by an attack.

This pill is particularly needed if constipation be present and the belly hard. After this has acted, the colchicum may be given. Thirty to 40 minims (2.0–2.6) of the wine of the seeds should be given, and 20 minims (1.3) more in twelve hours. In some cases of *subacute* or *chronic gout* or *chronic rheumatism*, iodide of potassium should be used in conjunction with the colchicum. The following may be ordered:

℞—Potassii iodidi . . . . ʒss vel ʒj (2.0 vel 4.0).
Vini colchici seminis . . . . . fʒij (8.0).
Vini albæ. . . . . q. s. f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Tablespoonful (16.0) three times a day after meals. Shake well before using.

The use of colchicum in such doses as to cause severe purgation or emesis is dangerous, and ought not to be resorted to.

Colchicina, U. S., can be used successfully in gout in the dose of $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0.0006–0.0012) three to five times a day. There are now on the market capsules or pearls of colchicine with oil of gaultheria, each pearl containing from $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ grain (0.0006–0.001) of colchicine. They are very efficacious and are largely used.

Poisoning.—The symptoms of poisoning by colchicum are nausea, griping, agony in the belly, purging followed by the passing of thick mucus, with great and increasing tenesmus, profuse salivation, collapse, and death from exhaustion and gastro-enteritis. Bloody purging is almost never seen. The poisoning is one of the most painful, slow, and hopeless poisonings known, and a man taking as much as an ounce of the wine of the root or the seed is almost inevitably doomed to a terrible death. Tannic acid may be used as a partial chemical antidote, and the stomach washed out by the administration of emetics and the use of the stomach-pump. Opium is to be used to relieve the pain and irritation, and oils are to be given to soothe the inflamed mucous membrane. If collapse comes on, external heat and stimulants are to be used, and atropine may prove of service under these circumstances.

Administration.—Colchicum ought never to be used in substance, but should be employed in the form of wine of the seed (*Vinum Colchici Seminis*) in the dose of 20 to 40 minims (1.3–2.6), although if a marked effect is required 60 minims (4.0) may be used. The extract (*Extractum Colchici Cormi*, U. S.) is given in the dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03–0.12) and should contain 1.4 per cent. of colchicine. The fluidextract of the seed (*Fluidextractum Colchici Seminis*, U. S.) should contain 0.4 Gm. of colchicine in each 100 mils., and is given in the dose of 2 to 4 minims (0.12–0.25).

The tincture of the seed (*Tinctura Colchici Seminis*, U. S. and *Tinctura Colchici*, B. P.) is given in 15 to 60 minim (1.0–4.0) doses, and should contain 0.04 Gm. of colchicine in each 100 mils. The B. P. dose is 5–15 (0.3–1.0). The other B. P. preparations are *Vinum Colchici*, dose 10 to 30 minims (0.6–2.0), and *Extractum Calchici*, dose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015–0.06).

Colchicine (*Colchicina*, U. S.) is given in pill in the dose of $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0.0006–0.0012).

COLLODION.

Collodium, U. S. and B. P., is a solution of gun-cotton or pyroxylon in alcohol and ether, and is a clear syrupy fluid, smelling strongly of ether.

Therapeutics.—Collodion is used as an air-tight dressing for *small wounds* and *abrasions* and for rendering small dressings waterproof. A difficulty in its use consists in the contraction which takes place as it dries, which draws and puckers the parts sufficiently to cause not only discomfort, but also acute pain. It should be applied with a camel's-hair brush.

In *boils*, when they are beginning in a small pustule or papule with an inflamed zone, collodion painted over the spot, except at its very centre, will generally abort the suppuration. If the boil has burst, this treatment is useless; but if it has not, the pus should not be liberated, but allowed to become inspissated. By this treatment and by the frequent application of a coat or two the local trouble eventually disappears. This rule applies only to certain cases, and if pain is caused by the retention of the pus, it must be evacuated with antiseptic precautions. In smallpox the flexible collodion may be used to prevent pitting.

In *gouty inflammations* of the joints an application of collodion mixed with iodine, equal parts, will often diminish the pain, although at first the suffering may be increased by this treatment.

Flexible Collodion.

Flexible collodion (*Collodium Flexile*, U. S. and B. P.) is made by adding Canada turpentine 5 parts and caster oil 3 parts to 92 parts of ordinary collodion. It does not contract or become hard, and is generally to be preferred to ordinary collodion in the dressing of wounds.

Styptic Collodion.

Styptic collodion (*Collodium Stypticum*) contains tannic acid, and has been employed to check *small hemorrhages*. It is seldom used, and its employment is an unsatisfactory way of controlling bleeding.

Cantharidal Collodion.

Cantharidal collodion (*Collodium Cantharidatum*, U. S.) has been referred to under the head of Cantharides. *Collodium Vesicans*, B. P., is identical with this preparation, and is used for the same purpose.

COLOCYNTH.

Colocynthis, U. S., is the peeled dried fruit of *Citrullus colocynthis*, a plant at present largely grown in all parts of the world. It contains an alkaloid, colocynthine, and a resin. Neither of these is used in medicine. Colocynth causes large watery evacuations, and may, in very large dose, produce fatal gastro-enteritis. It is official in the B. P. as *Colocynthidis Pulpa*.

Therapeutics.—Colocynth is never used alone, but always in combinations with other drugs of its class as a *hydragogue cathartic*.

In cases of *chronic dropsy* and for the relief of *serous effusions* this drug is generally given in the form of the compound extract of colocynth (*Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum*, U. S. and B. P.), which contains 160 Gm. of extract of colocynth, 500 Gm. of purified aloes, 140 Gm. of the resin of scammony, 60 Gm. of cardamom, and 140 Gm. of soap. In the dose of 5 to 20 grains (0.3–1.3) this acts as a powerful watery purge useful in dropsy. The extract (*Extractum Colocynthidis*, U. S.) is given with other drugs in the dose of 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.3) as a purge. The following is a useful form in which to administer it:

℞—Extracti colocynthidis	gr. xxx (2.0).
Extracti belladonnæ foliorum . . .	gr. ij (0.1).
Extracti nucis vomicæ	gr. ij (0.1).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. x.
S.—One each morning.

Colocynth is one of the principal ingredients in compound cathartic pills (*Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ*, U. S.). Each pill contains: compound extract of colocynth, 1⅓ grains (0.08); resin of jalap, ⅓ grain (0.02); and calomel, 1 grain (0.06); gamboge, ¼ grain (0.015). This pill is not to be used constantly, as it eventually makes the bowels more constipated than before. The U. S. P. of 1900 also ordered a pill (*Pilulæ Catharticæ Vegetabiles*) which contained compound extract of colocynth, extract of hyoscyamus, resin of jalap, extract of leptandra, resin of podophyllum, and oil of peppermint. This is given in the dose of 1 to 2 pills and should not have been dropped.

The preparations of the B. P. not official in the U. S. P. are: *Pilula Colocynthidis Composita*, composed of colocynth-pulp, aloes, scammony, sulphate of potassium, and oil of cloves, dose 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.60); *Pilula Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami*, dose 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.60).

CONDURANGO.

Condurango is the bark of *Condurango blanco*, a tree of Colombia, South America. Martindale and Westcott state it is *Gonolobus condurango*. It was introduced into medicine in 1873 as a cure for *gastric cancer*, and at one time had a favorable reputation. It is now known that, so far as the morbid growth is concerned, its action is valueless, but there is no doubt that it diminishes the severity of the symptoms in many cases by exercising a favorable effect on the gastric mucous membrane. It also tends to relieve the accompanying gastric catarrh through its action as a stomachic.

The bark is never employed as the bark, but in the form of the fluid extract, dose 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0), or the wine, dose ½ to 1 ounce (16.0–30.0). Sometimes it is given in the form of a decoction made by adding 1 part of the bark to 8 parts of water, which is given in the dose of 1 tablespoonful (16.0) three times a day. Often it is advisable to add to the prescription a little hydrochloric acid to take the place of the natural acid of the stomach, which is usually lacking in such cases.

CONIUM.

Conium is the full-grown but unripe fruit of *Conium maculatum*. The plant grows in Europe and the United States, and should contain not less than 0.5 per cent. of a liquid alkaloid known as coniine. When kept for more than two years conium becomes unfit for use.

Physiological Action.—Conium in full medicinal dose produces a feeling of relaxation and loss of muscular power, and if the dose be very large it causes giddiness, staggering gait, and disordered vision, with failure of the circulation.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Conium depresses the motor nerve plates, and, if the dose be extraordinarily large, the sensory nerves. Upon the spinal cord it exerts a slight depressing influence, but has no positive effect, while the fact that consciousness continues almost up to death shows that the intellectual portion of the cerebrum escapes its influence.

CIRCULATION.—The action of the drug upon the circulation is depressant. It causes at first a fall of arterial pressure; then, if the dose be large, a rise, due to the asphyxia caused by nervomuscular failure of the respiratory apparatus. Finally, a fall of pressure takes place.

RESPIRATION is depressed because of the paralytic influence of the drug on the respiratory centre and the nerve-trunks supplying the respiratory muscles.

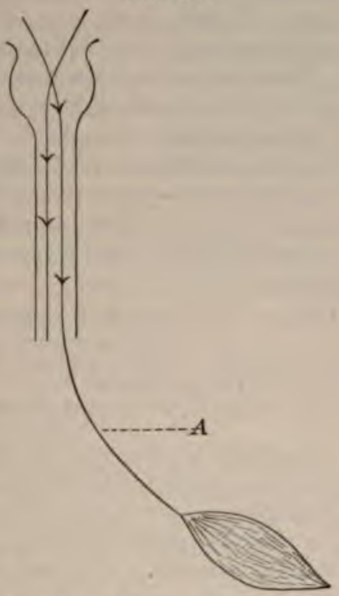
Therapeutics.—Conium holds an unimportant place in the drug-list of to-day. It has little value except in spasms due to *irritation of a nerve-trunk*, when it may be of service. In *spasms* of cortical or spinal origin other drugs should be used, as it is evident that conium has no effect in quieting the central nervous protoplasm, but only prevents the impulses which are sent out from manifesting themselves in movements of the muscles. The powdered leaves or other preparations may be smeared over poultices to relieve the pain of *ulcers* and *cancers*, and they certainly do good in such instances.

Administration.—The dose of the alcoholic extract (*Extractum Conii*) is from ½ to 1 grain (0.03–0.06). The dose of the tincture (*Tinctura Conii*, B. P.) is ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0), B. P. Coniine is a liquid alkaloid which should never be used. The dose of the hydrobromide of coniine is said by Helbing to be $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.01–0.03). The preparation in the B. P. made from the leaves is *Succus Conii*, dose 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4.0–8.0). *Vapor Conii* consists of the juice of hemlock (*Succus Conii*) $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (15.0), liquor potassæ 1 drachm (4.0), and distilled water 1 ounce (30.0). Twenty minims (1.3) of this mixture are placed in hot water in an inhaler, and so employed for the relief of irritative coughs or spasmodic asthma. *Unguentum Conii* is official in the B. P., and is used in *pruritus ani.*

It is to be remembered that the variability of the drug, so far as power is concerned, is very great—so great as to make it unreliable. For this reason a small dose should be given at first and the amount gradually increased.

Poisoning.—A prominent symptom of poisoning by conium is dropping of the eyelids (ptosis), due to paralysis of the oculomotor nerves, and staggering and inability to walk. Its treatment consists in the use of strychnine as a respiratory and nervous stimulant, the employment of external heat, and the use of cardiac stimulants if the circulation fails. The stomach is to be emptied by emetics or the stomach-pump before the antidotes are used.

FIG. 37.



A, conium acts as a depressant to the motor nerve-trunks.

CONVALLARIA.

Convallaria is derived from the rhizome and root-stalks of *Convallaria majalis*. It is employed in medicine as a cardiac tonic to fulfil the indications which direct us in the use of digitalis. While by no means so valuable a drug as foxglove, it sometimes acts better in an individual case than the older remedy. The heart is not greatly slowed by it, but the drug is particularly useful in cases of *arrhythmia* and "*cardiac hurry*."

The dose of the fluidextract is from 4 to 8 minims (0.25–0.5) three times a day. The tincture (*Tinctura Convallariæ*) is given in the dose of 5 to 20 minims (0.3–1.3). Convallamarin is a glucoside of convallaria which has been used in the dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.03) three times a day. Some clinicians think it ought to be given but once a day on account of the danger of cumulative action.

COPAIBA.

The *Copaiba* of the U. S. and B. P. is the balsam or the oleoresin of one or more South American species of *Copaiba*, and is a clear, transparent liquid of oily consistence, of a pale or brownish-yellow color and a peculiar odor. From it is distilled an oil which is of little value.

As copaiba is an oleoresin, the term "oleoresin of copaiba" is often used to distinguish it from the oil.

Therapeutics.—Copaiba is used for the purpose of stimulating the mucous membranes of the genito-urinary tract, particularly when they are depressed after a period of inflammation, as in the later stages of *gonorrhœa*. In cases suffering from *chronic urethritis* with anæmia and debility the following prescription is useful. (See also Methylene-blue.)

℞—Oleoresinæ copaibæ	ʒj (4.0).
Oleoresinæ cubebæ	♏ xx (1.3).
Ferri et ammonii citratis	gr. xx (1.3).—M.

Pone in capsulas No. x.

S.—One t. i. d. after meals.

Copaiba is employed in *subacute* and *chronic bronchitis* as a stimulant expectorant. In the treatment of subacute *pyelitis*, *cystitis*, and *dysentery* it is of value. In *dropsy* due to slow renal changes it is of service as a renal stimulant and diuretic.

Administration.—Copaiba itself is given in the dose of 5 to 20 minims (0.3–1.3) in capsule or in emulsion. The oil of copaiba (*Oleum Copaibæ*, U. S. and B. P.) is given in capsule or emulsion, preferably in the former, in the dose of 10 to 20 minims (0.60–1.3) two to four times a day. Sometimes it is dropped on sugar and so administered. *Massa Copaibæ* is made by rubbing copaiba with magnesia, but this is a useless and clumsy way of using it in pill form.

The drug is eliminated in the urine, and gives the test for albumin with nitric acid.

Copaiba sometimes causes urticaria, which soon disappears on withdrawal of the drug.

COPPER.

Cuprum is never used in the form of the metal itself, but chiefly as the sulphate (*Cupri Sulphas*, U. S. and B. P.), which appears in commerce as a blue, clear, somewhat efflorescent salt. It is soluble in 2.2 parts of cold water, and 0.5 part of boiling water, but it is not soluble in alcohol.

Physiological Action.—Copper sulphate, when locally applied to a mucous membrane, acts as a powerful astringent, or on the surface of an ulcer as a mild and superficial caustic. When given in overdose by the stomach, it causes death by violent gastro-enteritis and exhaustion. Generally the symptoms do not appear for an hour, and consist in burning pain in the stomach, a coppery or metallic taste in the mouth, followed by vomiting of bluish liquids and glairy mucus. With the vomiting, purging comes on, the passages at first containing the contents of the intestine, and finally mucus and blood. Convulsions of an epileptiform character may be present, and constant and profuse salivation is not infrequent. After death fatty degeneration of the liver and kidneys has been noted, and it is not uncommon for jaundice to appear after the first twenty-four hours, if the patient survives so long. This jaundice is dependent upon changes in the blood. The treatment of the poisoning consists in the primary use of the chemical antidote, which is the *yellow prussiate of potassium*, and the administration of emollient or demulcent substances, such as sweet oil and white of eggs, followed instantly by emetics or the stomach-pump. If emesis and purgation are already active, emetics are of course contraindicated, counter-irritation is to be employed over the stomach and intestines in the shape of a mustard plaster of moderate strength, and opium given to allay irritation and relieve pain.

Chronic copper poisoning is almost never seen, and, although the metal is widely used for coloring canned green vegetables, it seems to be harmless when ingested in such small amounts.

Therapeutics.—Sulphate of copper in the dose of 5 to 7 grains (0.3–0.46 may be used as a rapidly acting *emetic* which acts only upon the stomach, but not upon the vomiting centre. As it is irritant, the emetic dose ought not to be repeated, but if emesis does not occur the sulphate of zinc or mustard should be used to empty the stomach. Indeed, it may be said of sulphate of copper that it should never be given as an emetic if any other emetic can be found. Thornton has proved in the Laboratory of Experimental Therapeutics of the Jefferson Medical College that an antidotal dose of copper sulphate given to a dog poisoned with phosphorus may produce death before the phosphorus can cause a lethal result. The drug is, therefore, a theoretical, but not a practical antidote to phosphorus. In pill form it is sometimes given in *diarrhœas* depending upon ulceration of the bowels. The dose should be ¼ to 1 grain (0.015–0.06) combined with opium.

In *amœbic dysentery* sulphate of copper (2 grains to the pint), which destroys the amœbæ, may be employed for irrigation of the colon in hot solutions (105°–110° F.) once or twice a day. (See Enteroclysis for method.)

In some states of the body, particularly in *skin diseases of the dry type* and in individuals with *tubercular tendencies*, copper seems to act like arsenic, and may be used in doses of $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.006) or less three times a day when arsenic is not well borne. In small doses it is said to be a direct stimulant to the tissues, and to increase the firmness of the flesh and strength of the normal man. Strong claims for copper as a remedy for *anæmia* have been advanced, particularly if it is employed as the arsenite of copper, when the conjoint action of the arsenic and copper produces a good effect.

Sulphate of copper in the proportion of 1 to 50,000,000 or 1 to

5,000,000 has been proved to be exceedingly valuable for the purpose of purifying water potable except for the growth of algæ, which make it foul. In these proportions it also destroys the typhoid bacillus, and it should be placed in all springs, ponds, or reservoirs which may be contaminated by these germs. In these quantities it is harmless to man and animals.

Locally applied, sulphate of copper is useful, in the solid form or in powder, in the treatment of *indolent ulcers*. In *chronic conjunctivitis* or in cases of *tinea tarsi*—that is, tinea on the margin of the eyelids—a crystal of the sulphate may be drawn over the diseased spot; or a solution of 1 to 3 grains (0.06–0.20) to the ounce (30.0) of water may be dropped into the eye in *subacute conjunctivitis*.

In *relaxed sore throat*, as a gargle, in the strength of 4 grains (0.25) to the ounce (30.0), it is often of service.

CORPUS LUTEUM.

The yellowish body found at the site of a recently ruptured Graafian follicle in the ovary of a non-pregnant animal, usually the sow, has been introduced into medicine, in desiccated form, for the purpose of relieving symptoms associated with menstrual disturbances. Its use certainly seems to give excellent results in relieving the *nervous disturbances* which are manifested during the artificial menopause due to removal of the ovaries. This substance also seems to do good in *amenorrhœa* and *scanty menstruation*, particularly that occurring in overfat young women and in some cases of *dysmenorrhea* and *menstrual migraine*. It has also given good results in the *vomiting* of early pregnancy. If the blood-pressure falls under its use more than 15 points its administration should be stopped.

The dose usually given is 5 to 20 grains (60.3–1.3) three times a day after meals, but, if need be, a far larger dose may be used, as it seems to be innocuous. It may be given in capsules or tablet form, or hypodermically from ampoules containing 15 minims (1.0) of soluble extract equivalent to 2.5 grains of the desiccated substance.

COTARNINE.

Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum, U. S., is prepared from narcotine, one of the alkaloids of opium, but its physiological effect is closely allied to that of hydrastinine, derived from hydrastis. In the form of cotarnine hydrochlorate it has been placed on the market as "Stypticin," and this is used as a remedy for oozing hemorrhages, such as *menorrhagia* and *metrorrhagia*, and as a local application in *epistaxis*. It may be given in the dose of from ½ to 4 grains (0.03–0.25) three times a day in pill, tablet, or elixir, or in capsule, or by the hypodermic syringe in the dose of 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12).

CREOLIN.

Creolin is a liquid cresol, a coal-tar product, possessing marked antiseptic but comparatively slight poisonous properties. It is a dark-brown fluid derived from soft coal, and is of the consistence of syrup. When added to water it forms a white cloud and mixes thoroughly, forming an emulsion up to 12 per cent. of the drug.

Therapeutics.—Creolin is used as an antiseptic in the lying-in state, as a *wash for the hands* and for *vaginal irrigation*. It cannot be used as a solution in which to place instruments, as the mixture with water is so opaque as to prevent their being seen when lying at the bottom of the dish. When used as a vaginal douche it should be employed in the strength of 2 per cent. One of its properties which is of value is that it forms a slippery coating over the maternal parts during parturition. In the treatment of *cystitis* in the female, Parvin highly recommended it as a vesical wash in the strength of a 1 per cent. solution, or, after the bladder becomes accustomed to its use, in a 2 per cent. solution. According to Kretzschmar and others, a solution of 1 to 500, used with a syringe, is useful in *otorrhœa*, 1 to 100 in *nasal ulcers*, and 1 to 1000 as a nasal douche in *rhinitis* when there is much discharge with the formation of crusts. Creolin has also been used as an injection in the proportion of 5 parts in 1000 of water for *dysentery* and *colitis* with success.

A useful ointment for *fetid sweating of the feet* is—

℞. Creolin	fʒj (4.0).
Hydrargyri ammoniati	gr. x (0.65).
Acidi salicylici	gr. x (0.65).
Petrolati molli	℥j (30.0).—M.

CREOSOTE.

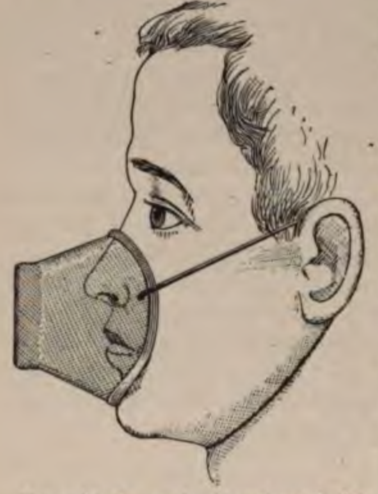
Creosote (*Creosotum*, U. S. and B. P.) is a mixture of phenols and phenol derivatives, chiefly guaiacol and creosol, obtained during the distillation of wood-tar, preferably of that derived from the beech, *Fagus silvatica*, Linné, or *Fagus ferruginea*, Aiton (Fam. *Fagaceæ*).

It occurs as an almost colorless, yellowish (not pinkish), highly refractive, oily liquid, having a penetrating, smoky odor, and a burning, caustic taste. It should not become brown in color on exposure to light. Its specific gravity should not be below 1.072 at 25° C. (77° F.).

Its solution in about 140 parts of water at 25° C. (77° F.) is not perfectly clear. With 120 parts of hot water it forms a clear liquid, which, on cooling, becomes turbid from the separation of minute oily drops (distinction from, and absence of, both *phenol* and so-called "*coal-tar creosote*"). Much of that sold is derived from coal-tar, and is far less useful. Chemically, creosote is almost identical with phenol; clinically, it is very different. Its physiological action is almost identical with that of phenol, and in poisoning by creosote the same antidotes as are employed in phenol poisoning—namely, soluble sulphates—should be used, as has been proved in experiments by the author. Creosote contains 60 per cent. of guaiacol and 40 of creosol, not cresol. Guaiacol is sometimes used in place of creosote in the dose of 1 to 2 minims (0.05–0.10). (See Guaiacol.) Creosote is a powerful antiseptic.

According to the studies of Imbert, creosote is eliminated chiefly by the kidneys in the form of guaiacol sulphate and creosol sulphate of potassium. Elimination is not rapid, for this investigator did not find it completed for about twenty-eight hours. A small amount of the drug is eliminated by the lungs.

FIG. 38.



Yeo's inhaler, made of perforated zinc, bound on the edges with chamois skin, and supplied with elastic loops to go back of the ears. On a sponge placed in front of the inhaler is dropped the medicament to be inhaled.

Therapeutics.—During the past few years creosote has been largely prescribed in *pulmonary tuberculosis* and *chronic bronchitis*, and some of the results reached by its use have undoubtedly been of value in these affections. (See article on Tuberculosis.) It has also been inhaled from sponges with great relief, and even has been injected into the lungs by way of the trachea or through the chest-wall. In the treatment of *chronic bronchitis* creosote may be placed in boiling water and inhaled in the steam. Under these circumstances it lessens the fetor of the breath, and this method often gives more rapid relief than any other measure in the treatment of ordinary *subacute inflammation of the bronchi*. (See Inhalations.) The beginning dose when the drug is given internally is 2 to 5 minims (0.1–0.30).

It is useless to attempt to cure pulmonary tuberculosis by the administration of creosote, and its chief value in the disease depends upon its action as an expectorant affecting favorably the profuse bronchial secretion associated so often with the involvement of the lung tissues by the tubercular process. Creosote does good, indirectly, by relieving this complication; but it is apt to disorder the digestion. It ought not to be employed in every case, since its value in relieving the bronchial disorder is far outweighed by the disturbance of digestion in many instances. If fever or hæmoptysis is present, the use of creosote is contraindicated. When it is desired to relieve profuse mucopurulent expectoration creosote may be given in capsule or as follows:

℞—Creosoti (beechwood) . . . . . fʒiij (12.0).
Tincturæ gentianæ compositæ . . . f℥j (30.0).
Spiritus vini rectificati . . . . . f℥vii (240.0).
Vini Xerici . . . . Oij (960.0).—M.

S.—A tablespoonful in a wineglassful (16.0 : 60.0) of water three times a day.

In other cases the creosote may be dropped into half a glassful of milk and taken in this three times a day. Often as much as a drachm a day can be given by gradually producing tolerance through ascending doses; and it is worthy of note that in most instances large doses are required if satisfactory results are to be obtained. (See article on Tuberculosis, Part IV.)

In the advanced stages of phthisis inhalations of the drug often decrease the cough, relieve the laryngeal dryness, and promote expectoration. When creosote is used hypodermically in phthisis, it may be given in the following formula:

℞—Creosoti . . . . fʒij (8.0).
Olei amygdalæ expressi . . . . . fʒij (8.0).—M.

S.—10 minims (0.60) to be injected deeply into the tissues below the scapula.

This method is not to be employed except in rare cases. Indeed the author has yet to see a case in which its use seemed wise.

In the treatment of *subacute laryngitis* a fine spray of 1 to 2 minims (0.06–0.12) of creosote, 4 grains (0.25) of menthol, and 1 ounce (30.0) of albolene, is of service used several times a day; or a mixture composed of creosote 10 minims (0.60), chloroform spirit 10 minims (0.60), and alcohol 20 minims (1.3), may be placed on the sponge of an inhaler and inhaled. It is also claimed that wetting cloths with creosote and hanging them in the air of a nursery are of great value in *whooping-cough*. (For methods, see Inhalations, Part III.)

Sometimes creosote is given by enema in pancreatized cod-liver oil to children with *pulmonary* or *peritoneal tuberculosis*, in the dose of from 5 to 15 minims (0.3–1.0).

Creosote is a valuable remedy in cases of *indigestion* with fermentative changes in the gastric contents when these arise from the deficient digestion of meats or the use of sweets, given in the dose of ½ to 2 minims (0.025–0.1) after meals, preferably in tablet or capsule. Applied on a pledget of cotton to the cavity of a carious tooth, creosote often relieves *toothache* by virtue of its anæsthetic influence over peripheral sensory nerves.

While ordinary medicinal doses of creosote rarely cause disagreeable symptoms except some disorder of the stomach or bowels when it is given in full doses, the physician who is ordering large amounts should be always on the lookout for toxic symptoms. These consist in vertigo, headache, and a tendency to stupor, and the urine may become smoky in appearance, as in phenol poisoning. If any of these signs of overdosing appear, the drug must be reduced in dose or stopped altogether.

The preparations of creosote are *Aqua Creosoti*, U. S., which is given in the dose of 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4.0–12.0); *Mistura Creosoti*, B. P., dose ½ to 1 fluidounce (15.0–30.0); *Unguentum Creosoti*, B. P., for local application.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE.

Creosotæ carbonas, sometimes called "Cresotal," is a combination of creosote with carbonic acid. Over 90 per cent. of creosote carbonate is said to be creosote. It is a thick, oily fluid of an amber color, with but little taste or odor, and is insoluble in water, dilute alcohol, and glycerin, but is soluble in 95 per cent. alcohol, in ether, chloroform, and in cod-liver and olive oils. It is said to be less irritating to the stomach than creosote. The drug is dissolved and absorbed chiefly in the intestine. The dose of creosote carbonate varies from 15 to 30 grains (1.0–2.0) twice or thrice a day after meals. It is used as an expectorant in *pulmonary tuberculosis* and as an *intestinal antiseptic.* It is best given in capsule. (See also Guaiacol, Carbonate of) It has been claimed that this drug possesses great virtue in cases of croupous pneumonia, but careful clinical research has failed to show that this is true.

CROTON CHLORAL.

Croton chloral, or *Butyl Chloral Hydras,* B. P., has a physiological action closely allied to that of chloral itself, but it possesses more analgesic power and is much less depressant to the heart and circulation. The dose for the production of sleep is the same as chloral, 5 to 20 grains (0.3–1.3) in syrup.

Therapeutics.—Croton chloral is preferable to chloral in sleeplessness due to pain.

In *facial neuralgia* and *migraine* it is exceedingly efficacious, particularly if the fifth nerve be involved. In *headaches* due to *eye-strain,* and in those associated with *sick stomach,* but not due to gastric indigestion or nervous debility, croton chloral is of service. Curiously enough, it is valueless in toothache, but is useful in the *neuralgia due to decayed teeth.*

Administration.—Croton chloral should be used in pill form in the dose of 3 to 5 grains (0.2–0.3) every two hours until the pain is relieved or sleep comes on, or it may be given in solution or syrup of acacia and water, or water and glycerin. It has been used in as large a dose as 60 grains (4.0), but 20 to 30 grains (1.3–2.0) ought to be the maximum dose as a general rule.

CROTON OIL.

Croton oil (*Oleum Tiglii,* U. S.; *Oleum Crotonis,* B. P.) is an exceedingly irritant oil derived from *Croton tiglium,* a small tree of India. The oil is pale or brownish yellow in hue and of a complex character. Applied to the skin for any length of time, it is an intense irritant, producing blisters or pustules. 1 minim (0.06), placed on the tongue with 5 minims (0.30) of sweet oil, acts as a violent watery purge, and, owing to the smallness of its dose, it is frequently employed to *revulse* the *unconscious,* as in *cerebral congestion.* In *delirium* it is used for the same purpose, and may be given to maniacs who are suffering from an attack of *cerebral congestion* or obstinate constipation, owing to the smallness of its dose and rapidity of action. The dose is 1 minim (0.06) placed on the tongue with sweet oil or given in emulsion or in pill. It ought never to be used when there is any irritation of the stomach or bowels. As a counter-irritant it is sometimes applied over a tender nerve or to the chest in the treatment of *bronchitis*, in the proportion of half-and-half with sweet oil. Thus applied, it may be absorbed and cause purging. The treatment of poisoning by croton oil is identical with that of gastro-enteritis. (See Gastro-enteritis.) *Linimentum Crotonis* is a preparation of the B. P. which is employed as a counter-irritant liniment for *sprains* and in *muscular rheumatism*.

CUBEBS.

Cubebs (*Cubeba*, U. S., and *Cubeba Fructus*, B. P.) are the unripe fruit of *Piper cubeba*, a plant of Java. They are wrinkled or rough black bodies about the size of small peas, and have an aromatic, pungent taste. They contain a volatile oil, cubebic acid, and cubebin. The drug should not be kept in powdered form, as it loses its powers, but should be powdered as needed. Overdoses of cubebs cause gastro-intestinal and genito-urinary inflammation.

Therapeutics.—Cubebs are used in the advanced stages of *gonorrhœa* when a tendency to a chronic discharge is present. Some surgeons have used them in the early stages as an abortive treatment, but this is a bad practice. In *cold in the head* the powdered berries may be snuffed up the nostril when the stage of secretion is well established. They ought not to be used before this stage. In the treatment of *chronic* or *subacute bronchitis* the oleoresin of cubebs is very useful in some cases (see Bronchitis), and in the form of cubeb cigarettes the drug is much used as a remedy for hoarseness due to subacute laryngitis.

Administration.—Cubebs may be given in powder in the dose of 10 to 60 grains (0.60–4.0), as the fluidextract, 10 to 30 minims (0.60–2.0), and in the form of the tincture (*Tinctura Cubebæ*, B. P.) in the dose of 10 minims to ½ ounce (0.60–16.0), ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0), B. P.

The dose of the oleoresin (*Oleoresina Cubebæ*, U. S.) is 2 to 20 minims (0.1–1.3) three times a day, and it may be given in capsule or emulsion. The troches of cubebs (*Trochisci Cubebæ*, U. S.) are used for the relief of *pharyngitis* of a chronic type. The dose of the oil (*Oleum Cubebæ*, U. S. and B. P.) is 5 to 20 minims (0.3–1.3).

CUSSO.

Cusso, sometimes called Kousso, is the dried panicles of the pistillate flowers of *Hagenia abyssinica*. In the U. S. P. of 1880 it was called Brayera. It contains a volatile oil, tannic acid, and koosin or tæniin. The drug is used to expel the *tape-worm*, and is most valuable as a *vermifuge*, also possessing the advantage of safety. It should be used in an infusion (*Infusum Brayeræ*) in the dose of ½ ounce (16.0) of the powdered flowers to a pint (480 mils.) of water, and be taken in the morning on an empty stomach. (See Worms.) Koosin may be used in the dose of 20 to 40 grains (1.3–2.6) in capsule. The fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Cusso*) is given in the dose of ½ ounce (16.0). It has been claimed that the drug is apt to cause abortion in pregnant women, but this is not known to be a fact.

DIASTASE.

The word diastase (*Diastasum*, U. S.) is applied to substances found in certain of the digestive juices of the animal body and present in processes connected with the fermentation of grain, as, for example, in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. Whatever diastase may be, we recognize that it belongs to the same class of enzymes as pepsin and pancreatin, and that it has the power of converting starch into sugar. Many preparations of malt contain some diastatic power, but there is only one preparation of diastase which possesses no other property save that of aiding the digestion of the starches—namely, one prepared originally by a Japanese investigator, Takamine, and called from his name "Taka-diastase." It is used to relieve cases of *indigestion* of starchy foods in the dose of 2 to 5 grains after meals, in tablet or capsule or in a solution, and is a most efficient remedy.

A useful formula is as follows:

℞—Taka-diastase	gr. xlv (3.0).
Pancreatini	gr. xlv (3.0).
Extracti nucis vomicæ	gr. iv (0.25).—M.

Pone in capsulas No. xx.
S.—One capsule with meals.

Often a little capsicum may be added to this prescription, in the treatment of *atonic dyspepsia*, with advantage.

In the artificial feeding of infants it is often necessary to largely dilute the cows' milk and equally needful to maintain its nutritional value. This can be accomplished by adding barley gruel which has been strained and then largely converted into dextrin or maltose by adding taka-diastase to it while it is still warm, but not boiling hot. The diastase can be destroyed after its effects are induced by bringing the gruel to the boiling-point for a few moments.

Taka-diastase, in the dose of 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.6) three times a day, sometimes decreases the loss of sugar, and more frequently greatly diminishes polyuria in *diabetes mellitus*.

DIGITALIS.

Digitalis, U. S., is the dried leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*, Linné, or Foxglove, collected from plants of the second year's growth, at the commencement of flowering. The leaves are official in the B. P. as *Digitalis*

Folia. It contains a number of substances, no single one of which acts as do preparations of the crude drug. In other words, all these compounds must act together to produce therapeutic effects similar to those obtained when digitalis leaves are given. Among the substances so far isolated from digitalis by chemists may be named digitalin, digitalein, digitoxin, digitin, and digitonin. Several of these are probably compounds of the others. Digitalin, so called, occurs in two forms, amorphous and crystalline. The crystalline digitalin (French) is largely digitoxin, while the amorphous form is composed of digitonin, digitalein, and digitalin. A pure digitalin has, however, been isolated, which can now be obtained from Merck. Digitoxin and pure digitalin are the two most active principles yet found. None of these substances should be used in medicine to take the place completely of digitalis, but digitalin may be used as a heart stimulant.

In the early part of this volume the necessity of employing reliable drugs was pointed out. In the instance of digitalis this is particularly important, because the cases in which it is used are often serious, and because digitalis varies greatly in strength. As a rule, the wild digitalis is stronger than the cultivated, and the English or German digitalis is better than the American. The preparations of digitalis should therefore be obtained from a reputable manufacturing pharmacist after they have been physiologically tested.

Physiological Action.—Digitalis is apt to irritate mucous membranes which are already slightly out of order, and for this reason should not be given by the mouth in large doses in cases of gastritis and allied states if it can be avoided.

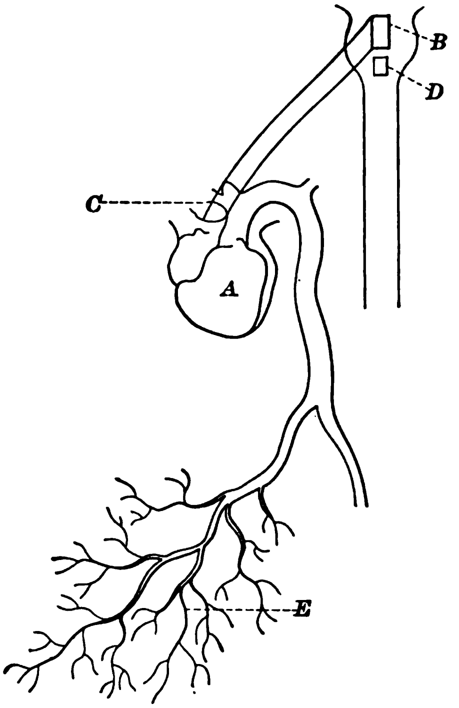
NERVOUS SYSTEM.—The action of digitalis upon the nervous system is only manifested when poisonous doses are used. Small toxic doses decrease reflex activity by stimulating Setschenow's reflex inhibitory centres in the medulla, and finally by depressing the spinal cord. Convulsions are sometimes seen as a result of the action of decomposition products of digitalis—namely, toxiresin and digitalresin. Finally, the motor nerve-trunks themselves are depressed and the muscles are paralyzed. None of these effects are seen in man.

CIRCULATION.—Upon the circulatory system digitalis exerts its chief influence. In moderate or medicinal amounts it increases the pulse-force and arterial pressure, slows the pulse, and increases the size of the pulse-wave. The increase of pulse-force is due to a stimulating influence exercised upon the muscular fibers of the heart. Gottlieb and Magnus have shown this to result in the doing of two ann one-half times the normal amount of work.

Not only does digitalis stimulate the ventricular wall to greater effort, and restore its tonicity when this is impaired, but the prolongation of the period of diastole permits the heart to regain its irritability, contractility, and also the conductivity of its muscular fibres. The longer the diastole, therefore (diastole being the period of resuscitation), the greater the power of the next contraction. (See below.)

The rise of arterial pressure is caused by the increase in pulse-force and pulse-volume, and by stimulation of the vasomotor centre and the muscular coats of the bloodvessels, whereby constriction occurs in the walls of the arteries and arterioles. Some recent investigations on human beings by means of the sphygmomanometer seem to indicate that a rise in pressure often fails to take place.

FIG. 39.

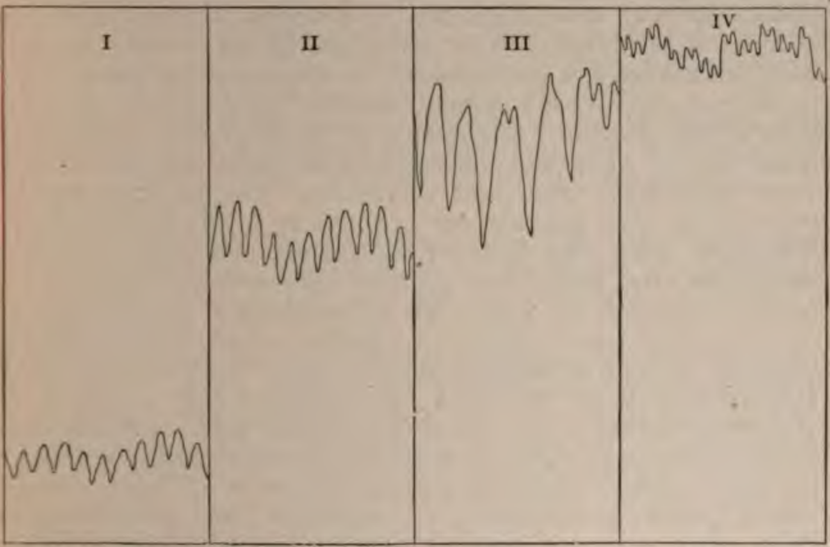


A, digitalis stimulates the heart: *B*, stimulates the vagus centres; *C*, stimulates the peripheral ends of the vagi; *D*, stimulates the vasomotor centre; *E*, stimulates the walls of the bloodvessels.

The slow pulse is produced by stimulation of the pneumogastric centre and the peripheral ends of the vagus nerves. The increase in the volume of the pulse is due to a more complete contraction than normal and to the influence on the vagi; for, the pneumogastric nerves being stimulated, the diastole of the heart is more full and complete and occupies a greater length of time. The result of this delay is that the ventricles become thoroughly distended, and on contracting drive out a much larger wave of blood through the aorta than is normally sent out (Figs. 39 and 40). This is important to remember when using the drug in heart disease and other states.

While it is not known that the vagi are the trophic nerves of the heart, there is a large amount of evidence in favor of such a view, and it has long been thought that digitalis was not only a heart stimulant, but a remedy that increased the growth of its muscular tissue as well. If the trophic nerves of the heart are stimulated by digitalis, it becomes evident that it is a doubly useful remedy.[1] (See article on Heart Disease, in Part IV. of this volume, for a further explanation of the influence of digitalis in improving the nutrition of the heart muscle.)

FIG. 40.



Showing the effect of digitalis on the circulation. (After Schmiedeberg.) I. Before digitalis was used: blood-pressure 86, pulse 21 in ten seconds. II. After the use of digitalis: blood-pressure 150, pulse 22 in ten seconds. III. After another dose: blood-pressure 164, pulse 20. IV. After another dose: blood-pressure 210, pulse 40.

When full medicinal doses of digitalis are frequently repeated, or when poisonous doses are ingested, the action of the heart may become exceedingly irregular. (See Poisoning.) This irregularity may be explained as follows: In health the contraction-wave in the heart arises in the sino-auricular node, and passes by way of the muscular fibres of the bundle of His over the auricles to the auriculo-ventricular junction, where it is transmitted by this bundle of His to the ventricles in regular sequence. If any cause interferes with the normal transmission of the contraction-wave from the auricles to the ventricles, incoördination between these parts of the heart develops. If a regular sino-auricular impulse reaches the ventricle, a normal heart-beat occurs, but if it fails to reach the ventricle, this part of the heart does not contract, or, if it does contract, it originates its own contraction impulse, and, therefore, the ventricular contraction becomes entirely independent of auricular contraction, both in its origin and in its time, with the result that the ventricle may contract only half the number of times per minute that the auricle contracts.

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[1] In an original study by the author he found that when digitalis is given continuously for a long period of time there results cardiac hypertrophy independently of any valvular lesion. See Therapeutic Gazette, December, 1897.

A toxic amount of digitalis may produce this condition in the following manner: Through its influence on the vagi, it distinctly interferes with the passage of the contraction-wave over the bundle of His, although digitalis does not seem to directly effect this bundle. As a result, some or all of the contraction-waves arising at the sino-auricular node fail to reach the ventricle and incoördination results. Second, the digitalis stimulates the ventricle to increased activity, and this aids in the production of extra systoles when the ventricles beat independently of the auricles.[1] Auscultation of the heart will reveal many beats, some of which are evidently normal, except that they may be unduly deliberate. Other beats are abortive, with the result that the heart-sounds seem jumbled and irregular as to rhythm and force. The radial pulse may be much less frequent than the apex-beat, because the extra systoles may not have sufficient blood and force to produce a pulse at the wrist. The development of extra systoles or of dropped beats when digitalis is being freely used should cause the physician to stop its administration at once. (See Heart Disease, and especially Mitral Stenosis.) Sometimes a distinct jugular pulse is readily observed which may be synchronous with ventricular contraction, because the right ventricle forces the blood backward through the right auricle. This irregular pulse, caused by an excess of digitalis, is sometimes replaced by an exceedingly rapid pulse, which is shuttle-like in character, and, whether the pulse be irregular or rapid, the arterial pressure may be, at this time, low, owing, first, to the imperfect action of the heart, and, second, to a depression of the vasomotor centres and the muscular coats of the bloodvessels. The rapid pulse, when it occurs, is probably due to a depression of the peripheral ends of the vagus nerves.

If a patient who has taken a poisonous dose be suddenly placed in an upright posture, death may ensue, owing to the disturbance of the contraction-wave in the heart produced by the erect posture. Under these circumstances the heart beats so abortively that the circulation fails, the condition produced being like that of complete heart-block arising from a lesion in His' bundle, as in Stokes-Adams Disease.

RESPIRATION.—Digitalis has almost no effect on this function unless the amount be poisonous, when respiration is slowed.

TEMPERATURE.—Upon the normal bodily temperature digitalis has little or no effect in medicinal dose. In poisonous dose it lowers temperature. In fever the drug seems to cause a slight fall with some constancy, but it can rarely be used for any antipyretic influence. *High temperatures prevent digitalis from slowing the pulse,* because, as proved by Brunton and Cash, fever depresses the vagus centres in the medulla, and also in all probability, when the temperature is very high, the peripheral ends of the vagus. This is an important point to be remembered in the therapeutic use of this drug.

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[1] In earlier editions of this book I have ascribed the irregular action of the heart under digitalis to a struggle between its vagus effect and its muscle effect. Recently developed knowledge as to His' bundle, as just given, seems to confirm this earlier view, now expressed in different terms.

KIDNEYS, TISSUE-WASTE, AND ELIMINATION.—Digitalis has almost no effect upon the kidney structure itself, and does not to any extent stimulate the renal epithelium. The cause of the increased urinary flow produced by digitalis in cases of cardiac dropsy depends upon the removal of congestion of the kidneys and the increased arterial pressure and improved circulation brought about by the drug.

It is important to remember that digitalis, if given in overdose, may cause a spasm of the bloodvessels of the kidney, and so cause suppression of urine. This is usually followed by the development of cumulative effects.

Upon tissue-waste digitalis seems to have little effect, but there is still some discrepancy in the reports as to the amount of urea excreted under its use, some investigators saying it is increased, others that it is diminished.

It is not known how the drug is eliminated, as chemists have never been able to detect it in the urine. It is probably oxidized in the body.

Poisoning.—The slow, full pulse followed by the hobbling, dicrotic, shuttle-like pulse-beats, and the tumultuous cardiac beat, afford a combination of symptoms characteristic of the overaction of digitalis. The pulse may be full and slow when the patient is recumbent, but at once becomes irregular on his sitting up.

As the poisoning progresses vomiting may come on, exophthalmos occurs, and a peculiar blue pearliness of the sclerotic is seen. Consciousness is generally preserved nearly to the last. Death from digitalis-poisoning may not take place for days or may occur in two hours or even less. Headache is often a severe symptom.

TREATMENT OF POISONING.—Tannic acid is to be given as a chemical antidote; emetics and the stomach-pump are to be used, the former only when the drug has not been absorbed, for if the heart is much affected emetics are dangerous. External heat is to be applied, particularly about the abdomen. The maintenance of a horizontal position must be insisted upon for several days after active symptoms have subsided, for sudden death on sitting up has occurred. The use of tincture of aconite, as the physiological antidote, may be resorted to.

Therapeutics.—Much misunderstanding concerning the action of digitalis has arisen, and, while some call it a circulatory stimulant, others think it a circulatory depressant. The first class base their belief on the signs of increased arterial pressure and cardiac power, the others on the fact that it slows and steadies an irritable, rapidly acting heart but overlook the other signs. *Digitalis is a cardiac stimulant and not a depressant.* The quieting of irritability by it is the quietness produced by the drink of whisky or coffee taken by the pugilist before he enters the ring, to steady his nerves and make him firm. If digitalis is used to decrease arterial tension, its dose must be dangerously large. (See Physiological Action.)

Digitalis is of value in nearly all cases of cardiac disease where the condition is one in which the heart fails to do its proper amount of work unless the failure is due to myocardial degeneration. If simple hypertrophy or excessive compensatory hypertrophy exists, it is harmful. It is of less value in aortic regurgitation than in any other lesion, because the prolongation of diastole allows greater opportunity for the blood to fall back into the ventricle, although in the second stage of this lesion, when the mitral orifice and valve are beginning to be affected, it is often very useful. In some instances of mitral regurgitation the drug does harm by overdistending the auricle through ventricular stimulation, which results in an increase in the regurgitant flow, and we can never tell before trying it which cases will be so affected. (See Heart Disease.[1]) In cases where the heart is *irritable*, *palpitation* present, and indigestion not the cause of the trouble, digitalis is of service. It is also useful in *cardiac dilatation* and *asthenia*, and in that condition which Da Costa called a "tired heart."

In the *second stage of pneumonia* if the heart is laboring and unable to do its work properly, digitalis is often invaluable (see Pneumonia). In *congestion of the lungs* in the typhoid state it will drive out the blood from the part congested and relieve stasis unless the temperature is so high that it cannot act or the heart muscle is degenerated.

In *cardiac weakness* from *collapse*, *injury*, *poisoning*, or *shock* digitalis is of service, particularly in *aconite-poisoning*, in which it is the physiological antidote. Owing to its tardy action it should, however, be preceded by ammonia and alcohol where the need is pressing. In *muscarine poisoning* digitalis and atropine are the antidotes.

As a *diuretic* digitalis is most useful when the *kidneys are congested* and the circulation is sluggish from cardiac feebleness. When the renal structure is diseased, other drugs should take its place, or it should be combined with more active renal remedies, such as squill or caffeine, or with compound spirit of juniper in very chronic cases of kidney trouble.

As digitalis acts very slowly, but maintains its effect for a long time, it may be given only once a day after its effects have been obtained, for the purpose of continuing its influence.

Often when the patient has by error received too much of the drug the finger can scarcely note any pulse at the wrist, yet the ear when placed over the heart finds it to be beating forcibly but abortively. It is important that the weak pulse at the wrist be not taken as the only guide as to the state of the patient for this very reason, and the physician should always auscult the præcordium before reaching an opinion as to the action of digitalis. (See Physiological Action.)

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[1] It is absolutely necessary for the student to turn to the article on Heart Disease, and to read it carefully, in order to understand the action of digitalis in disease.

Untoward Effects.—Digitalis sometimes causes nausea and indigestion by irritating the stomach. In children it is likely to produce marked irregularity of the pulse. When given in full doses, the patient should always remain in bed and not be allowed to sit up suddenly, as syncope may occur. It is particularly important that this rule be enforced if the patient desires to empty the bladder, for cases are on record in which a patient has risen suddenly, emptied the bladder, and fainted or even died in syncope.

In some cases a *cumulative action* occurs, which consists in a sudden development of the effects of the drug to an excessive degree, so that the symptoms resemble those seen after a poisonous dose has been taken. This is particularly prone to occur when ascites or dropsy is removed by tapping after the drug has been taken for a long period. It is thought that the sudden withdrawal of pressure upon the great vascular trunks of the body-cavities causes the absorption of the drug with the juices of the tissues where it has remained inactive. Such an accident also sometimes occurs when a fever ends by crisis and digitalis has been given. It also takes place whenever full doses are given so frequently as to be in excess of elimination, for the drug is slowly eliminated, and so rapidly accumulates in the body. Cumulative action is often preceded by a scanty passage of urine. A decrease in the quantity of the urine when digitalis is being freely used should cause the physician to stop its administration or be most cautious in its continuance.

Contraindications.—In cases of marked atheroma of the bloodvessels, in aneurism and apoplexy digitalis is a dangerous drug, because it raises arterial pressure, and it is because of this effect that it is harmful in the presence of arterial excitement. In fatty degeneration of the heart the remaining healthy muscular fibres of this organ are, it is true, stimulated by the drug, but at the same time it also increases arterial tension to such an extent as to increase the labor of the failing heart.

Administration.—The official preparations of digitalis are the tincture (*Tinctura Digitalis*, U. S. and B. P.), dose 5 to 30 minims (0.3–2.0); the infusion (*Infusum Digitalis*, U. S. and B. P.), 1 to 4 drachms (4.0–16.0); the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Digitalis*, U. S.), dose 1 to 4 minims (0.05–0.25); and the powdered digitalis leaves (*Digitalis Folia*, B. P.), dose ½ to 2 grains (0.03–0.12), generally given in a pill.

Some choice should be exercised in the use of the various preparations made from digitalis leaves, because the different active ingredients of the drug possess different solubilities and exert different effects on the circulation. Thus digitalin, digitoxin, and digitalein all act as powerful stimulants to the heart muscle. Digitalin also stimulates the vagus peripherally and centrically. All three of these raise arterial pressure by stimulating the vasomotor system peripherally and centrically. Digitonin, on the other hand, does not stimulate the heart muscle, but rather depresses it. It also depresses the vagus, and thereby somewhat antagonizes the digitalin,[1] digitoxin, and digitalein.

If we now turn to a consideration of the solubilities of these principles, we can readily explain the different effects produced by the infusion and tincture or fluidextract. Digitonin is soluble in water, as is digitalein; but digitalin is only slightly soluble and digitoxin is scarcely at all soluble in water. As a result, the use of the infusion in a case of heart disease would not give the patient the same degree of cardiac power as the use of the tincture, for not only would the most powerful stimulant of all to the heart, vasomotor system, and vagi—namely, digitalin—be present in small amount, but in addition the large proportion of digitonin would antidote it. On the other hand, digitonin is sparingly soluble in alcohol, while digitalin and digitalein are readily soluble in it, digitoxin being slightly so. It would seem, therefore, that in the presence of a failing heart and circulation the tincture and the fluidextract are the preparations greatly to be preferred to the infusion, because they contain large amounts of the active stimulant ingredients.

The reason that the infusion acts efficiently as a diuretic in some cases probably depends upon the fact that as it does not contain so much digitalin it is less apt to cause spasm of the renal vessels; but if the heart is feeble and there is renal stasis, the tincture is probably the better preparation to overcome this state, because it both aids the heart and by contracting the renal vessels overcomes the stasis. The use of digitalin is inadvisable unless we are sure that we get that made according to the process of Schmiedeberg, for the other digitalins usually sold are very uncertain. The infusion is far more apt to disorder the stomach than the fluidextract or tincture, because of the irritating digitonin. The dose of digitalin, which ought not to be used as a substitute for digitalis, is $\frac{1}{60}$ grain (0.001).

Much confusion exists as to the names applied to the various derivatives of digitalis. There appear to be no less than four distinct substances upon the market called "digitalin," and they differ greatly in power. Thus, "German crystalline digitalin" is really digitonin, that is, a saponin. French crystalline digitalin is digitoxin and corresponds to Nativelle's digitalin. French amorphous digitalin purum is seemingly a mixture of digitalin and digitoxin and equals Homolle's digitalin. German amorphous digitalin purum is a mixture of true digitalin and digitalein with 50 per cent. of amorphous digitonin. Digalen is said by Kobert to be a solution of digitalein in water, but Cloetta thought it to be soluble digitoxin. Digipuratum, according to Grier, is a mixture of digitoxin and digitalin. All these facts indicate pretty clearly that the physician should use none of these products, but rely on galenical preparations of digitalis leaves.

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[1] By digitalin, reference is made to that prepared by Merck, and sometimes called the digitalin of Schmiedeberg, and not the amorphous form of Homolle nor the crystalline digitalin of Nativelle.

When digitalis cannot be given by the mouth there is little use in giving any of the official preparations hypodermically, for they are precipitated in the tissues. Absorption of digitalis may be brought about by the use of a poultice made by placing some digitalis leaves in a small bag and steeping them in hot water. The bag is then placed over the loins. This plan of treatment must be cautiously employed to avoid poisoning, because we cannot tell how much digitalis is absorbed.

Under the name of "Digitalone," Houghton has devised an excellent liquid preparation of digitalis, now on the market, suitable for use by the mouth or hypodermic needle, since it represents the full therapeutic value of the drug, and is readily absorbed without causing irritation, which is not true of tincture of digitalis. The dose is from 5 to 30 minims (0.3–2.0). This product is "fat-free," and is standardized by well recognized pharmacological tests upon the lower animals.

Digitalone is put up in hypodermic tablets of $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.0065), corresponding to about 3 minims of tincture of digitalis and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.03), corresponding to about 16 minims of tincture of digitalis. It also appears in tablet triturates of $\frac{1}{5}$ grain (0.012).

Attention has already been called to the necessity of using a preparation which has been subjected to a physiological test by the manufacturer before it is placed on the market. This is important because the crude drug varies so greatly in strength that even the most careful pharmacist cannot be sure that each lot of leaves is of equal medicinal strength, and chemical analysis of their complex make-up is practically impossible. Often when a patient has been taking an ordinary preparation of digitalis without good results the writer has seen the use of a physiologically tested and active preparation do much good.

DIONIN.

Dionin, or *Æthylmorphinæ Hydrochloridum*, U. S., is an artificial product derived from morphine, and occurs as a white crystalline, faintly bitter powder. It is soluble in about 7 parts of water, 2 of alcohol, and 20 of syrup, and insoluble in ether and chloroform.

Dionin is used for several purposes in medicine, both internally and externally. Internally it is employed in the dose of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.015–0.045) to relieve *excessive cough* and *pain in the chest*, in various forms of pulmonary disease. It has also been used as a substitute for morphine in various painful affections of the internal viscera, as in *ulcer* and *cancer of the stomach* and *bowel*, in cases in which morphine cannot be used because of nausea. It is said to be equally efficient with morphine in the relief of pain but less powerful for the purpose of producing sleep. It may also be given to fortify veronal and sulphonal in cases of *insomnia*. In the dose of 1 grain (0.06) dionin may be used in suppository in *painful conditions of the rectum*.

Externally dionin finds its chief use in the eye. It has been found especially valuable in certain types of *ulcerative* and *parenchymatous keratitis*, *iridocyclitis*, and *glaucoma* when used in solutions varying from 1 to 5 per cent. This solution is dropped into the conjunctival sac two or three times a day. At first it causes a sharp reaction with a sense of burning and marked œdema of the conjunctiva, which, however, subsides in about twenty minutes, and analgesia, not anæsthesia, develops. That is, it relieves pain, but does not locally anæsthetize, as does cocaine. When it is used mixed with cocaine, both an anæsthetic and analgesic effect is obtained. Immunity to its irritant effects is so soon established that its use on subsequent days causes little or no irritation.

If the patient is hypersensitive, the primary painfulness of dionin may be prevented by preceding its use by cocaine solution. It is also advisable to drop the dionin solutions into the conjunctival sac so as to avoid the cornea, which is much more sensitive to its effects than the conjunctiva. Dionin may be added to solutions of myotics or mydriatics when it is desired to relieve eye pain at the same time that the beneficial effects of the other drug are obtained.

DIURETIN.

(See SODIO-SALICYLATE OF THEOBROMINE.)

DORMIOL.

This drug is closely related to chloral, being a compound of chloral and amylene hydrate, and is a colorless fluid, tasting somewhat like camphor and being slightly pungent to the oral mucous membrane. It is miscible with water, and is marketed in 50 per cent. watery solution, which is further diluted by 4 additional parts of water when it is prescribed. It is used as a hypnotic, as its name indicates, and as a substitute for chloral, but is probably not so powerful as a sleep-producer. Its dose is ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0) of the 10 per cent. solution just named, which may be mixed with syrup of raspberry, or water, to dilute it if desired.

DUBOISINE.

Duboisine is the alkaloid of the leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides*, a plant of Australia. The crude drug is little used in medicine, but duboisine sulphate is used as a mydriatic under the same conditions as is atropine, and more largely still as a hypnotic in *insanity*, interchangeably with hyoscine. The dose of duboisine sulphate hypodermically as a hypnotic is $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ grain (0.0008–0.001). The clinical experience so far adduced would seem to indicate that it tends to decrease urinary secretion and to disorder the digestion, producing at the same time a soapy taste in the mouth, with excessive dryness of the mucous membranes. Rarely it causes profuse salivation or sweating in those who have an idiosyncrasy to its use. In a large number of insane and hysterical cases de Montyel found its use was followed by vomiting of part of the food, but the patients seemed to have no nausea. The sulphate has been used with much asserted success in the treatment of *paralysis agitans*. Usually the dose by the mouth for this purpose has been $\frac{1}{100}$ grain three times a day. Cividati and Gianelli assert that duboisine is useful in *epilepsy*, particularly in its psychic forms.

ELATERIUM.

Elaterium, B. P., is a sediment obtained from the juice of *Ecballium elaterium*, or squirting cucumber. It appears in small, friable, thin, grayish-green flakes, having a bitter taste. Elaterium is not official in the U. S. P., but its active principle, elaterin (*Elaterinum*, U. S. and B. P.), is official. Elaterin is a neutral principle deposited by the juice. Notwithstanding this fact, the crude drug is largely used.

Physiological Action.—Elaterium is a decided irritant to all mucous membranes, and even to the fingers of those who handle it. Its chief effect when taken internally by man is to cause profuse watery stools, but for some unknown reason it rarely acts upon animals in this manner.

Therapeutics.—This drug is the best hydragogue purge which we have, causing large watery passages, but not producing much pain when used in proper dose. For this reason it is useful in the treatment of *local serous transudations*. In serous effusions due to acute or chronic inflammatory processes it is of little value because in such cases the stomata of the serous membranes involved are closed by fibrin, as in *pericarditis* and *pleurisy*. In *dropsy* and *ascites* or general anasarca it may be useful. It ought never to be used in cases of marked exhaustion, and may be advantageously followed, soon after it acts, by alcoholic stimulants. In *uræmia* with dropsy it is thought to aid in the elimination of the uræmic poison by the bowel. In *cerebral congestions* or *effusions* the drug is of service by depleting the diseased vessels.

In poisoning by elaterium the symptoms are those of violent gastro-enteritis, and must be treated accordingly. (See Gastro-enteritis.)

Administration.—The dose of elaterium is $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01), given in a freshly made pill. Elaterin is best given in the dose of from $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.003–0.006), as follows:

℞—Elaterini . . . . gr. iv (0.25).
Alcoholis . . . . f℥iv (120.0).—M.
Dissolve by gentle heat.
S.—Half a drachm contains $\frac{1}{15}$ grain (0.004), or one full dose.

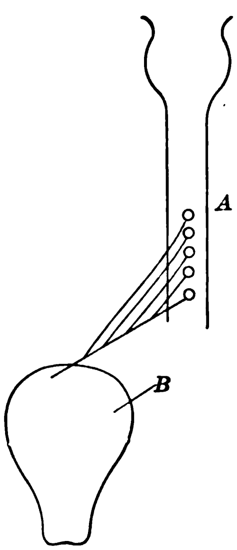
The official preparation of elaterin, the active principle of elaterium, is *Trituratio Elaterini*, U. S. (elaterin 1, sugar of milk 9), given in the dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.03–0.06). *Pulvis Elaterini Compositus*, B. P. (elaterin 1, sugar of milk 39), is given in the dose of 1 to 5 grains (0.06–0.3).

ERGOT.

Ergota, U. S. and B. P., is derived from the spawn or mycelium of the fungus known as *Claviceps purpurea,* which grows in the flower and replaces the grain in common rye, or *Secale cereale.* After being kept for a year crude ergot is not fit for use.

Many so-called active principles of ergot have been isolated by chemists, and named ecbolic acid, ergotic acid, sclerotinic acid, and ergotin. None of these represent the entire drug, the nearest in its approach being ergotin, and ergotin is not an isolated principle, but a combination of principles, According to Wood and Hofer the active ingredients are an alkaloid and a resin which exist in combination. Jacobi calls this combination sphacelotoxine. For the alkaloid Kraft suggests the term hydro-ergotinine, sometimes called ergotoxine.

FIG. 41.



A, ergot stimulates the uterine centres in the spinal cord, and *B*, the muscular fibres in the uterus itself.

Physiological Action.—NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Upon the nervous system ergot exercises little, if any, effect.

CIRCULATION.—Ergot, when injected into the circulation causes a primary fall of arterial pressure, followed by a slight rise. This rise is probably due to a stimulation of the muscular coats of the bloodvessels, but the primary fall is caused by its direct depressant effect upon the heart muscle, resulting from the direct contact of the drug *en masse* with the heart. If the dose be very large, and the fall of pressure is not recovered from, progressive paralysis of the vasomotor apparatus and heart occurs. When given in medicinal doses by the stomach the drug causes a slight rise of arterial pressure, chiefly by an action on the heart and the muscular coats of the bloodvessels, but this effect would seem to be too feeble to be of much value in bedside practice.

UTERUS AND UNSTRIPED MUSCULAR FIBRE.—It has been commonly taught that the contractions of the uterus produced by medicinal doses of ergot are due to the stimulating influence of this drug upon the muscular fibres of this organ; but Dale seems to have proved that the influence is exercised on the nerve-endings in the muscles. It is also a fact, as shown by the careful studies of Hemmeter, that the drug causes uterine contractions by stimulating the centres in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord which controls this viscus.

On the uterus ergot in full medicinal dose exerts its influence not by increasing the normal pains of labor, but by causing a tetanic, tonic, unyielding uterine spasm which drives all before it. In very small doses it may assist the normal contractions without causing them to become tetanic.

Ergot acts as a stimulant to all unstriped muscular fibres.

Acute Poisoning.—The symptoms of overdosing from ergot, when the effects are slowly produced, are sometimes great hunger or craving of food, at other times nausea and vomiting. If the poisoning is quite severe, there are great restlessness, headache, delirium, and coldness of the surface of the body.

Chronic Poisoning.—Two forms of poisoning from the prolonged use of ergotized rye bread sometimes occur. One is characterized by spasmodic muscular contractions, the other consists in the formation of gangrenous sloughs. In the first of these forms it is not very uncommon for cataract to develop, and it is stated that the spasms are due to the influence of one of the principles of ergot—namely, cornutine.

Therapeutics.—Ergot is given to parturient women for the prevention or arrest of *post-partum hemorrhages.* For the prevention it should be given to the woman by the mouth after the delivery of the head, but in many instances its use is needless. When administered to check a hemorrhage already flowing, the doses should be large, as much as 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0) of the fluid extract or 1 wineglassful (30.0) of the wine of ergot. The drug should produce its effects in about fifteen minutes, and may be repeated every fifteen minutes until it acts. The action lasts about half an hour. Ergot should not be given in the early stages of labor, but this rule may, under certain conditions, be modified. If uterine inertia comes on in the course of a normal labor, which cannot be overcome by the use of coffee or strychnine, or other nerve-stimulant, a *small* dose of ergot may be employed. Such small dose does not cause a constant tetanic uterine contraction, but simply brings on the "to-and-fro" movements. By a "small dose" the writer means from 5 to 20 minims (0.30–1.3) of the fluidextract. Caution must be used even with this dose.

If the birth-canal is obstructed, ergot should never be employed, and, unless the os uteri is well dilated, it should not be given in any dose.

In postpartum hemorrhage it is well to give "Ergot Aseptic" or "Ergone" hypodermically. "Ergot Aseptic" is dispensed in sealed and sterile glass ampoules, and is a concentrated preparation of ergot intended for hypodermic use. Each bulb holds one dose, and the drug is drawn directly from it into the syringe. This is a most useful preparation, physiologically tested and twice as strong as the fluidextract, U. S. P.

When ergot is given, care should be taken that the uterine cavity is free from all clots or placental fragments, lest closure of the os uteri under the influence of the drug imprison these harmful materials.

According to many obstetricians, whose results have been confirmed by a number of special studies, ergot in moderate doses very distinctly aids in overcoming *subinvolution of the uterus.*

In *hemorrhages from the lungs* and *kidneys* or other unapproachable parts ergot is thought by some to be very useful when given by the mouth, but it is probable that it rarely achieves any good. Particularly is this the case in pulmonary hemorrhage, since a vasomotor system practically does not exist in the pulmonary vessels, and the increased pressure caused by the ergot in the general systemic circulation may increase the pulmonary leakage. The truth is, that in pulmonary hemorrhage little real good can be obtained by the use of vasoconstrictors.

In *epistaxis*, *menorrhagia*, and *metrorrhagia*, and in some cases of *night-sweats*, ergot is of service. In *hypostatic*, *pulmonary*, and other *congestions* it is useful, particularly if used with digitalis. In *dysenteries* with bloody stools and in *serous diarrhea* ergot sometimes does good.

Some persons suffer from *vertigo* associated with hyperæsthesia of the scalp and *headache*. Relief can often be obtained in such cases by the use of 20 minims (1.3) of the fluidextract of ergot and 5 to 10 grains (0.30–0.60) of bromide of potassium three times a day.

Ergot has been used very largely in the treatment of *uterine fibroids* as an expulsive remedy and cure. It is only of value in those cases where the growths are just beneath the mucous membrane. By the contractions of the uterine muscular fibres the blood-supply of the growth is decreased, the recurring hemorrhages cease, and the tumor is finally expelled, having sloughed out of its bed. This method is far inferior to the knife, and very painful and prolonged. Large growths cannot be so treated. Ergot is sometimes useful in the treatment of *bleeding hemorrhoids*, and in *diabetes insipidus*, in which disease it is well to combine with it the bromide of sodium.

Administration.—Ergot is official as the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Ergotæ*, U. S.; *Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum*, B. P.), dose ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0), 10 to 30 minims (0.6–2.0), B. P.; and the extract (*Extractum Ergotæ*, U. S. and B. P.), dose 5 to 30 grains (0.3–2.0), 2 to 8 grains (0.12–0.48), B. P. Bonjean's egotin is made by a special process, and it can be given hypodermically if "Ergot Aseptic" or "Ergone" cannot be had. The B. P. preparations are *Infusum Ergotæ*, 1 to 2 fluidounces (30.0–60.0), and *Injectio Ergotæ Hypodermica*, B. P., given in the dose of 3 to 10 minims (0.20–0.60) by subcutaneous injection. The B. P. also recognizes an ammoniated tincture of ergot (*Tinctura Ergotæ Ammoniata*). Ergotin (*Ergotinum*) is given in the dose of 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.30).

As ergot is a drug that varies greatly in physiological activity in its crude state, and cannot be chemically assayed with advantage, the physician should always use a preparation which has been physiologically tested by the manufacturer before it is placed on the market. This may be done by studying its effect on the uterus of a pregnant animal, or by giving it to animals and observing its effect on the calibre of the small vessels. If the drug is active, it causes stimulation of the muscular coats of the vessels; and if its use is persisted in, it finally occludes them. Houghton has shown that an active ergot will cause gangrene of the rooster's comb if it is given constantly. Inert ergot will not do this. Much credit is due to Houghton for having perfected this valuable pharmacological test.

The younger Wood asserts that the fluidextract loses 10 per cent. a month in strength even when it is kept hermetically sealed in a bottle. A fresh preparation is therefore essential.

ERIGERON, OR FLEABANE.

Oil of erigeron is a yellowish volatile oil of a peculiar, not unpleasant, taste, closely resembling that of turpentine, which is distilled from the fresh flowering herb of *Erigeron canadense*. It may be used as a remedy for the treatment of passive *uterine oozing*, or a "show," as it is sometimes called. In *epistaxis* and other hemorrhages of moderate degree it is useful. In some instances it is used in place of copaiba and cubebs in the later stages of *gonorrhœa*. It is best given in capsule or on sugar in the dose of 10 to 30 minims (0.60–2.0) after meals, or oftener if needed.

ERYTHROL TETRANITRATE.

(See article on NITROGLYCERIN.)

ETHER.[1]

Sulphuric ether is official as *Æther*, U. S., and *Æther Purificatus*, B. P., and in the U. S. Pharmacopœia of 1880 was called *Æther Fortior*. It is a liquid composed of about 96 per cent., by weight, of absolute ether or ethyl oxide, and about 4 per cent. of alcohol containing a little water. It should be kept in partially filled, well-stoppered containers, preferably tin cans, in a cool place, remote from lights or fire. It is a transparent, colorless, mobile liquid having a characteristic odor, and a burning and sweetish taste, and is soluble in about 10 times its volume of water at 25° C. (77° F.), with slight contraction of volume. It is miscible in all proportions with alcohol, chloroform, petroleum benzin, benzene, fixed and volatile oils. Ether boils at about 35.5° C. (96° F.), and it should, therefore, boil when a test-tube containing some broken glass and half filled with it, is held for some time closely grasped in the hand.

Ether is made by the action of sulphuric acid on ethylic alcohol.

It is highly volatile and inflammable. Its vapor, when mixed with air and ignited, explodes violently. The color of light blue litmus paper moistened with water should not be changed to red when the paper is immersed in ether for ten minutes. Upon evaporation, ether should leave *no residue.* If 10 mils. of it be poured, in portions, upon clean odorless blotting paper, and allowed to evaporate spontaneously, *no foreign odor* should be perceptible when the last traces of ether leave the paper.

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[1] The student should read the article on Chloroform in conjunction with this article.

Ordinary ether is not used as an anæsthetic, but for the abstraction of oils and for other pharmaceutical purposes. It contains about 74 per cent. of ethyl oxide and 16 per cent. of alcohol, with a little water.

Owing to its inflammable nature ether should never be held near a fire or light, and, as its vapor is heavier than air, any flame in the room should be above the patient, not below him. No flame should be held nearer to the ether than five feet.

Physiological Action.—The action of ether on the animal organism when its vapor is inhaled is very rapid and powerful, but fleeting. When applied to the skin it causes intense cold if allowed to rapidly evaporate, and may be used in the form of a spray to benumb sensation.

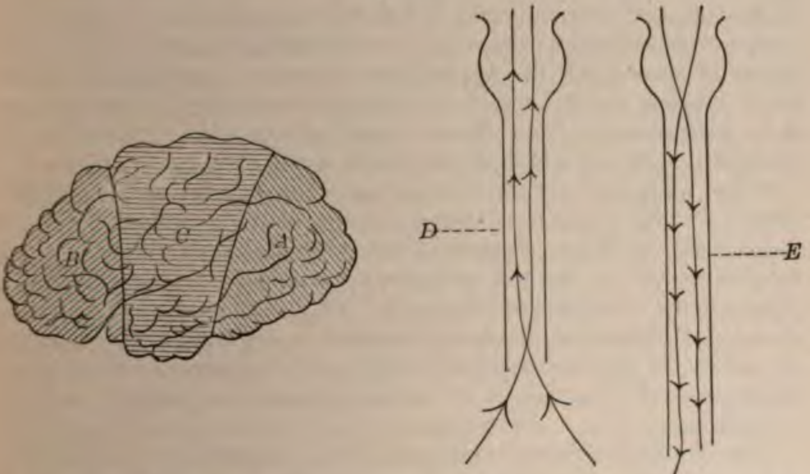
The passage of ether vapor into the blood by way of the lungs depends upon the law governing the partial tension of gases. If the air in the alveoli of the lungs contains a given per cent. by volume of ether, there will be a tendency for the blood in the bloodvessels of those alveoli to take up this vapor until the percentage is the same in the blood as it is in the air of the alveoli. If, on the other hand, the blood contains more ether vapor than the air, the vapor will tend to pass from the bloodvessels to the alveoli. This explains why it is that in accidents during ether anæsthesia artificial respiration, by forcing out the ether-laden air of the alveoli, aids the blood in getting rid of poisonous amounts of the drug and so directly tends to restore the patient.

Upon mucous membranes ether as a liquid or in vapor acts as an irritant, and causes, when its concentrated vapor is first inhaled, great irritation of the fauces and respiratory tract, so that temporary arrest of respiration is not uncommon. The face becomes suffused and red and the conjunctiva injected. Owing to these conditions the patient often is restless or struggles to move his face away from the vapor, but a stage of quiet soon succeeds this primary stage of struggling. During this period of quiet the breathing is generally full and deep and the pulse rapid but strong, while the ocular reflexes are at its beginning intact. Following this stage a second period of restlessness or struggling may come on, in which the patient becomes absolutely uncontrollable except by brute force. Yelling, shouting, cursing, or laughing and crying, may be prominent symptoms, and the individual is pugilistic, caressing, or ill-tempered, according to his temperament. If the drug is now pushed a condition of total unconsciousness and anæsthesia is soon attained, and quietude takes the place of the struggles. This is the time for the operation to be carried on, for if it is attempted in the earlier stages the struggles of the second stage prevent any operative procedures. (See Therapeutics, below.) It is not proper to push the drug until the muscular relaxation amounts to complete flaccidity, as this endangers the respiration.

Nervous System.—In producing its effects, ether acts first on the brain, then on the sensory tracts of the spinal cord, then on the motor tracts, then on the sensory side of the medulla oblongata, and finally upon the motor side of the medulla, and thereby produces death from respiratory failure if given to excess. Upon the nerve-trunks it exerts no effect unless it is directly applied to them. Ether does not produce anæsthesia by influencing the blood, coagulating the protoplasm of the nervous system, or by any other destructive influence. It simply inhibits, for the time being, the vital functions of the parts affected by it. The anæsthesia from ether develops when the ether vapor is present in the blood-serum in the proportion of 1 to 400. (See Chloroform.)

Circulation.—Ether is one of the most diffusible and rapidly acting cardiac stimulants which we possess, and is correspondingly fleeting in its effects. It increases the pulse-rate and force by stimulating the heart and the arterial pressure by increasing the activity of the vasomotor centres. This statement has been contradicted by laboratory investigators, who claim that ether is never a cardiac stimulant in a strict technical sense. However this may be, ether is used and acts as a most useful circulatory stimulant in man when it is given by the mouth and when inhaled in small amounts. In overdoses it acts as a cardiac depressant, but only when the amount is very large. Upon the blood, the author's colleague, J. Chalmers Da Costa, has shown that ether, when given by inhalation, decreases the hæmoglobin richness of each corpuscle, although there is an apparent increase in the number of the corpuscles themselves, particularly in those persons who are already somewhat anæmic.

Fig. 42.



Ether produces anæsthesia by depressing the perceptive areas in the brain, *A*. Later it depresses the intellectual areas, *B*, and the motor areas, *C*. After this the sensory paths in the spinal cord are depressed, *D*, and finally the motor tracts in the cord, *E*.

RESPIRATION.—As already stated, when ether is first inhaled in concentrated form it often causes arrest of respiration. According to Kretzschmar, this is due to an irritation of the trifacial nerve, which causes a reflex spasm of the glottis, and not to irritation of the peripheral vagi in the lungs. This is only partly true, for the author has proved that section of the vagus nerves prevents this occurrence, so that both the vagal and trigeminal irritations are responsible for the arrest.

In patients under ether the movement of the diaphragm is an exceedingly interesting study, for before the condition known as surgical anæsthesia is developed, while there is still some rigidity and the throat reflex is not completely abolished, the contractions of the diaphragm are frequently so violent that unless the laryngeal opening be absolutely free the intercostal spaces are depressed and the abdominal contents thrust violently downward and outward. Just so soon, however, as the chin is pulled forward and a free access of air is allowed, the abdominal displacement, though it is still present, is not so great, and the chest movement is no longer reversed. As the ether is pushed the respiration becomes purely thoracic, the diaphragm no longer taking part in the respiratory cycle, or becoming so relaxed that it allows the chest on expansion to aspirate the abdominal viscera upward, as is shown by the retraction of the belly-walls at a time when they should normally expand with the thorax in inspiration. This observation would seem to point to the fact that the primary stimulant action of ether upon the respiratory apparatus is particularly felt by those centres which govern the movements of the diaphragm, and that, as this is the case, these centres later are the first to feel the paralyzing effect of still larger amounts of the drug.

These facts give us, therefore, a danger-signal during the administration of ether, and the integrity of the diaphragmatic function, as represented by the movement of the belly-walls, should be as carefully observed as are the thoracic excursions, the character of the pulse, or the condition of the pupil. The rule may therefore be laid down that when the diaphragm ceases to act, anæsthesia has been carried to its extreme legitimate limit, and that the use of an anæsthetic after this time must be carried on with the greatest care and watchfulness.

The diaphragm is the first part of the respiratory mechanism to yield to respiratory paralysis. In death from any cause the progress of failure of respiration will, in the vast majority of cases, be denoted by a failure on the part of the diaphragm primarily, with compensatory excursions of the chest; and it is also to be noted that as the chest movements fail the accessory muscles of the neck come into play. These muscles in time cease to act, the hyoidean group lose their *point d'appui*, the chest remains motionless, the lower jaw is dropped, and the scene is closed by a few gasps in which the muscles of the neck may be the chief factors.

Upon the respiratory centre ether acts as a powerful stimulant when used in ordinary amounts; in overdose it paralyzes this part of the nervous system.

TEMPERATURE.—Prolonged etherization lowers the bodily heat very greatly. That of the dog may be lowered some 9° F. in an hour if the drug be pushed, and as great a fall has been known as 4° F. in man. The fall is partly due to the depression of the nervous system and the chilling of the body and lungs by the evaporation of the drug.

ELIMINATION.—Ether escapes from the body by the lungs and kidneys, chiefly by the lungs.

Untoward Effects.—Ether, while safer than chloroform, is not absolutely devoid of dangerous effects.[1] Sometimes, when the drug is pushed too strongly, deep cyanosis with pulsation of the jugular veins shows deficient oxygenation of the blood and cardiac distention. In other, very rare, instances sudden cardiac failure has occurred or total arrest of respiration ensued. In nearly all cases of sudden death from ether grave kidney or heart lesions have been found at the autopsy. Rarely the rise of arterial pressure which it produces has caused apoplexy.

The treatment of accidents during etherization consists in the withdrawal of the ether, the use of artificial respiration, and the placing of the body, if the face is pale, head downward. On the other hand, if the face is flushed and cyanotic it indicates respiratory, not cardiac, failure, and this position is not to be resorted to. The physician should also employ hypodermic injections of strychnine, atropine, and digitalone, or, more rarely, an intravenous injection of ammonia, which is more dangerous, but better than the others in a pressing emergency because it is more rapid in its action. Ether is often given hypodermically under such circumstances, and may occasionally do good; but its use is a bad practice, for if the heart or respiration is already depressed by ether, the employment of still more of the drug simply makes matters worse. The cases in which such a line of treatment is followed by good results are those in which the failure of respiration is not due to a saturation of the body with ether, but to asphyxia produced by mechanical interference with free breathing, as, for example, the presence of mucus in the air-passages or a too close application of the inhaler to the face. In such cases the hypodermic injection of ether causes so much local pain and irritation as reflexly to excite respiratory movements, as well as to stimulate directly the respiratory centre to greater effort.[2] Alcohol ought not to be used if the other drugs named can be obtained, because alcohol is so nearly allied physiologically and chemically to ether. Frictions, hot applications, and artificial respiration should be practised. (See article on Asphyxia.)

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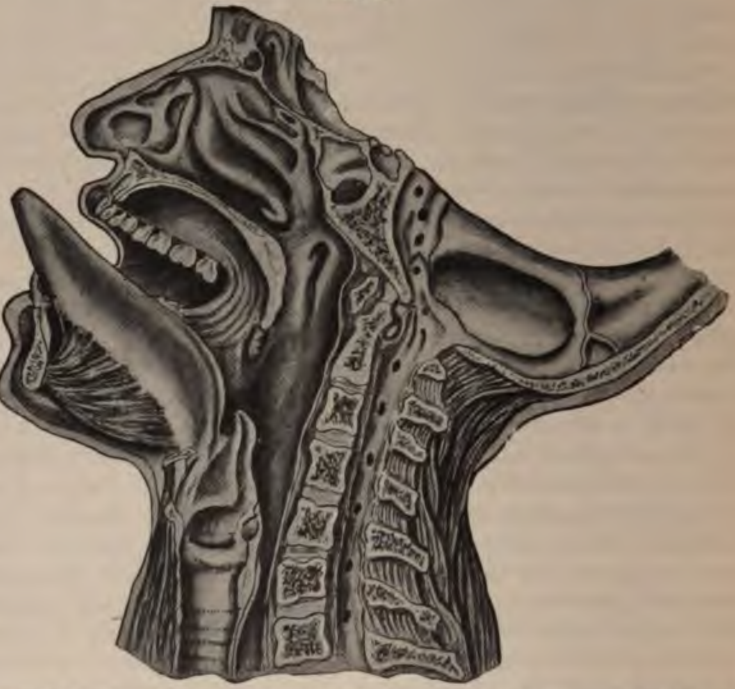
[1] The mortality due to etherization is about 1 in 20,000; or, according to the combined statistics of Julliard and Ormsby, in 407,553 cases there were 25 deaths, or 1 in 16,302. (Compare Chloroform.)

[2] As consciousness is not necessary to the carrying out of a reflex action, this is perfectly possible and probable.

The diaphragm being the most important muscle of respiration the physician should seek to stimulate it by resorting to Laborde's rhythmic traction of the tongue, which consists in rhythmically drawing the organ outward and upward from the mouth ten to fourteen times a minute.

FIG. 43.



Illustrating how traction on the tip of the tongue draws the epiglottis away from the glottic opening and permits free ingress of air. Also showing how letting the tongue fall back in the mouth in anæsthesia would close the air-passages and permit the epiglottis to interfere with breathing. (This is important.) For a full description see article on Asphyxia. (From a research by Martin and the author.)

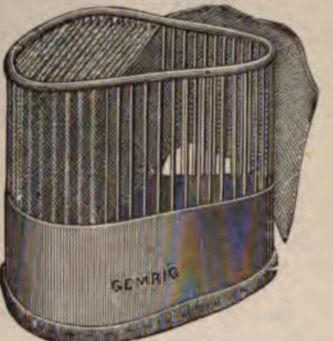
As ether is at hand, it may be dashed on the chest and abdomen, to cause inspiration by reflex action, in lieu of cold water, which wets the clothes and does not evaporate rapidly.

In about 30 to 40 per cent. of cases nausea and vomiting follow the use of ether. This can generally be prevented by the avoidance of food for twelve hours before an operation, and by the administration of cracked ice and small doses of acetanilide and brandy after the operation. (See Vomiting.) This condition may also be avoided in many cases by giving oxygen gas with the anæsthetic. (See Oxygen, Important.) Severe bronchitis may occur in invalids and children after the inhalation of ether, and in many cases this is due more to exposure than to the drug. Pulmonary complications, while possibly due to the direct effect of the ether, are probably chiefly the result of the inspiration of particles of food, foul secretions from the mouth, and perhaps blood, into the lungs, the glottis being anæsthetized and unable to protect the lungs from the invasion of foreign matter. Great cleanliness of the mouth is essential before every operation, and care should be taken during and after an operation that septic materials are not inspirated. It is wise to order a peroxide of hydrogen mouth-wash.

Total or partial anuria may develop after etherization, particularly after abdominal operations. This is a very dangerous symptom, which can sometimes be removed by giving nitroglycerin, to relax spasm of the renal vessels, and a large rectal injection of normal saline solution. It has, however, been proved, both experimentally and clinically, that ether is not capable, in the ordinary patient, of producing renal disorder of any moment unless the kidneys are already diseased or the patient is soaked with the drug, as sometimes occurs when it is improperly given. Weil asserts that ether is not dangerous even in those with moderately diseased kidneys but in a goodly proportion of cases the use of ether diminishes urinary flow and decreases the escape of solids even more than it decreases the elimination of liquids. The employment of ether in diabetic patients is dangerous; the patient often never regains consciousness after its use. Post-anæsthetic toxæmia may arise after the use of ether. Cases have been reported by Brachett, Stone, Low, and others. (See Chloroform for Post-anæsthetic Toxæmia.)

Not uncommonly after the use of ether in the case of an old person or a child the bronchial tubes so fill with mucus that there is danger of the patient drowning in his own secretions. A full dose of atropine, which checks secretion, given hypodermically, is useful at such times.

Fig. 44.



Allis inhaler.

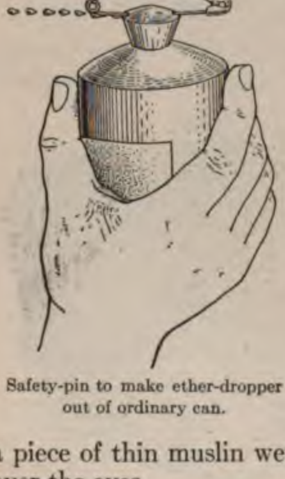
Sometimes after an anæsthetic is given the patient is found to have a monoplegia. This is not due to the anæsthetic, but to pressure exercised upon the nerve supplying the part during the anæsthesia. It is a true pressure-palsy.

Administration.—In giving an anæsthetic it is of the greatest importance that the patient shall not be frightened or made nervous by its too free use at first, and it is better in nervous women and children to produce anesthesia while they still remain in bed, so that the sights of the operating-room will not disturb them. By this means not only nervous strain is avoided, but fearful "nightmares" while under the effects of the drug are prevented. The greatest gentleness should be exercised and the mind diverted, if possible, by some pleasant thoughts.

Ether is used chiefly as an anæsthetic by means of inhalation.

The best plan of administration is by the so-called "drop method." This consists in using an Esmarch inhaler (see Chloroform), and allowing the ether to fall drop by drop upon its surface in the same manner that chloroform is used, but somewhat more freely. By this means the patient escapes disagreeable oppressive sensations at the beginning of the administration and, more important, the nausea and vomiting during and after anæsthesia are greatly diminished as to frequency of occurrence and severity, as is also the danger of renal and respiratory irritation and post-anæsthetic toxæmia. In other words, the patient is not in danger of being poisoned by an excess of the drug, but is kept under its effects only sufficiently to avoid pain, restlessness, and voluntary movement. The disadvantages of this plan are that it takes longer to anæsthetize the patient, uses more ether, and is often not adequate in those addicted to narcotics or for powerful men. It is, however, peculiarly suitable to women and children. The use of an "Allis inhaler" (p. 263) enables us to use the "drop method" in the more resistant patients because larger amounts of ether can be given and yet the patient receives plenty of air. There is no justification in giving the ether so freely as to cause a sense of suffocation and fear. The better way is to hold the inhaler at some distance from the face, and gradually bring it nearer as the effects of the ether are developed. As the vapor of ether is heavier than air, it falls over the patient's face in concentrated form, even if the distance between the inhaler and the patient amounts to several inches. There is, therefore, no justification in applying the cone to the face at the very beginning of the inhalation. After partial anæsthesia is attained, the inhaler should be placed closely over the face and the vapor be pushed in a more concentrated form for a brief period. Care should be taken that the ether does not get into the eyes of the patient, either in vapor or liquid form, owing to the irritation which it will set up. To prevent this a piece of thin muslin wet with water will be found of service if placed over the eyes.

Fig. 45.



Safety-pin to make ether-dropper out of ordinary can.

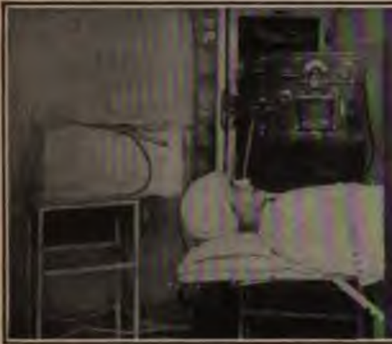
Much of the irritation of the upper respiratory passages produced by ether may be avoided by wetting the inhaler with a drachm or two (4.0–8.0) of an alcoholic solution of menthol (2 per cent.).

When ether is to be given no solid food ought to be allowed the patient for twelve hours preceding its use, in order to avoid vomiting during and after the operation, but easily assimilated liquid carbohydrates, such as barley or rice gruel, may be given later than this with advantage. (See Chloroform.)

The patient should not be allowed to retain any foreign body or artificial teeth in the mouth, as they may slip into the larynx and cause death while the anæsthetic is being given.

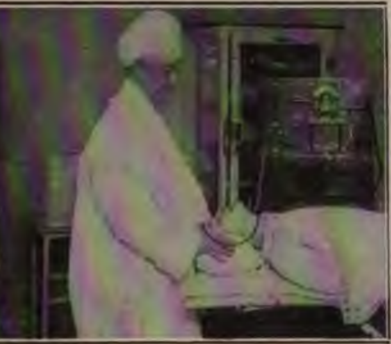
When a general anæsthetic is used to prevent suffering, it should be remembered that, although it prevents the intellectual centres from appreciating pain by blotting out consciousness, and so puts aside psychic shock, it does not prevent painful impulses from reaching the spinal cord and medulla oblongata, the latter being a most vital spot. In delicate persons or in severe operations it is often advisable to block these impulses by injecting novocaine into or around the tributary

FIG. 46.



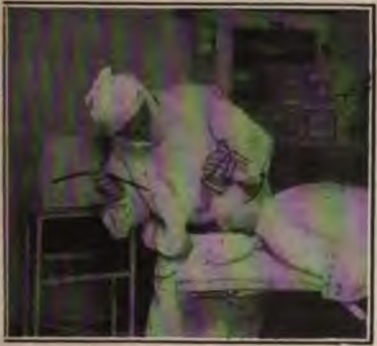
Photograph of patient with head upon a pillow, the head flexed. In this position it is easy to examine the larynx with the laryngeal speculum for diagnosis, but the larynx will not be exposed in a line with the tracheal axis, so that this position is not adapted to the passing of tubes through the speculum. (Chevalier Jackson.)

FIG. 47.



The pillow is removed, the head is flat on the table, and the anæsthetist is beginning to force the head into the extended position. The thumbs are on the forehead and the fingers are at the side of the head. The direction of motion is shown by the dart. (Chevalier Jackson.)

FIG. 48.

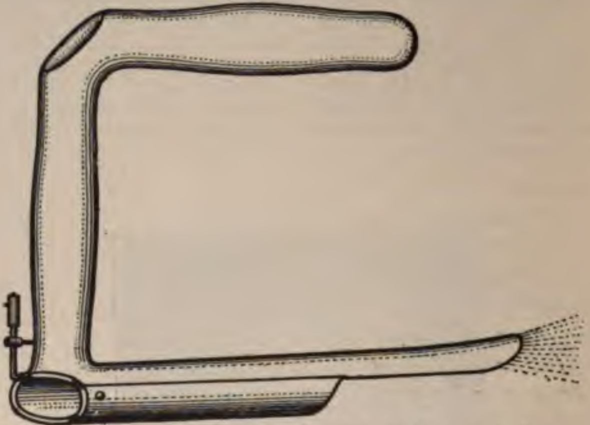


The anæsthetist is lifting with the *tip* of the speculum in the direction of the dart. The speculum is always held in the left hand. The right hand, of which the index has been protecting the upper lip, has now received the catheter from the nurse. (Chevalier Jackson.)

nerve, thereby protecting the central nervous system. Instead of pushing the anæsthetic so that very deep anæsthesia is produced when an important nerve or organ is attacked, it is better to let up at this moment, since by this means pain is prevented, but the lower vital centres are not subjected to both shock and the drug in large amounts at the same moment.

In operations on the upper air-passages, and those involving the thoracic cavity, the method of intratracheal insufflation is now largely resorted to, since by this means anæsthesia and respiration can be carried out even if the patient stops voluntary respiration. Before the instrument is introduced into the larynx this organ should be carefully examined to determine its size, its healthfulness, and the absence of deformity. The patient should be anæsthetized by the ordinary open method. The head should be sharply flexed backward on the neck, and the neck extended by drawing the head from the trunk. The occiput remains on a plane with the table, but the cervical vertebræ are arched forward. Jackson insists that no gag should be used as it presses down the lower jaw. The speculum must be passed beyond the epiglottis, but not far enough to lift the cricoid cartilage. Holding the speculum in the left hand, the operator with his right hand elevates the upper lip of the patient so it will not be pressed against the teeth. The spatula portion of the speculum is passed back over the tongue half an inch beyond the tip of the epiglottis.

Fig. 49.



Laryngoscope or laryngeal speculum with slide opening at side instead of on top. This form, originally devised for other purposes, has advantages for the introduction of insufflation tubes, because the slide may be left off altogether, the insufflation tube being passed out sidewise in the removal of the laryngoscope. (Chevalier Jackson.)

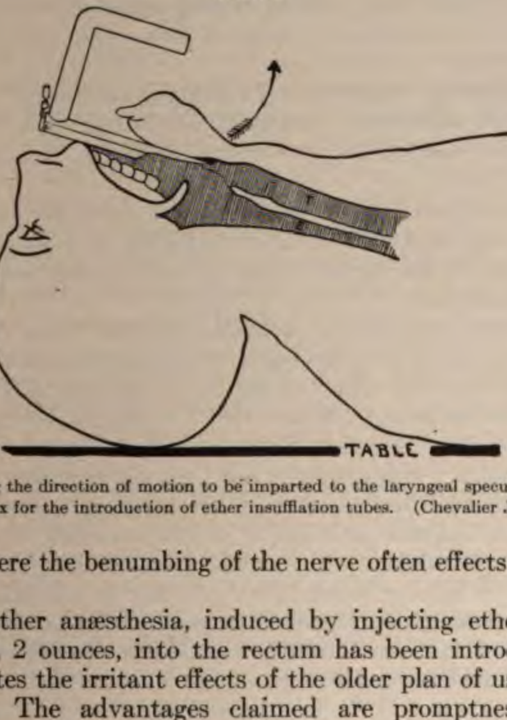
The soft catheter through which the anæsthetic and air is passed is now inserted.

A very cumbersome and complicated piece of machinery has been invented to deliver warm air-pressure ether vapor through the catheter. In an emergency the ether can be put in a Wolff bottle, which is immersed in warm water (not hot), and connected with an ordinary bulb and rubber reservoir, such as is used with an atomizer or Paquelin cautery. By this means the air is driven through the warmed ether and can pass to the rubber catheter introduced into the larynx.

Under the name of the A. C. E. mixture there is used a compound of alcohol, chloroform, and ether, which is properly, but rarely, used in America. (See Chloroform.)

Ether may be used as a local anæsthetic in an atomizer spray, owing to the cold produced by its evaporation when it strikes the skin. Thus it is particularly useful in cases where *thoracentesis* or *paracentesis abdominis* is to be performed, and also in cases of superficial *neuralgia*, where the benumbing of the nerve often effects a permanent cure.

Fig. 50.



Schema illustrating the direction of motion to be imparted to the laryngeal speculum in exposure of the larynx for the introduction of ether insufflation tubes. (Chevalier Jackson.)

Recently ether anæsthesia, induced by injecting ether, 6 ounces, and olive oil, 2 ounces, into the rectum has been introduced. This largely obviates the irritant effects of the older plan of using ether by the rectum. The advantages claimed are promptness of action and avoidance of postanæsthetic vomiting, as well as a clear field in operations about the head and neck. The mixture is introduced by means of a funnel attached to a rubber catheter after the bowel has been washed clean. If the patient manifests too deep narcosis, the mixture is withdrawn by means of a soft-rubber catheter. When the operation is over the bowel is washed out with a soapsuds enema, and then 2 to 4 ounces of olive oil introduced. The plan is not as safe as the inhalation method, as there seems to be much greater danger of respiratory paralysis and less opportunity of fitting the dose to the needs of each individual.

Ether may be used by inhalation to produce muscular relaxation when the surgeon desires to reduce a *strangulated hernia* by taxis.

Internal Administration.—When used internally, ether should be given in ice-cold water, or, better still, in capsule, in the dose of 30 minims to ½ ounce (2.0–16.0). If cold water is not used to dilute it, so great is the irritation of the fauces produced by the fumes of the drug that deglutition is impossible.

Internally, by the stomach, ether is very useful in *colic*, although for *flatulence* of adults and children Hoffmann's anodyne is a more efficient remedy. (See Hoffmann's Anodyne.) In cases of *collapse* ether, given by means of the hypodermic needle or by the stomach, is of great service, particularly when cardiac action is very feeble, and it will give relief by inhalation in some of these cases more rapidly than the nitrite of amyl.

In *hiccough* a few inhalations of ether will often stop the spasmodic movements, and other local muscular spasms can be relieved in this way. In other instances, a few drops scattered over the belly-wall may arrest it.

Large doses of ether given by the mouth or hypodermically have been highly recommended in the treatment of *uræmia*. They are most serviceable in the forms in which cardiac and respiratory complications are marked.

In cases where cod-liver oil cannot be digested ether may be given in 20 minim (1.30) dose in ice-water or capsule, either with the oil, or some minutes after it is taken, to aid in its digestion and absorption.

The *Spiritus Ætheris*, U. S. and B. P., is given in the dose of ½ to 2 drachms (2.0–8.0). (See also Hoffmann's Anodyne.)

Contraindications.—Ether should not be used by inhalation in bronchitis or acute nephritis, because of its irritant properties; in peritonitis or gastritis, because it is apt to induce vomiting; in aneurism or in the presence of marked vascular atheroma, because it may rupture a bloodvessel by raising arterial pressure; nor in diabetes, lest it produce diabetic coma; and if anæmia is present and an examination of the blood shows that the hæmoglobin is below 50 per cent., the use of the drug should be avoided if possible.

ETHYL BROMIDE.

Æthylis Bromidum is obtained by distilling a mixture of alcohol, sulphuric acid, and bromide of potassium, and is a colorless fluid of neutral reaction, having a pleasant odor resembling chloroform. It evaporates with great rapidity, and any sample which does not do this is to be discarded. Poured on the hand, it should leave no fatty feeling.

It should be remembered that the drug is decomposed by sunlight and when in prolonged contact with the air. In the presence of lamplight the fumes form bromal hydrate and bromine. The drug should be kept in dark-glass bottles. The physician should distinctly separate in his mind bromide of ethyl from bromide of ethylene. The latter is a chemical product possessing very dangerous properties, and should never be used in medicine. There is reason to believe that many of the unfavorable symptoms which follow the use of bromide of ethyl occur only when the drug is impure or is improperly used.

Physiological Action.—According to the studies of Thornton and Meixell in the author's laboratory at the Jefferson Medical College, the dominant action of the bromide of ethyl is on the respiratory, not on the circulatory system. This effect is depressant, but this influence is only met with after excessive doses. The blood-pressure falls under its influence to a slight degree, and the pulse is slowed through an influence probably exercised on the inhibitory nervous mechanism of the heart.

Therapeutics.—Bromide of ethyl is a useful anæsthetic for short operations, such as opening boils or abscesses, or for the relief of the pain in other brief surgical procedures. Originally introduced into general use in this country by Levis, it has been found unsuited to major surgical cases, because if continued for a long time it seriously depresses the respiration. Bromide of ethyl has been found of the greatest value by Montgomery, of Philadelphia, as an anæsthetic in labor and for minor gynecological operations in office practice. He finds that the patient may be allowed to inhale the drug from a Hawley inhaler, for as soon as she has had enough to produce anæsthesia the inhaler drops from her hand. The patient is also more obedient to the physician's directions, because of the fleeting influence of the drug, than when chloroform or ether is taken, and post-partum hemorrhage through uterine relaxation is not so apt to occur.

A very great advantage possessed by bromide of ethyl is the rapidity of its action. A few whiffs are generally all that is needed to cause anæsthesia. It rarely produces disagreeable effects. Cases of sudden death under its use are, however, on record, and in some instances nervous twitchings, and even tetanic spasms, have been known to accompany its employment. These tetanic symptoms are, however, fleeting and generally of little importance. Nausea and vomiting rarely follow its use, but it is apt to leave an unpleasant garlic-like taste in the mouth, and a similar odor of the breath is frequently noted for several days after its use.

Administration.—Bromide of ethyl should be administered for but a brief period, but when taken should be inhaled freely. It cannot be given carelessly with good effect. If a good sample is employed, 45 minims to 3 drachms (3.0–12.0) is a sufficient amount to induce anæsthesia. This quantity should be used at once, instead of added to the inhaler drop by drop, as in the case of chloroform, and the cloth or inhaler should be held close to the mouth and nose, instead of at a little distance, as is often necessary with other anæsthetics.

ETHYL CHLORIDE.

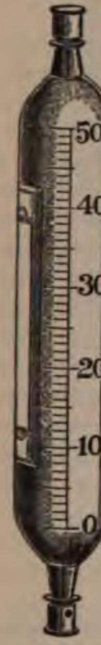
Ethyl chloride (*Æthylis Chloridum*, U. S. and B. P.) is a haloid derivative (monochlor-ethane, C_2H_5Cl), prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid gas upon absolute ethyl alcohol.

On account of its extreme volatility, it should be preserved in hermetically sealed glass tubes, and kept in a cool place, remote from lights or fire. It is a colorless, mobile, very volatile liquid, having a characteristic, rather agreeable odor, and a burning taste. Ethyl chloride is slightly soluble in water and is readily soluble in alcohol. It boils at a temperature of 12.5° to 13° C. (54.5° to 55.4° F.), and at its ignition temperature burns with a smoky, green-edged flame, with the production of gaseous hydrochloric acid. When liberated, at ordinary room-temperatures, from its sealed glass tube, ethyl chloride vaporizes at once. The gas is very inflammable, and consequently it should not be used in proximity to a gas-flame or fire. If 10 Cc. of ethyl chloride, while cold, be mixed with alcohol, and a few drops of silver nitrate solution be added, no turbidity should be produced (absence of hydrochloric acid). It is constantly used in the form of a spray, as is methyl chloride, for the purpose of producing anæsthesia by freezing that part of the body with which it is brought into contact.

Physiological Action.—Careful investigations show that ethyl chloride is a direct depressant to the heart muscle, but by no means so powerful in this influence as is chloroform. In other words, the difference is a variation in degree and not in kind. Chloroform is nineteen times as powerful in this respect. So, too, ethyl chloride may cause a fall of blood-pressure, aside from its depressant effect upon the heart, by relaxing the bloodvessel walls, but to a far less degree than chloroform. It also decreases cardiac activity by stimulation of vagus centres in the medulla and not by any reflex irritation. Ethyl chloride depresses the respiratory centre partly by its direct influence and partly by the fall of blood-pressure, whereby this centre is deprived of blood. When used for anæsthetic purposes these effects are all very moderate and only become important if cardiovascular disease is present.

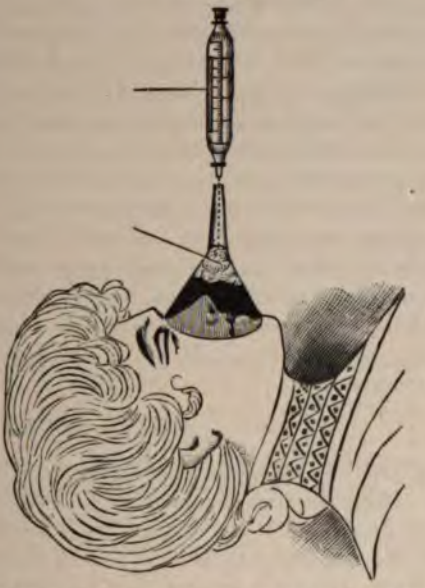
Therapeutics.—Ethyl chloride is used not only as a local anæsthetic by virtue of its freezing properties, but also by inhalation. It is necessary when it is given by inhalation, because of its great volatility, that it should reach the patient in concentrated form, and not have an opportunity to be dissipated into the surrounding air without first entering the lungs. For this reason it should be used by the aid of a mask such as that employed in the administration of nitrous oxide gas. The mask should be applied in such a way as to cover tightly the nose and mouth, and the ethyl chloride is then projected on to a compress which is placed inside of it. Where it is impossible to obtain an inhaler made for this purpose, a tin or glass funnel may be used as a substitute. The large end of this may be placed over the mouth and nose, the neck of the funnel containing loose absorbent cotton. Through the small end of the funnel the chloride of ethyl is sprayed upon the cotton. By the careful adaptation of the hands to the sides of the funnel and the cheeks it is possible to make this a very close inhaler.

Fig. 51.



The cap unscrews and the drug escapes as a fine spray through a small hole in the end of the glass.

Fig. 52.



Showing use of a glass funnel as an inhaler for ethyl chloride.

A good way to keep ethyl chloride is in the form of a graduated glass container, so constructed that the drug is measured as the spray is forced from it by the heat of the hand. The drug is placed upon the market for this purpose in graduated glass containers.

Anæsthesia produced by this method usually develops within fifteen to twenty seconds, and it is claimed that there are very slight changes in the pulse and respiration under its influence—1 or 2 drachms (4.0–8.0) of ethyl chloride are usually sufficient to produce an anæsthesia lasting from five to ten minutes. Larger amounts than this may be employed when a longer anæsthesia is desired. It is a noteworthy fact that the pupillary and corneal reflexes are not lost under its influence except in children, and that this drug cannot be used as an anæsthetic when muscular relaxation is indispensable. After the mask is removed the patient rapidly recovers consciousness and often experiences no unpleasant symptoms, although vomiting may occur in some cases. It is, so far as is yet determined, a fairly safe anæsthetic, but it must be used with care. The death-rate under its use is below that of chloroform. In 2550 cases recorded by Lotheisen 1 death occurred under its effects, but this may have been due to organic disease of the coronary arteries, which was present. Seitz has collected 1600 cases with 1 death due to disease of the coronary arteries. Miller has collected 43,796 cases with 5 deaths, or 1 in 8759 anæsthesias.

Ethyl chloride is often used to produce primary anæsthesia before giving ether or chloroform. (See Chloroform.)

Chloride of ethyl is contraindicated if there is any obstruction in the air-passages, upper or lower. Serious valvular disease of the heart or myocardial degeneration also contraindicate it, and ether is probably safer under these conditions. If cyanosis develops during its use the drug must be withdrawn at once. It is noteworthy that alarming symptoms when they occur develop with great rapidity.

The dose varies from 2 to 3 mils. in a child to 4 or 5 mils. for a man. The drug should not be pushed too freely at first and the patient should not be deprived of air, except early in the use of the drug Telford and Falconer have shown that ethyl chloride may cause post-anæsthetic toxæmia. (See Chloroform.)

ETHYL IODIDE.

Ethyl iodide (*Æthylis Iodidum*) is a colorless, non-inflammable liquid, which should be called hydriodic ethyl. Ethyl iodide must be kept in dark-colored bottles in a dark place to prevent it from undergoing decomposition. It is very volatile, and the fumes arising from it are slightly pungent, but not irritating in ordinary amounts. Unfortunately, the odor is disagreeable to most persons.

Physiological Action.—Very little is known of the general physiological action of iodide of ethyl, and the drug would be a good one for laboratory investigation. It does not produce anæsthesia except in very large amounts.

Therapeutics.—Iodide of ethyl is used in medicine entirely by inhalation for the treatment of *subacute* or *chronic catarrh* of the *air-passages* and for the purpose of rapidly impressing the system with iodine for alterative purposes, for it is the iodine in the remedy which produces the curative effects desired. In catarrhal states of the bronchial tubes the stimulating effect of the iodine is supposed to cause free secretion and to prevent abnormal thickening of the mucus and dilatation of the air-passages. For this reason iodide of ethyl is supposed to be of service in *asthma* and its resulting *emphysema*. Bartholow recommended this drug in the treatment of pneumonia. It was said by that writer to be particularly useful in the later stages of this disease, to aid in producing resolution, but the author has never seen it produce much effect. (See Inhalations.)

Administration.—10 to 20 minims (0.65–1.3) may be placed upon a handkerchief and inhaled, or a small vial filled with the drug may be held in the hand under the nostrils. Under these circumstances the heat of the hand sets free the necessary amount of vapor.

EUCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE AND LACTATE.

Beta-eucaine hydrochloride (*Beta-eucainæ hydrochloridum*, U. S.) is a synthetic substance having a chemical formula closely resembling that of cocaine. The drug is now marketed as a substitute for cocaine, it being claimed that it does not affect the heart as does the latter drug. Eucaine does not cause a primary contraction of the bloodvessels when locally applied, as does cocaine, but a hyperæmia of the parts affected. Two forms of eucaine have been used, eucaine "A" and eucaine "B;" but the latter is now exclusively employed for local anæsthesia, and for use in ophthalmic and genito-urinary surgery. A solution of eucaine can be sterilized by boiling without impairing its properties. Used by the process for producing infiltration anæsthesia (see Cocaine), eucaine causes considerable pain before acting as an anæsthetic. For infiltration it should be used dissolved in the following formula and warmed before being injected:

℞—Eucainæ hydrochloridi β	gr. j (0.06).
Sodii chloridi	gr. x (0.60).
Aquæ destillatæ	f℥iij (90.0).

In ophthalmic practice it is employed in 2 per cent. solution, and to ordinary mucous membranes in 5 per cent. solution—that is, 25 grains (1.6) to the ounce (30.0) of water. One advantage of eucaine is that it forms a permanent solution with water in 3.5 per cent. strength.

Beta-eucaine lactate (*Benzamine lactas*, B. P.) has been introduced to take the place of the hydrochloride, as it is very much more soluble.

Eucaine hydrochloride possesses a distinct disadvantage in its inability to cause primary contraction of the bloodvessels when locally applied, and this effect of cocaine is often most valuable to overcome local engorgement. Further, it causes severe smarting pain when dropped into the eye.

Eucaine is capable of producing systemic effects resembling those due to overdoses of cocaine, and these must be treated by the use of strong coffee, alcohol, digitalis, and strychnine. If the case is urgent, ether and ammonia may be used as rapidly acting stimulants.

EUCALYPTUS.

Eucalyptus, U. S., is the leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus*, or blue-gum tree, a native of Australia, but grown at present all over the world. Its chief medicinal constituent is the oil of eucalyptus (*Oleum Eucalypti*, U. S. and B. P.), from which is derived *Eucalyptol*, U. S., which is a colorless liquid, obtained by distillation, having a characteristic, aromatic, and distinctly camphoraceous odor, and a pungent, spicy and cooling taste. The oil of eucalyptus and eucalyptol are used for the same purposes, but the latter is the refined product of the former.

Physiological Action.—Locally applied, the oil is a decided irritant. 10 to 20 minims (0.6–1.3) taken internally cause slight stimulation, followed by a sense of calm; while larger doses produce disturbed digestion and loose stools of oily odor. The pulse is increased in frequency and force, and intense headache may come on. After very large doses there is a fall in pulse-force, bodily temperature, and strength of limb, and the respirations are decreased. A peculiar loss of sensation in the lower limbs may occur. If death takes place, it is due to respiratory failure. The drug is eliminated by the skin, kidneys, bowels, and lungs. The urine may have the odor of violets, as it sometimes does after the use of oil of turpentine.

The oil of eucalyptus has considerable antiseptic power.

Therapeutics.—Eucalyptus is used in *malarial fever* where quinine cannot be had nor be borne by the patient owing to idiosyncrasy. In *bronchitis*, in an emulsion or in capsule, it is of great value in the later stages (see Bronchitis), since in its elimination by the lungs it acts locally upon the inflamed mucous membrane. It may be used in the subacute forms of *gonorrhœa* for the same effects. The following prescription will answer:

℞—Olei eucalypti . . . . fʒj (4.0).
Olei amygdalæ expressi . . . . fʒj (4.0).—M.
Pone in capsulas No. x.
S.—One t. i. d. after meals.

Oil of eucalyptus is very useful in some forms of *rheumatic headache* and in headache dependent upon malarial fever.

Eucalyptol, U. S., is obtained from oil of eucalyptus, and is largely employed by rhinologists and others in lotions and other nasal applications. It may be used in solutions of fatty oils, but is insoluble in water, although it is soluble in alcohol and ether.

Administration.—The fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Eucalypti*, U. S.) is given in the dose of 10 minims (0.6) to 2 drachms (8.0), the oil (*Oleum Eucalypti*, U. S. and B. P.) in the dose of 5 minims (0.3), ½ to 3 minims (0.03–0.18), B. P. The dose of eucalyptol is 5 minims (0.3) in capsule.

Trochiscus Kino Eucalypti and *Unguentum Eucalypti* are official in the B. P., but are seldom used.

EUDOXINE.

Eudoxine is the bismuth salt of nosophen. (See Nosophen.) It occurs as an odorless, tasteless, insoluble, reddish-brown powder, containing less than 60 per cent. of iodine. Eudoxine is employed in medicine as an *intestinal antiseptic* and *antifermentative*. It is used in the *diarrhœas* of children in the dose of ½ to 5 grains (0.03–0.3), and given to adults for the same purpose in the dose of 5 to 20 grains (0.3–1.3). The range of usefulness of this drug is much the same as bismuth in such cases, except that it is less astringent, but more antiseptic and alterative. Because of the latter influence it is indicated in *subacute chronic catarrhal inflammation of the bowels with diarrhœa.*

EUONYMUS.

Euonymi Cortex, B. P., or Wahoo, is the dried bark of *Euonymus atropurpurea*, a native plant of the United States. It contains an active principle, *Euonymin*, B. P. As a laxative its action is very slow and mild; it is thought to act particularly on the liver and may be used when moderate *hepatic torpor* is present.

Administration.—The dose of the solid extract (*Extractum Euonymi*, is 3 to 10 grains (0.2–0.6), of the fluidextract, the dose is 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4.0–8.0). Of euonymin the dose is ½ to 1 grain (0.03–0.06).

EUPATORIUM.

Eupatorium, Thoroughwort, or Boneset is the dried leaves and flowering tops of *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, an American plant which is largely used as a simple bitter tonic and diaphoretic in household medicine. The drug is generally given in hot infusion in cases of *arrested menstruation* due to cold or in the chill of a *remittent* or *intermittent fever*, and also for *anorexia* and *debility*. Its taste is very disagreeable. In the dose of a pint (480 mils.) of the cold infusion it has been used as an emetic. The fluidextract is given in the dose of 30 minims to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0).

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.

This herb is sometimes called snake-weed or cat's hair, and is a native of Australia and the West Indies, where, like stramonium, it grows profusely as a weed by the roadside.

Physiological Action.—In toric doses the drug kills small animals by failure of the respiration and circulation, these two vital functions being greatly affected by doses which exert no great influence on the rest of the body. In full dose it may cause some gastric irritation.

Therapeutics.—Euphorbia pilulifera is one of the remedies introduced into medicine for the relief and cure of *asthma*, in which disease the results obtained, after other remedies fail, are very extraordinary if the reports of those who have given it a thorough trial can be accepted without reserve. As yet we do not know the form of asthma which is most relieved by its use, and its employment is purely empirical. It has also been highly praised in the treatment of *chronic bronchitis* and *emphysema*.

Administration.—Euphorbia pilulifera is best given in the form of the fluidextract in the dose of 30 minims to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0). The decoction is made by adding a "handful of stalks with the leaves on them to 2 quarts (2 litres) of boiling water, and boiling down to 1½ quarts (1½ litres)." Of this decoction the dose is a small wineglassful (60.0) three times a day. (See Asthma.)

EUPHTHALMIN.

Euphthalmin is a synthetic alkaloid used as an active mydriatic. It possesses an effect upon the general system very like that of atropine, but when first dropped into the eye may cause slight salivation through irritation of the secretory fibres of the chorda tympani which it reaches after absorption. The pupil under its influence begins to dilate in from fifteen to twenty minutes after a few drops of a 2 to 10 per cent. solution are instilled. The maximum dilatation is reached in about an hour, and disappears in about five to eight hours. Vinci states that the mydriasis is due to paralysis of the oculomotor nerve-endings, and that the sympathetic is not affected.

EUQUININE.

Euquinine, or quinine æthylcarbonate, occurs as delicate white needles, which are tasteless. It is slightly soluble in water, but readily so in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. When placed in acid mixtures it becomes bitter. Euquinine is used as a substitute for quinine, particularly for children, who dislike the bitter taste of the older drug and cannot take pills or capsules.

EUROPHEN.

Europhen is the result of the action of iodine on isobutylorthocresol, in the presence of an alkali, and appears as a fine yellow powder, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and oils, but insoluble in water. It was introduced because it was hoped that it might prove a useful substitute for iodoform. One advantage claimed for it is that it parts with its iodine very slowly, and so is not apt to produce toxic symptoms as rapidly as does iodoform. For this reason, however, it lacks the remedial power of the older drug, except in those instances in which a drying power is needed which will keep the wound pure by making it too dry to be favorable to the growth of germs. When such an action is desired, europhen possesses the additional advantage of being five times as bulky as iodoform. In the treatment of tuberculous lesions europhen has proved itself very inferior to iodoform.

Owing to its stability, it fails to part with its iodine except in the presence of moisture, and is useless in dry skin diseases. It has been found useful in *scrofuloderm*, *ulcer of the legs*, and *lupus*. Europhen may be employed in a salve of the strength of from 5 to 10 per cent., or with olive oil or lanolin. It can also be added to flexible collodion. The drug does not possess the odor of iodoform, but experience will probably prove it to be more irritating than the latter drug. The internal dose is 1 to 3 grains (0.06–0.20) in cases of *syphilis*. Europhen is incompatible with metallic oxides and the preparations of mercury, and also with the starch and zinc paste largely used by dermatologists.

EXALGINE.

This substance is really methyl-acetanilide, and closely resembles acetanilide or antifebrin in its effects. It is given for the same purposes as are acetanilide and antipyrine—namely, for the relief of pain in *locomotor ataxia* and other nervous affections—but never as an antipyretic When used, exalgine should be given night and morning as a rule, so that the doses shall not be near together. The beginning dose should be from 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25), and not more than 15 grains (1.0) should be given in twenty-four hours. It is stated by those who have used the drug that fever contraindicates its employment.

The following prescriptions will be found applicable:

℞—Exalgini . . . . gr. xxx (2.0).
Tincturæ aurantii dulcis . . . . fʒij (8.0).—M.
Fiat solutio et adde
Syrupi aurantii . . . . f℥ss (16.0).
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ. . q. s. ad f℥iv (120.0).—M.
S.—A tablespoonful night and morning.

Or,

℞—Exalgini . . . . gr. xxx (2.0).
Spiritus frumenti. . . . . f℥ss (16.0).—M.
Fiat solutio et adde
Syrupi . . . . f℥j (30.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . . q. s. ad f℥iv (120.0).—M.
S.—Tablespoonful night and morning.

FLAXSEED.

Flaxseed or linseed (*Linum*, U. S. and B. P.) is the seed of *Linum usitatissimum*, or flax from which linen is made; it is official in the B. P. as *Lini Semina*. These seeds contain an oil and a mucilage, the first of which is largely used in the arts, and the second is sometimes employed in medicine. The oil (*Oleum Lini*, U. S. and B. P.) is also used by physicians and pharmacists for various purposes.

Therapeutics.—Flaxseed acts as a demulcent to *inflamed mucous* *membranes*, and is used largely in the treatment of *acute cystitis*, *bronchitis*, *gastritis*, *nephritis*, and similar states, in the form of flaxseed tea. This is prepared by mixing together 3 drachms (12.0) of flaxseed, not ground, 30 grains (2.0) of extract of liquorice, 10 ounces (300.0) of boiling water, and allowing the mixture to stand one to four hours in a warm place. If the mixture is boiled, the oil is set free and makes the dose disagreeable. This infusion may now be made more tasteful and useful by the addition of a little lemon-juice and sugar and by the placing of from 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0) of gum arabic in the pitcher containing it. If the cough is excessive, a little paregoric may be added. Linseed oil is used sometimes as a laxative in the dose of 2 ounces (60.0), and is said to be of service when so given in the treatment of *hemorrhoids*.

Flaxseed meal (*Lini Farina*) when moistened is employed universally as a useful poultice.

Under the name of Carron oil (*Linimentum Calcis*, U. S.) an emulsion of lime-water and linseed oil, equal parts, is a standard application for *limited* or *extensive burns*.

FORMIDINE.

Formidine is a condensation product of iodine, formaldehyde, and salicylic acid, and is a true chemical compound. It appears as a reddish-yellow powder which is practically tasteless, but possesses a slight odor of iodine. It is insoluble in water, dilute acids, alcohol, and most ordinary solvents, but is slowly soluble in alkaline solutions. Brought in contact with the juices of the tissues, it slowly dissolves and separates into its constituent bodies.

Formidine is used externally as a dusting-powder for *wounds*, or, in other words, as a substitute for iodoform, as it possesses no disagreeable odor, is non-irritating, and strongly antiseptic. If may be applied either in dusting-powder, ointment, suspended in oils, or upon bandages, or it may be diluted with the various dusting-powders, such as talc, oleate of zinc, or bismuth.

Internally it may be given as an intestinal antiseptic, as it is not dissolved in the stomach. The best method of administration is to give it stirred up in water, milk, coffee, or chocolate. The dose is 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.6). Large doses, given to animals, seem to prove that it does not produce toxic symptoms.

FORMIC ALDEHYDE (FORMALDEHYDE).

Formic aldehyde is a gaseous body difficult of application because of its physical characteristics, but nevertheless possessing very great power as a disinfectant or germicide. It is prepared by subjecting methyl alcohol to oxidation, and almost every instrument-maker has a device whereby this gas may be generated, and the room formerly occupied by a sick person thereby disinfected far more efficaciously than can be accomplished by burning sulphur. The doors and windows of the room should be tightly shut during the process of disinfection and for several hours after the formaldehyde generator is exhausted. As the gas is exceedingly irritating to the eyes and respiratory passages, no one should attempt to enter the room. The moistening of fabrics aids the gas in destroying germs. After the disinfection is completed the room should be aired for many hours, or, if it must be used soon, it may be rendered capable of habitation by spraying a 20 per cent. solution of ammonia to neutralize the acid atmosphere. The great advantage of formaldehyde for disinfectant purposes is the fact that it permeates every nook and cranny, and yet does no injury to colored fabrics, as does chlorine gas under similar circumstances. The safety, efficiency, and cheapness of formaldehyde gas as a disinfectant, and of the solution, render this agent a most valuable one. (See Disinfection.)

Liquor Formaldehydi, U. S. and B. P., is an aqueous solution of formaldehyde which contains 37 per cent., by weight, of the gas. It forms a clear, colorless liquid of a pungent odor, which is exceedingly irritating to mucous membranes. It can be mixed with water and alcohol in all proportions, but on standing its solution becomes milky because of the separation of paraformaldehyde. It should be kept in a cool place protected from light.

This official solution of formic aldehyde, in the strength of 37 per cent., has been widely used of late for disinfectant and antiseptic purposes. For all these purposes it is usually diluted still further by the addition of water. A 1 per cent. solution is usually quite active enough for surgical antisepsis, and is far less poisonous than is the bichloride of mercury. A similar percentage, or a little stronger, may be used to preserve pathological specimens, and in the proportion of 1 to 32,000 it will preserve milk for several days. Taken internally, in small amounts well diluted, it does not possess any toxic properties, but if its quantity is large or it is in concentrated form it acts as an intense respiratory and gastric irritant. The chemical antidote is ammonia water, or the aromatic spirit of ammonia, well diluted with pure water.

Concentrated undiluted formaldehyde solution may be used for the purpose of cauterizing syphilitic sores, and it is the specific treatment for the bites of rabid animals.

Formaldehyde is useful when locally applied to check *excessive fetid sweating*, by virtue of its antiseptic effect and because it hardens and contracts the skin. The solution used may be made by diluting the 37 per cent. commercial solution with 4 to 6 parts of water, or using "Euformol" diluted or pure as a lotion. Euformol contains eucalyptus, gaultheria, menthol, boric acid, and formaldehyde, and is pleasanter to use than the crude preparation. Diluted in the proportion of 1 to 6 of water it may be employed as a lotion to the entire body to check *colliquative sweats.*

One teaspoonful (4.0) of the official solution placed in 3 ounces (90.0) of sweetened water is a most excellent solution with which to kill flies, who greedily take it and speedily die.

Numerous cases of poisoning by the accidental or suicidal ingestion of formaldehyde solution have been recorded. The symptoms consist in epigastric pain which soon becomes diffused and which is usually immediate and severe in onset, accompanied by repeated vomiting of blood-stained mucus. Sometimes unconsciousness comes on almost at once and often lasts for many hours, the symptoms resembling those of apoplexy. The suddenness of onset depends chiefly upon whether the stomach is empty. When it is full of food or liquid, the symptoms do not develop so rapidly. There seems to be no doubt that the ingestion of a large dose may produce death within a very few minutes in rare cases. Intense inflammation of the uvula, pharynx, gullet, and stomach develops, and at autopsy these parts are often found eroded and leather-like in character. Fatal results in adults have followed the ingestion of 3 ounces of the ordinary formaldehyde solution. The smell of the vomit is diagnostic. The chemical antidote is ammonia water, well diluted, or any one of the ammonium salts, well diluted, such as ammonium acetate. The stomach should then be washed out, and soothing drinks, such as sweet oil and starch-water, given with morphine hypodermically for the relief of pain.

Under the name of "Glutol" a compound of formaldehyde and gelatin is used as an antiseptic powder, which, drying the surface of the *wound* or *ulcer*, seals it and renders it sterile. It is claimed to be a particularly efficient dressing for *burns.*

GALLIC ACID.

Acidum Gallicum (U. S. and B. P.) is usually prepared from tannic acid. It occurs in nearly colorless, long, needle-like crystals, which are soluble in 83.7 parts of cold water at 25° C. (77° F.), 4.14 parts of alcohol, and 3 parts of boiling water.

Physiological Action.—Gallic acid is an astringent, but not a coagulator of blood. Locally applied in bleeding, it is useless, but given internally in hemorrhages which cannot be acted upon by the direct local application of tannic acid, it is thought to be useful as a hæmostatic because it contracts the bloodvessels. This is very doubtful. It is eliminated from the body by the kidneys as gallic acid.

Therapeutics.—Gallic acid may be used with some success in *hæmaturia, hæmoptysis, colliquative sweats,* and in *chronic bronchitis* with profuse expectoration.

Combined with opium, it is one of the best remedies in *diabetes insipidus,* and is also useful in *diabetes mellitus.*

In *albuminuria* dependent upon a relaxed, atonic state of the kidneys and in *acute* or *chronic diarrhœa* gallic acid may be used with advantage. In the form of the ointment it is useful in the treatment of *psoriasis*, and in the cure of *ulcers* and *sores* which are actively discharging. A very useful application to *external hemorrhoids* is equal parts of stramonium ointment and gallic acid.

Administration.—Gallic acid is given in the dose of 2 to 40 grains (0.12–2.6) in pill or solution. It ought never to be used with any salt of iron, as it is chemically incompatible. The preparation used locally is *Unguentum Acidi Gallici.*

Nut-gall.

Nut-galls (*Galla*, U. S. and B. P.) are the small excrescences found upon the oak (*Quercus infectoria*) formed by the ova of the fly *Cynips tinctoria.* Their sole value depends upon the tannic acid contained in them. The ointment (*Unguentum Gallæ,* U. S. and B. P.) and *Unguentum Gallæ cum Opii,* B. P., are used as astringent and sedative applications.

GAMBIR.

Gambir, U. S., is an extract derived from the leaves and young shoots of *Ouronparia gambier.* It takes the place heretofore held by catechu. Gambir depends for its medicinal value upon the astringent properties which it possesses. Beyond this power it has no particular value.

It is of a dark-red color, has a somewhat sweetish taste, and is insoluble, like most extracts, in water.

Therapeutics.—Like all the vegetable astringents, gambir is used as a remedy for *diarrhœa,* particularly that of the serous type or that in which the stools are of too fluid a consistence. If large amounts of mucus in the passages show a catarrhal state of the bowel, the mucus should be displaced by a purge of castor oil or sulphate of magnesium before the astringent is used.

Gambir may or may not be combined with opium in cases of diarrhœa, and the following prescription will be found of service in many instances:

For an adult:

℞—Tincturæ gambir compositæ	f℥ij (60.0).
Tincturæ opii camphoratæ	f℥ij (60.0).
Misturæ cretæ	f℥ij (60.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) every four hours till relieved. To be shaken before using.

In cases of *sore throat* where the secretion is excessive and the inflammation subacute, gambir may be used as a gargle.

In cases of *spongy gums* gambir is sometimes useful as a mouth-wash. If the powdered gambir is used internally, the dose is 20 to 30 grains (1.3–2.0). The dose of the compound tincture of gambir (*Tinctura Gambir Composita,* U. S.) is 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4.0–8.0).

Its only constituent besides the gambir is cinnamon. The troches of gambir (*Trochisci Gambir*, U. S.) are employed in sore throat, and are to be held in the mouth. They are not generally used.

In the B. P. gambir is still official as catechu and the following preparations are also official: Trochiscus Catechu; the tincture (*Tinctura Catechu*), dose ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0); and a compound powder (*Pulvis Catechu Compositus*), composed of catechu, kino, and rhatany, the dose of which is 10 to 40 grains (0.6–2.6).

GAULTHERIA.

Wintergreen, or *Gaultheria procumbens*, is an American evergreen containing a volatile oil. The oil possesses a peculiar, exceedingly penetrating odor and a warm aromatic taste. It is about 96 per cent. salicylate of methyl. The *Salicylate of Methyl* (*Methylis Salicylas*) is an artificial product which is rarely used.

Physiological Action.—Owing to the large amount of salicylate of methyl contained in the oil, its physiological action is almost identical with that of salicylic acid. (See Salicylic Acid.)

Therapeutics.—Aside from its use as a flavoring substance, oil of gaultheria may be used in place of the ordinary salicylates in all forms of *rheumatism* in which they are useful. This oil is best given in capsules or emulsion or dropped on a teaspoonful of sugar three times a day after meals. The dose may be as high as 100 minims (6.6) a day, but if 60 minims (4.0) three times a day are without effect, pushing it further is useless. Very few patients can take more than 30 minims a day without suffering from a disordered stomach.

Lannois and Limousin have highly recommended the application of this oil to *acute* and *chronic rheumatic joints*. The oil is placed on lint, and then the lint is wrapped around the part affected, evaporation being prevented by applying a gutta-percha covering. They assert that this treatment gives rapid relief, although they admit that after it the skin may desquamate.

GELSEMIUM.

Gelsemium, U. S., and *Gelsemii Radix*, B. P., or yellow jasmine, as used in medicine is the dried rhizome and roots of *Gelsemium sempervirens*, a climbing plant of the Southern United States. It contains two alkaloids, gelsemine and gelseminine.

Physiological Action. NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Gelsemium paralyzes the spinal cord, particularly on its sensory side (?), although the motor side is certainly ultimately depressed. It does not influence the nerves or muscles except those of the head, on which it acts as a paralyzant, particularly affecting the motor fibres.

CIRCULATION.—Gelsemium is a depressant to the circulation, acting particularly on the heart. It paralyzes the vagus and lowers blood-pressure.

RESPIRATION.—Gelsemium kills by paralyzing the respiratory centres (Sanderson, Ringer, and Murrell).

TEMPERATURE.—In overdose the drug lowers bodily heat very markedly.

EYE.—Gelsemium is a mydriatic of considerable power, causing, when dropped into the eye, wide dilatation of the pupil, a result due to paralysis of the oculomotor nerve peripherally.

Therapeutics.—Gelsemium is used in *headache* and *migraine* depending on nervous troubles or upon *eye-strain*. It is particularly useful in combination with cannabis indica. (See Cannabis Indica and Migraine.)

In *malarial fever* it is said to be of service, but this is doubtful. In the early stages of *pneumonia* and *pleurisy* as a substitute for aconite it has been highly spoken of by Bartholow.

Gelsemium has also been found of value in *asthma*, *whooping-cough*, *laryngismus stridulus*, and *nervous cough*. In localized *muscular spasm*, such as is seen in *torticollis* or *wryneck*, and in *spasmodic dysmenorrhœa*, it is of considerable service. It ought not to be used if the system is already depressed, but only in sthenic cases.

When used as a *mydriatic*, Tweedy recommends gelsemine as equal to atropine in effect, but much more transient in its influence. He uses 8 grains of commercial gelsemine to the ounce (0.5–30.0) of water instilled, drop by drop, into the eye every fifteen minutes for one hour, and then every half-hour for two hours.

Poisoning.—The most prominent symptoms of gelsemium poisoning are ptosis and dropping of the jaw. These are preceded by a sensation of languor, a desire to lie down, relaxation, and muscular weakness. Gelsemium is apt to cause temporary internal squint, owing to its paralyzant action on the sixth pair of cranial nerves. The pulse becomes rapid and feeble, the skin wet and cold, the face pinched and anxious, the voice is lost, and death ensues from centric respiratory failure and an almost simultaneous cardiac arrest. Sensation in man is impaired very late in the poisoning.

The treatment of the poisoning consists in the use of cardiac stimulants, such as ammonia and digitalis, the application of external heat, and the employment of atropine and strychnine for the purpose of stimulating the respiratory centre. Emetics and the stomach-pump are, of course, to be employed if the patient is strong enough.

Administration.—The fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Gelsemii*, U. S.) is given in the dose of 2 to 5 minims (0.10–0.30) and the tincture (*Tinctura Gelsemii*, U. S. and B. P.) 5 to 15 minims (0.30–1.0). *Extractum Gelsemii*, U. S., is given in the dose of ¼ grain (0.015). In some parts of the United States physicians largely employ a very strong unofficial tincture of gelsemium, the dose of which is 1 to 2 minims. Gelsemine and gelseminine should not be given internally.

GENTIAN.

Gentiana, U. S., is the root of *Gentiana lutea*, or yellow gentian, a European plant. It contains gentianine and gentisic acid, and has a bitter taste. This drug is official in the B. P. as *Gentianæ Radix*.

Therapeutics.—Gentian is one of the most efficacious bitter tonics that we possess. In the *anorexia* following acute diseases and in *gout* and *malarial poisoning* with *dyspepsia* it is of value. Combined with bicarbonate of sodium, it is of great service in the treatment of the subacute *gastric* and *intestinal catarrh* of children.

Administration.—The compound tincture (*Tinctura Gentianæ Composita*, U. S. and B. P.) is given in the dose of 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0), ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0), B. P., the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Gentianæ*, U. S.) in the dose of 30 minims to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0), and the solid extract (*Extractum Gentianæ*, U. S. and B. P.) in the dose of 1 to 8 grains (0.06–0.50). *Infusum Gentianæ Compositum*, B. P., is given in the dose of ½ to 1 fluidounce (15.0–30.0). The compound tincture and compound infusion are composed of gentian, bitter orange-peel, and cardamoms. The following prescription is an excellent one for use in convalescence from prolonged fevers:

℞—Acidi nitro-hydrochlorici diluti	f ʒj vel f ʒij (4.0–8.0).
Tincturæ nucis vomicæ	f ʒj (4.0).
Tincturæ cardamomi compositæ . . .	f ℥ij (60.0).
Tincturæ gentianæ compositæ . q. s. ad	f ℥iv (120.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) in water after meals.

GINGER.

Zingiber, U. S. and B. P., is the rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*, a plant of Hindostan, Jamaica, and other tropical countries. Black ginger is the dried rhizome with its bark, while white ginger has this covering removed. It contains a hot volatile oil and an aromatic resin, and is largely used in domestic medicine as a carminative and stomachic. In the treatment of *menstrual cramps* it is often given, and is particularly useful in those cramps due to suppression from exposure to cold. Ginger is often combined with purgative medicine to prevent griping and for its pleasant flavor. It is decidedly constipating, and when used in *diarrhœa* mixtures is of value other than as a flavoring addition to the prescription.

Administration.—The fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Zingiberis*, U. S.) is given in the dose of 10 to 30 minims (0.60–2.0), well diluted; the tincture (*Tinctura Zingiberis*, U. S. and B. P.), dose 20 minims to 2 drachms (1.3–8.0); the syrup (*Syrupus Zingiberis*, U. S. and B. P.), dose 30 minims to 2 drachms (2.0–8.0), ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0), B. P.; the oleoresin (*Oleoresina Zingiberis*, U. S.), dose ½ to 1 minim (0.03–0.05), well diluted or in pill. The troches (*Trochisci Zingiberis*) are used as stimulants to salivary secretion.

GLANDULAR EXTRACTS.

Within the past two decades physiological investigations have proved that several glands in the body pour out into the blood- or lymph-vessels ferments or substances which perform definite physiological functions in the system. Disease of these glands perverts these functions, and secondary disorders follow. Acting upon the discoveries just named, some persons have attempted to show that nearly all of the organs of the body, be they glands or not, possess these functions, until they have reached a *reductio ad absurdum*. On the other hand, some of the glands are now used, when derived from the lower animals, for definite therapeutic purposes, such as the thyroid gland and the suprarenal bodies, for example. The use of these glands will be found discussed under their own names, but unimportant glands in therapy, or those in regard to which doubt exists, are included under the general heading here given. (See Thyroid Gland and Suprarenal Gland.)

The employment of testicular juice, or the dried gland itself, has been practically abandoned, but the dried corpus luteum seems to possess considerable power. It has been used to combat the symptoms following double oöphorectomy and those common to the menopause, and also for aphrodisiac purposes. On the ground that *chlorosis* is due to a faulty internal secretion of the ovary, it has been given in this condition with asserted good results, and also in *osteomalacia*, *neurasthenia*, and *hysteria* in females. The dose is from 2 to 4 grains (0.10–0.20) a day. (See Corpus Luteum.)

The use of cerebral and spinal extracts has proved futile, as has also the use of bone-marrow, in *pernicious anæmia*. The pancreas has been used in *pancreatic diabetes*, but its value is in doubt. The liver has been given in the dose of 3 ounces (90.0) of fresh gland a day to combat the *delirium of cirrhosis*, with asserted good results (Carnot), and has been thought to do good in *alcoholic cirrhosis with icterus*, in that the hemorrhages were arrested, the delirium ceased, and the patient generally improved. The same treatment has been tried in diabetes. It is difficult to see how it can be of benefit.

While glandular therapeutics gives promise of aiding greatly in the treatment of disease, and while for this reason the cautious physician should not oppose resort to the use of glandular extracts, he should, nevertheless, always study the physiological function of the gland to be employed in order that he may reach a clear idea of its remedial possibilities. The extraordinary effects of some glands do not prove that all animal extracts are of value, nor does the failure of others indicate that all are useless.

GLYCERIN.

Glycerinum, U. S. and B. P., sometimes called glycerol, is a liquid obtained by the decomposition and distillation of fats. It is a clear, colorless liquid, of a thick, syrupy consistence, smooth to the touch, odorless, sweet to the taste, which produces a sensation of warmth in the mouth. When exposed to the air, it absorbs moisture. It is soluble in all proportions in water and alcohol; also soluble in a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 1 part of ether, but insoluble in ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, petroleum benzin, benzene; and fixed and volatile oils.

Glycerin is slowly volatilized from weak aqueous solutions, at or above 100° C. (212° F.), with the vapor of water. At boiling temperatures 70 per cent. to 100 per cent. glycerin rapidly volatilizes; 95 per cent. glycerin boils at 165° C. (329° F.); anhydrous glycerin boils at 290° C. (554° F.) without decomposition. Under continued heat it is finally entirely decomposed and dissipated.

An aqueous solution of glycerin is neutral to litmus paper. It possesses great power in absorbing water and of dissolving many substances. Even if pure it irritates the skin of susceptible persons when applied locally, by its absorption of water, and often causes a slight rash.

Physiological Action.—Injected into the circulation in large amounts, glycerin causes convulsions, which are due to its hygroscopic power.

According to the clinical researches of Pavy, glycerin increases the polyuria of diabetes almost one-half, and for this reason he thinks it is not to be employed in this class of cases as a substitute for sugar. Other clinicians, however, disagree with him and use it constantly for this purpose with asserted advantage.

Therapeutics.—Glycerin may be employed as a sweetening agent in the food of *diabetics* and in cases where sugar cannot be used. It has also been given as a laxative in 1- or 2-drachm (4.0–8.0) doses by the mouth, and in enema—1 to 4 drachms (4.0–16.0) with or without equal parts of water. In some cases it may be used in suppository in the official *Suppositoria Glycerini*, U. S. and B. P. This latter method is very successful in *chronic constipation*. Its continued use by suppository may, however, result in rectal irritation.

As an antiseptic it is used for preserving specimens and for keeping alkaloids in solution for hypodermic use.

In *acute coryza*, applied by a spray or brush to the nostrils, it is sometimes of service; for this purpose it should be diluted four or five times with water. If used on the skin, it should be diluted one-half with water. In cases of *impacted cerumen* in the external auditory canal glycerin is often of service in softening the mass.

The uses of glycerin, other than those mentioned, are many. In the proportion of equal parts of glycerin and water it makes a very useful mouth-wash for the *sore* and *dry mouth of typhoid fever* and for the removal of *sordes*. The same wash, with lemon-juice added to it, is very agreeable and will relieve the dry, glazed tongue of advanced *phthisis*.

Owing to the fact that glycerin is hygroscopic, it may be used as a depletant on a pledget of cotton in *congestion of the uterine cervix*, the tampon being renewed daily.

For the prevention of *bed-sores* Ringer recommends the daily washing and rubbing of the part likely to be affected, followed by the application of glycerin and water, with a draw-sheet placed smoothly against the patient to protect the bedding.

Glycerin and whisky is a favorite household remedy for *colds* and *coughs*, but is not very useful. Glycerite of starch (*Glyceritum Amyli*, U. S.; *Glycerinum Amyli*, B. P.) is used as a protective over superficial irritations of the skin. Glycerite of yolk of egg (*Glyceritum Vitelli*) is used in making emulsions.

A very useful ointment for the application of medicinal substances to the skin may be made by constantly mixing in the presence of heat 1 part of potato starch and 15 parts of pure glycerin. The result is a clear, transparent, jelly-like substance which does not decompose, and has the advantage of holding the medicament which it carries in solution rather than by mechanical suspension.

The B. P. preparations of glycerin are as follows: *Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici*, *Glycerinum Acidi Tannici*, *Glycerinum Aluminis*, *Glycerinum Acidi Borici*, *Glycerinum Plumbi Subacetatis*, *Glycerinum Tragacanthæ*, *Glycerinum Boracis*, *Glycerinum Pepsini*, *Glycerinum Amyli*, and *Unguentum Glycerini Plumbi Subacetatis*.

GLYCERITE OF BOROGLYCERIN.

The glycerite of boroglycerin (*Glyceritum Boroglycerini*, U. S.) is made by heating 460 Gm. of glycerin, in a tarred porcelain dish, to a temperature not exceeding 150° C. (302° F.), and adding the boric acid, 310 Gm., in portions, constantly stirring. When all is added and dissolved, continue the heat at the same temperature, frequently stirring, and breaking up the film which forms on the surface. When the mixture has been reduced to the weight of 500 Gm., add to it 500 Gm. of glycerin, mix thoroughly, and transfer it to suitable vessels. It is soluble in water.

Locally the glycerite of boroglycerin is used as an antiseptic and as a vehicle for phenol, chrysarobin, and the vegetable alkaloids in the treatment of skin diseases, and in diseases of the eye, such as *purulent ophthalmia*. It is also used on vaginal tampons to deplete the surrounding tissues.

GOLD.

Gold itself is not official in the U. S. P., but has been recommended very highly by Bartholow in *chronic Bright's disease* in the form of the chloride of gold and sodium (*Auri et Sodii Chloridum*, U. S.). The dose of this substance is $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.003–0.006) once, twice, or thrice a day. The author has not found it of any value. Gold has also been strongly recommended for *indigestion* with epigastric pain after eating when looseness of the bowels is present, and it is said to act as a powerful sexual stimulant and to be of service in *impotence* dependent upon inability to obtain an erection or when there is deficient glandular action. It has also been used in excessive *nocturnal emissions* in masturbators, with asserted great success. In overdoses the drug causes gastro-enteritis. Magruder has recommended chloride of gold and sodium in the treatment of *pertussis.*

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

Grindelia, U. S., is an American plant (*Grindelia robusta*) containing a resin, a volatile oil, and an alkaloid.

Physiological Action.—Upon the lower animals and man this drug is not very powerful in its action, but may cause, in large doses, paralysis of the peripheral sensory nerves, the sensory centres in the spinal cord, and finally the motor centres and nerve-trunks. It slows the heart by stimulating the vagi, and raises blood-pressure by stimulating the vasomotor centre.

Therapeutics.—Grindelia robusta is an exceedingly useful remedy in some cases of *asthma* and in *bronchitis* in its later stages. It may be given in the dose of 20 to 60 minims (1.3–4.0) of the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Grindeliæ*, U. S.), or by inhaling the fumes of burning grindelia-leaves, which have been previously soaked in a solution of nitre, dried, and burned on a plate or rolled into a cigarette and smoked. In *chronic cystitis* it stimulates the bladder and is of service. By diluting it 1 to 10 with water it forms one of the best lotions that we have for the relief of the *dermatitis* produced by poison ivy, or *Rhus toxicodendron*.

Administration.—The only preparation which is official is the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Grindeliæ*, U. S.), dose 20 to 60 minims (1.3–4.0).

GUAIAC.

Lignum vitæ, or *Guaiacum officinale*, a West Indian tree, is used in medicine as guaiac resin (*Guaiacum*, U. S.; *Guaiaci Resina*, B. P.), or guaiac, which is soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, but is insoluble in water.

Therapeutics.—Guaiac has been largely used in *syphilis*, but is now rarely, if ever, so employed. Given in *acute tonsillitis* in the dose of 30 grains in an emulsion made by the use of white of egg, it will often abort an attack. In *rheumatism* it has been largely used. In the treatment of *gout*, Luff has highly commended it as a preventive given in cachet or capsule in the dose of 5 grains (0.3) of the powdered resin three times a day and gradually increased to 10 grains (0.60) at a dose. The ammoniated tincture of guaiac is sometimes employed in the treatment of *sore throat*, particularly if it be rheumatic in type, but it is a disagreeable preparation to take into the mouth, and the salicylates may always be used in its place.

Administration.—The tincture (*Tinctura Guaiaci*, U. S.) is given in the dose of 5 to 60 minims (0.30–4.0), and the ammoniated tincture (*Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata*, U. S. and B. P.) is used in the same dose, preferably in milk. *Mistura Guaiaci*, B. P., is given in the dose of ½ to 1 fluidounce (15.0–30.0). *Trochiscus Guaiaci Resinæ* are official in the B. P.

GUAIACOL.

Guaiacol (U. S. and B. P.) is a liquid constituting from 60 to 90 per cent. of creosote. It is obtained by the distillation of beechwood creosote, followed by a complicated process which it is not necessary to describe. In other cases guaiacol is obtained from beechwood creosote by precipitation with barium hydrate. In still other instances a very pure crystalline solid guaiacol is made synthetically from pyrocatechin. Much of the "absolute guaiacol" of commerce is impure. Chemically pure guaiacol, obtained by the process last named, is a light-colored crystalline solid of an agreeable odor and soluble in water in the proportion of 1 to 85 (Helbing). It is readily soluble in alcohol and ether. As it melts at 83.5° F., it usually is dispensed in a fluid form.

Therapeutics.—Guaiacol has been largely used by some practitioners, chiefly in Europe, in the treatment of *tuberculosis* as a substitute for creosote, because it is the principal ingredient of that drug. (See Creosote.) It was thought by Guttmann, Sommerbrodt, and others that the good effect of creosote was due to its destructive action on the bacillus, or that it so improved digestion as to indirectly increase the resistance of the patient to the spread of the disease. Hoelscher and Seifert have asserted that guaiacol and creosote produce their good effects by forming compounds with the toxins or poisonous albuminoids formed by the bacilli, which are then eliminated from the body. There is no proof of this.

The same rules govern the use of guaiacol as govern the employment of creosote. It is best given with brandy, wine, or other alcoholic drink, or in capsule with cod-liver oil or sweet oil. 5 or 10 minims (0.30–0.60) of guaiacol may be added to a pitcher of hot water and the vapor inhaled three or four times a day in cases of *subacute* and *chronic bronchitis*. The dose by the stomach is 5 to 20 minims (0.30–1.3). In *acute follicular tonsillitis* pure guaiacol may be painted over the tonsils with advantage. Indeed, it is the best application for this purpose, in its early stages.

Clinical observations prove conclusively that guaiacol possesses powerful *antipyretic* influences. As pointed out by Sciolla in 1893, guaiacol when painted on the skin of a febrile patient causes a pronounced fall of temperature, which begins soon after the application is made, but is not fully accomplished for from two to three hours. The application may be made to the skin of the abdomen, thighs, or chest about 30 to 40 minims (2.0–2.6) being used with a brush. When a full effect is required, it is well to place an impermeable dressing over the part painted to prevent evaporation and aid absorption. These applications may be resorted to as often as is necessary for the reduction of the fever, and, although the fall of temperature is sometimes very rapid and very great—as much as 7° F. in two hours—Da Costa asserted that he never had seen serious nervous or cardiac symptoms produced, but other observers have noted such untoward results. The temperature is very apt to rise speedily after the reduction, and this rise is often preceded by a chill. These applications cannot supplant the cold bath, although they undoubtedly do reduce the temperature. The true sphere of usefulness to be assigned to guaiacol as an antipyretic seems to be that of a far less valuable therapeutic measure than the bath, and one equally powerful and about as dangerous as are the antipyretic drugs of coal-tar derivation.

The studies of Stolzenberg show that if frequently and constantly used guaiacol produces in febrile patients a tendency toward depression. Thayer found that great sweating and depression generally follow its external use in fevers. Future reports will probably develop the fact that in cases of renal irritation guaiacol will prove harmful.

Guaiacol has been used by painting it on the affected part in the treatment of superificial *neuralgias*, and in deep-seated *nerve-pains*, as in sciatica, it has been given hypodermically, in the dose of 2 minims in 10 minims of spirit of chloroform, injected deeply into the neighborhood of the painful nerve.

If guaiacol is placed upon the skin by means of a small compress, which has been wet with it and bound tightly to the part, local anæsthesia is rapidly developed; but if left in place too long, it may be absorbed in sufficient amount to cause depression or a fall of temperature.

Belfield highly recommends painting the scrotum with guaiacol 15 minims (1.0) and glycerin 45 minims (3.0) for *orchitis*, or an ointment of guaiacol 1 drachm (4.0) to 4 drachms (16.0) of lanolin may be rubbed into the scrotum and applied on lint. This should be applied every other day.

A serious objection to the external use of guaiacol is its disagreeable odor.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE.

Carbonate of guaiacol (*Guaiacolis Carbonas*, U. S. and B. P.) is a white, crystalline powder, consisting of 91.5 per cent. of pure guaiacol and 8.5 per cent. of carbonic acid. This powder is insoluble in water, soluble in 48 parts of alcohol and 1.5 parts of chloroform, neutral in reaction, and is said to be without irritating effect on the stomach. Taken by the healthy individual, it is decomposed into guaiacol and carbonic acid in the bowel, but not in the stomach, and it is used for this reason, as salol is, as an intestinal antiseptic, in the various forms of *fermentative diarrhœa* and *typhoid fever*. The drug is said to be slowly absorbed, but after absorption is rapidly eliminated. Its therapeutic applications in *tuberculosis* are practically identical with those of pure guaiacol, save that it is more readily borne by the stomach than the latter drug. Guaiacol carbonate may be given in capsule or pill, or it may be given in dry powder on the tongue in the dose of 2 to 10 grains (0.12–0.60). Usually in *typhoid fever* the dose is about 2 grains (0.12) every three hours, and in *tuberculosis of the lungs* 5 grains (0.30) three times a day.

HÆMATOXYLON.

Hæmatoxylon, *Hæmatoxyli Lignum*, B. P., or logwood, is the heartwood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, a tree of the American tropics. It contains an active principle, hæmatoxylin.

Therapeutics.—Hæmatoxylon is a mild astringent, very useful in *serous diarrhœas* and the diarrhœas of young children, as children do not dislike it, owing to its agreeable taste. (See article on Diarrhœa.) As it colors the stools and urine red, the nurse should be warned lest she be alarmed at the sight of what looks like blood on the diaper after the drug is given to infants. If the urine is alkaline, the color may be violet or red. In *leucorrhœa* its internal use is said to be of service. The extract (*Extractum Hæmatoxyli*) is given in the dose of 8 to 30 grains (0.5–2.0), and *Decoctum Hæmatoxyli*, B. P., in the dose of 1 to 2 fluidounces (30.0–60.0). An unofficial fluidextract is often to be found in the shops. The dose of this is ½ to 2 fluidrachms (2.0–8.0). (See article on Diarrhœa.)

HAMAMELIS.

Hamamelidis Cortex and *Hamamelidis Folia*, B. P., witch-hazel, or *Hamamelis virginiana*, is a plant of the United States, devoid of any active principle, but possessing considerable remedial power.

Therapeutics.—Hamamelis is to be employed in *relaxed sore throat* resulting in congestion and hyperæmia following exposure or where mild catarrhal states are present. Similarly, it is employed in an atomizer, after attacks of acute coryza, to tone up the nasal mucous membrane. The strength of the solution should be 20 to 60 minims (1.3–4.0) of the distilled extract to the ounce (30.0) of water. Hamamelis when taken internally is often very successful in the treatment of *uterine oozing* from small bloodvessels, seems to do good even in *hæmatemesis* and *hæmoptysis*, and will sometimes arrest *hæmaturia* when all other remedies fail. Applied by means of cloths to recent *leg ulcers*, it rapidly relieves the angry-looking skin surrounding the ulcer. The limb should be elevated and at rest while the treatment is pursued. In *bleeding from the bladder* it may be injected into this viscus daily in the form of the distilled fluidextract. Taken internally and applied locally, it is of value in the treatment of *bleeding* and the so-called *blind piles*. (See Hemorrhoids.)

Administration.—The official preparation in the U. S. P. is the distilled extract (*Aqua Hamamelidis*, U. S.), which is a perfectly clear fluid, given in the dose of from 30 minims to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0). It is much the best preparation for internal and external use. The B. P. recognizes a solution, *Liquor Hamamelidis*, *Tinctura Hamamelidis*, and *Unguentum Hamamelidis* and *Extractum Hamamelidis Liquidum*.

HELMITOL.

Helmitol is hexamethylen-tetramine anhydro-methylen-citrate. It occurs as a white crystalline powder, of slightly acid taste, and is soluble in water 1 to 10 parts.

In action it closely resembles hexamethylenamine (which see), but gives off formaldehyde from both its hexamethylen-tetramine and its anhydro-methylen-citrate. It is said to be a much more powerful urinary antiseptic than hexamethylenamine, and to be equally efficacious whether the urine be acid or alkaline. It is also said to be less irritant to the kidneys. Helmitol is used for all the purposes named under "Hexamethylenamine." The dose is 5 to 15 grains (0.3–1.0), dissolved in water, three or four times a day.

HEROIN.

Heroin (*Diacetylmorphinæ hydrochloridum*, *Diamorphinæ hydrochloridum*, U. S. and B. P.) is a white crystalline powder without odor and possessing a slightly bitter taste. It is used in medicine for the purpose of controlling *excessive cough*. Under its influence the respirations are usually slightly slowed and deepened. At one time it was thought to be less depressant to the respiratory centre than morphine, and even stimulant in its influence, but Cushny has shown that it is a more powerful respiratory depressant than morphine, The dose is $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.003–0.01), three times a day. Large doses do not act as well as small ones as a rule. It is said to be of value in *uræmic dyspnœa*. The fact that it does not stupefy the patient nor produce constipation is strongly in its favor. As heroin is insoluble, *hydrochloride of heroin* is the preparation used for watery solutions; or heroin itself may be dissolved in water to which a little acetic acid has been added. It may also be given in pill or powder with white sugar. Like all derivatives of opium its repeated use may develop a habit.

HEXAMETHYLENAMINE.

Urotropin (*Hexamethylenamine*, U. S., *Hexamine*, B. P.), also made in the United States under the name uritone, is produced by the action of ammonia upon formaldehyde, and appears in colorless crystals which are odorless and have an alkaline reaction. At 77° F.

it dissolves in 1.5 parts of water. When taken internally it sets free formaldehyde in the urine. Burman states that 10 grains three times a day will give approximately 1 : 5000 of formaldehyde in the urine. Formaldehyde appears in the urine in from one to three hours after a dose is given, its maximum appears in from four to eight hours. It is used to render the urine acid and clear when this secretion is excessively alkaline, loaded with phosphates and amorphous urates, and purulent. It allays irritability of the bladder due to this cause, as, for example, that due to *ammoniacal cystitis*. In *pyelitis* and *cystitis* the microörganisms present in the urine should be isolated, and if it be the colon bacillus, acid sodium phosphate ($NaH_2Po_4H_2O$) in 10-grain (0.65) doses, dissolved in plenty of water, be given every two or three hours so as to make the urine acid, since more formaldehyde is liberated from the urotropin if the urine is kept acid and an acid urine is not favorable to the growth of the colon bacillus. Indeed, it may be said that, unless the urine in the bladder is acid, enough formaldehyde is not set free to do any good. It is chiefly in the bladder and not in the kidneys that the drug is decomposed. Urotropin is largely employed to render the urine sterile in cases of *typhoid fever* and to act as an *intestinal antiseptic*. For the former purpose it is of great value not only in avoiding secondary vesical diseases, but in preventing the spread of typhoid fever to others. Investigations indicate that when large doses are given some of it is eliminated by the liver in the bile, and also by the walls of the gall bladder and mucous membrane of the nose. For this reason its use in enteric fever to prevent cholecystitis is important. Crowe has also shown that it appears within an hour in the cerebro-spinal fluid, and it is, therefore, useful in traumatisms of the brain and cord to prevent infection. Doses about double the ordinary amount are used for this purpose.

In the presence of an epidemic of poliomyelitis it may be used as a prophylactic, or even with the hope that it may modify the disease when developed. Urotropin is also useful to abort acute coryza.

In ordinary cases the dose is 10 to 30 grains (0.65–2.0), taken two or three times a day, dissolved in a half pint of carbonated or plain water, but in some cases larger doses are needful. (See Helmitol.)

Several cases have been reported in which the continued use of large doses has resulted in hæmaturia and strangury.

Where a full effect is required smaller doses may be given five to six times a day, and it may be given in keratin-coated pills, since every grain altered by acid in the stomach produces that much less effect in the bladder.

HOFFMANN'S ANODYNE.

Spiritus Ætheris Compositus, B. P., consists of alcohol, ether, and the heavy oil of wine. It is no longer official in the U. S. P., but is largely used. The writer has experimentally studied very thoroughly the action of the last-named ingredient, and finds:

First. That the belief in heavy oil of wine being the quieting agent in Hoffmann's anodyne is fallacious.

Second. The calmative effects of this mixture depend largely on the ether, rather than on the oil.

Third. It would seem probable that in Hoffmann's anodyne we possess an agent in which there are linked together three drugs of undoubted power, each one of which successively substitutes the other, stimulating the system in the order here named—viz., ether, alcohol, and the heavy oil of wine.

Therapeutics.—Hoffmann's anodyne is the best carminative that we possess for general use, and is one of the best remedies for *singultus* or *hiccough.* This effect is accomplished by the alcohol and ether acting as irritants or stimulants to the stomach and intestine, so that free peristalsis results. In *angina pectoris* this drug is often the best remedy we have during the attack. In the cardiac palpitation of *tobacco-heart* or in that arising from indigestion and in the nausea and depression seen after excessive smoking it is also very useful.

In sudden *collapse* in infants the following may be used with advantage:

℞—Spiritus ætheris compositi,
Spiritus ammoniæ aromatici,
Tincturæ aurantii . . . . . āā ♏x (0.65).
Aquæ camphoræ . . . . . . f℥j (4.0).—M.
S.—Give at one dose in a little water.

Hoffmann's anodyne should always be given in capsule or in cold water, preferably ice-cold, in order to prevent too rapid volatilization of the ether and consequent difficulty in swallowing the liquid.

The dose is 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0) to an adult. The vapor of the ether is so irritating that the drug is difficult of administration to very young children.

HOLOCAINE.

Holocaine is a synthetic substance allied to phenacetine, which is almost insoluble in cold water, and which is therefore commonly employed in the form of the soluble hydrochloride. This salt is a white crystalline body, which is stable when brought in contact with many agents, but is readily decomposed by alkalies. Solutions of this preparation possess distinct antiseptic power, and therefore do not require boiling in order that they may be sterile. As the drug when in solution gradually loses its anæsthetic power, it should be freshly dissolved each time it is needed.

Holocaine is used as a local anæsthetic for the eye in place of cocaine, usually in the strength of 1 per cent. Its effects begin in about fifteen seconds to one minute, and last about five to fifteen minutes. It does not dilate the pupil as does cocaine, nor does it affect intraocular tension or roughen the corneal epithelium. Holocaine has not supplanted cocaine, but, for the reason just given, is useful in cases requiring anæsthesia and yet at the same time suffering from *keratitis* or *iritis*. It does not cause primary ischæmia or secondary hyperæmia of the mucous membrane as does cocaine.

HOMATROPINE.

Homatropine is an artificial alkaloid obtained by prolonged and gentle heating of a solution of equivalent quantities of tropine[1] and toluic acid in hydrochloric acid. The hydrobromide of homatropine (*Homatropinæ Hydrobromidum*, U. S. and B. P.) is a crystallizable salt of homatropine, soluble in 5.7 parts of distilled water. The B. P. recognizes discs of homatropine (*Lamellæ Homatropinæ*).

Hydrobromide of homatropine, properly applied by frequent instillations, is a reliable mydriatic when it is desired to correct anomalies of refraction in healthy eyes. Experience is not at hand to determine its value for this purpose in eyes affected with retinal-choroidal disturbance. Atropine and hyoscyamine are preferred under such circumstances, for the obvious reason that their prolonged action is desirable as a method of treatment. The danger of systemic disturbance from homatropine is remote, even when repeated instillations have been made, and its temporary action upon the pulse causes no inconvenience to the patient. Slight hyperæmia of the conjunctiva almost invariably follows its use, but true conjunctivitis, if it occurs at all, must be excessively rare. According to the studies of de Schweinitz and the writer, the drug has a physiological action closely allied to that of atropine, from which it is derived. Homatropine mydriasis generally lasts from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, that of hyoscyamine eight to nine days, and that of atropine ten to twelve days. For the production of ordinary mydriasis the drug should be used in solution of the strength of 4 grains (0.25) to the ounce (30.0) of distilled water, which is to be dropped into the eye every five or ten minutes. As the drug is expensive only a few drachms of the solution of the strength named should be ordered for a patient.

HONEY.

Honey, or *Mel*, U. S., is the saccharine fluid deposited in combs by the honey-bee, or *Apis mellifica*. It is used in medicine to mask the taste of disagreeable medicines. When it is abstracted from a particular variety of flowers, it frequently has the odor of the flowers, and when taken internally may even produce the physiological or poisonous effects of the plant from which it is gathered. This accident occurs commonly in those parts of the country where the bees have had access to mountain laurel and similar plants.

Therapeutics.—Honey mixed with water is used as a vehicle in gargles and to relieve *cough* and *dryness of the mouth and fauces*. When used as a gargle it very distinctly increases the secretion of the mucous membrane, and so relieves the congestion.

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[1] Tropine is a product obtained by splitting up atropine into tropine and tropic acid.

Under the name of *Oxymel* the B. P. recognizes a mixture of 8 parts of honey, 1 of acetic acid, and 1 of water. This is generally used as a vehicle for more active remedies in gargles or even for expectorant mixtures. Melted and strained honey, to which a small proportion of glycerin is added, is known as *Mel Depuratum*, U. S. and B. P. There are also a honey of roses (*Mel Rosæ*, U. S.) and a confection (*Confectio Rosæ*, U. S.) used as vehicles for other drugs. *Mel Boracis*, B. P., is used for the same purposes and for *stomatitis*.

The objection to the use of honey in vehicles for active medicines is the fact that it is apt to disorder the stomach.

HOPE'S CAMPHOR MIXTURE.

This is a mixture originally made with nitrous acid, but largely used at present with nitric acid, owing to the fact that nitrous acid is changed into nitric acid when water is added to it. The nitrous acid is, however, more efficacious than nitric acid in the *serous* or *choleraic diarrhœas* which it is used to combat. The formula is as follows:

℞—Acidi nitrosi . . . . f ʒ j (4.0).
Aquæ camphoræ . . . . f ℥ viij (240.0).
Et adde
Tincturæ opii . . . . gtt. xl (2.6).—M.
S.—One-fourth of this in water every three or four hours.

HOPS.

Humulus, U. S., is the strobiles of ordinary hops, or *Humulus lupulus*. These contain a liquid volatile alkaloid, lupuline, and a bitter principle, lupulinic acid. Much confusion has arisen in regard to the preparations of this drug, partly because humulus is the official name in the U. S. P. and lupulus in the B. P. This confusion has been increased by the fact that the alkaloid of hops is called lupuline, while the powder which is found on the strobiles is called lupulin. Hops possess so little power that all the preparations official in the U. S. P. of 1900 have been excluded in the present issue.

Therapeutics.—Hops are used as *antispasmodics* and *nervous sedatives* in cases of *hysteria* and *nervousness*. In *priapism*, *vesical irritability*, and *renal irritation* they are of service. Even in *delirium tremens* they seem to be of value. For local application a hop poultice may be made by placing the powdered strobiles in the mass, and employed in this way they are a favorite domestic remedy for local *painful inflammations*. Hops have been used in the form of a hop pillow in *nervous insomnia*, but the soporific influence is largely imaginary or depends on the fumes of the alcohol with which the pillow is moistened.

Administration.—The tincture is given in the dose of ½ to 3 ounces

(16.0–90.0). Lupulin (*Lupulinum*, B. P.), which is the powder found on the strobiles of hops, is given in the dose of 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.30) or more; and the fluidextract in the dose of 30 to 120 minims (2.0–8.0). The preparations of the B. P. are the infusion, dose 1 to 2 fluidounces (30.0–60.0), and the tincture, dose ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0).

HYDRASTIS.

Hydrastis, U. S., or *Hydrastis Rhizoma*, B. P., is the dried rhizome and root of *Hydrastis canadensis*, sometimes called golden seal, containing two alkaloids known as hydrastine and berberine, and, perhaps, xanthopuccin. It should yield not less than 2.5 per cent. of hydrastine.

Physiological Action.—When given to one of the lower animals in poisonous doses hydrastis may cause spinal convulsions followed by paralysis, according to the quantity of berberine or hydrastine present. The latter is more convulsive in its effects than the former. Upon the circulation hydrastine, when injected into the jugular vein, causes a primary fall of arterial pressure, succeeded by a decided rise, and the studies of Cerna have proved that it is an active poison. When given to man in medicinal amounts its effect on vital functions is very slight indeed.

Therapeutics.—Hydrastis is of service in *chronic gastro-intestinal catarrh*, particularly that following the abuse of alcohol, and may be used as a stomachic and tonic after malarial fever and similar depressing diseases. Wherever mucous membranes are in a condition of lowered tone this drug is indicated. Thus in *catarrhal jaundice* of a subacute type, in *uterine catarrh*, in *leucorrhœa* dependent upon a relaxed state of the vagina, and in *chronic nasal inflammations* and irritations it will be found useful.

Tincture of hydrastis is said to possess a distinct *antimalarial* influence, but this is doubtful.

One of the best remedial measures that we have in the later stages of *gonorrhœa*, when the acute period has passed, is the local and internal use of hydrastis. If it is used as an injection, 5 grains (0.3) of the commercial hydrastine to each ounce (30.0) of water should be employed twice a day. Belfield has highly recommended the following formula for use in this disease prior to the tenth day:

℞—Hydrastinæ hydrochloridi	gr. v (0.3).
Protargol	gr. v (0.3).
Glycerini	f ʒ ss (2.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	q. s. ad f ℥ j (30.0).—M.

S.—Precede with a hot-water injection and use four to six times daily, telling the patient to retain it five to ten minutes each time.

The following infusion will be found of service in *vaginal gonorrhœa* and *leucorrhœa:* Take 1 drachm of the powdered root and add it to [illegible] of boiling water; ½ to 1 drachm of the fluidextract may also be added to a pint of water and used as a wash.

Administration.—The fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Hydrastis*, U. S.; *Extractum Hydrastis Liquidum*, B. P.) may be given in the dose of [illegible] minims ([illegible]), and it should contain not less than 2.0 Gm. of hydrastine in each 100 mils. The dose of the tincture (*Tinctura Hydrastis*, U. S. and B. P.) is from 30 minims to 2 drachms (2.0–8.0), and it should contain 0.4 Gm. of hydrastine in each 100 mils. The glycerite (*Glyceritum Hydrastis*, U. S.) is used as a healing application to mucous membranes. *Extractum Hydrastis*, U. S., is given in the dose of 1 grain [illegible].

[illegible] doubt exists as to the dose of hydrastine. This arises from the fact that two forms of it are sold. That most commonly seen is a dark-brown mass which is very impure, and contains berberine and other substances. The dose of this is 3 to 10 grains (0.20–0.60). The pure hydrastine (*Hydrastina*, U. S.), as made by Merck, is given in the dose of ¼ to ½ grain (0.015–0.03). Hydrastinine hydrochloride (*Hydrastininæ Hydrochloridum*, U. S.) an artificial alkaloid of hydrastine. Dose ½ to 1 grain (0.03–0.06).

HYDRIODIC ACID.

Acidum Hydriodicum Dilutum (U. S. and B. P.) is a solution of hydriodic acid containing not less than 10 per cent. of absolute acid and about 90 per cent. of water. It should be kept in amber-colored glass-stoppered bottles and be protected from light.

Its physiological and therapeutic action is practically identical with the other iodides (which see). If discolored, due to free iodine, it should be discarded. The dose is 5 to 40 minims (0.3–2.6), well diluted with water.

The syrup of hydriodic acid (*Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici*, U. S. and B. P.) containing 1 part of dilute hydriodic acid to 3 of water and syrup, is the preparation commonly employed, and it is an efficient substitute for the other iodides. The dose is from 1 to 4 drachms (4.0–[illegible]) well diluted with water, and taken one hour after meals.

HYDROBROMIC ACID.

(See BROMIDES.)

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Acidum Hydrochloricum (U. S. and B. P.) is a clear, colorless liquid, possessing an acid odor and taste, devoid of astringency, but in concentrated form decidedly caustic. It should be kept in dark-amber bottles. In the strength of 0.2 per cent. it is normally present in the gastric juice, and aids the pepsin in the conversion of proteids into peptones and in the formation of pepsin from pepsinogen.

Therapeutics.—Hydrochloric acid is indicated only in certain forms of *indigestion*. With new methods of studying gastric secretions we have learned that it is of value in those cases in which the gastric secretion of HCl is deficient. Thus it is given to aid digestion during and after fevers, when this acid is apt to be absent from the gastric juice, particularly in *typhoid fever*. In cases of *gastric cancer*, when this acid is usually absent from the gastric secretion, and in the *sick stomach* following an alcoholic debauch, it is of great service. In some cases of *chronic gastric catarrh with dilatation*, in which there is atrophy of the gastric tubules, it should be used freely. The dose of the dilute acid (*Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum*, U. S. and B. P.) is 5 to 20 minims (0.30–1.3). (See Indigestion, Part IV.)

A useful prescription in such cases is:

℞—Acidi hydrochlorici diluti . . . . . fʒij (8.0).
Essentiæ pepsini . . . . f℥j (30.0).
Tincturæ gentianæ compositæ . q. s. ad f℥iv (120.0).—M
S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) in a little water with meals.

This acid is combined with nitric acid to form dilute nitro-hydrochloric acid (*Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum Dilutum*, U. S. and B. P.), the dose of which is 10 to 30 minims (0.6–2.0), 5 to 20 minims (0.3–1.3), B. P.; also the pure acid (*Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum*, U. S.), dose 1 to 5 minims (0.05–0.30).

Hydrochloric acid causes, when taken in poisonous doses, violent *gastro-enteritis* and corrosion of the gastric walls, and its action should be combated by alkalies, soap, oils, and white of egg, and the use of opium to relieve pain and irritation.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.

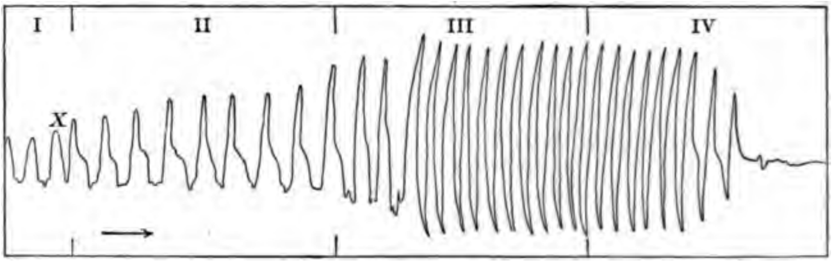
Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid is a transparent, colorless, very volatile liquid, giving rise to vertigo when inhaled in minute amounts and capable of producing death if the fumes be concentrated. If the bottle containing the pure drug be opened, it should be done where there is sufficient draught between windows to prevent any contamination of the atmosphere of the room by the acid.

Pure hydrocyanic acid is never used in medicine; the form employed is the dilute acid (*Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum*, U. S. and B. P.), which contains about 2 per cent. of the drug in water. It must be kept in dark, tightly-stoppered bottles.

Physiological Action.—This is one of the most rapid (if not the most rapid) of the lethal poisons, only being approached by carbolic acid and nitrobenzole in the violence of its effects. Owing to its volatility, it is absorbed with great rapidity, and acts upon the respiratory centre and the heart, being eliminated almost immediately afterward. Because of its fleeting character, the survival of a patient twenty or thirty minutes after the ingestion of a poisonous dose is a favorable sign for his recovery.

The drug is an active paralyzant and exerts a lethal influence over every part of the body. The nervous system, heart, respiration, brain, and all vital parts are killed at once if much of it is present.

Fig. 53.



Tracing of the deep stormy respirations of an animal under the influence of hydrocyanic acid. (After Schmiedeberg.) I, normal respirations; II, acid inhaled; III, violent deep respirations; IV, arrest of respiration.

Poisoning.—When a lethal dose of hydrocyanic acid is taken, death either comes at once, so that the person drops dead with a gasp, is for a moment convulsed, the face cyanotic, the eyes wide open, with the teeth tightly clinched, and the lips covered by a bloody froth, or three stages of poisoning may ensue if the dose has not been large enough to result in immediate death, owing to its slow absorption. In the first of these stages there are difficult respiration, slow cardiac action, and disturbed cerebration. In the second stage, which is convulsive, there are present wild cries, dilated pupils, unconsciousness, vomiting, spasmodic urination and defecation, erections of the penis, and ejaculations of semen. In the third stage there are asphyxia, collapse, and paralysis ending in death. The blood is found to be dark and venous-looking, but does not give the spectrum bands of cyano-hæmoglobin. These bands only appear when the drug is shaken with blood outside the body.

The diagnostic signs of death from prussic acid are the odor of the acid about the body, the wide-staring eye, the clinched teeth covered with froth, and the livid, cyanosed face. If the body be opened, the odor of hydrocyanic acid is marked, but this rapidly passes away, owing to the volatility of the drug.

The only poison producing symptoms resembling those which have just been described is nitrobenzole, or essence of mirbane, which has a somewhat similar odor, but which is, however, more permanent, the odor remaining for hours in the opened body.

Therapeutics.—Hydrocyanic acid is useful in cases of *gastralgia* of purely nervous origin, in some cases of *nervous vomiting*, and in *irritable stomach*, where, owing to hyperæsthesia of the mucous membranes, the taking of food produces discomfort.

In *irritable coughs*, due to tickling in the throat and bronchi, it is very extensively used, and has received high praise by those best qualified to judge. On the other hand, it has been claimed that owing to the extreme volatility of the drug it acts only for the moment, and that a dose every ten or fifteen minutes is necessary to produce any constant effect. However this may be in theory, practically the acid certainly does aid in relieving cough. In these states the following prescription will be found of service:

℞—Acidi hydrocyanici diluti	f ʒ j (4.0).
Syrupi pruni virginianæ	f ℥ iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every four or five hours to an adult.

In *enteralgia* or *neuralgia* of the intestine dilute prussic acid is often a very useful remedy.

Externally, the drug is useful in *pruritus* and other forms of *itching skin diseases*, and the following formula will be found of service in *pruritus vulvæ:*

℞—Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi	gr. iss (0.09).
Acidi hydrocyanici diluti	f ʒ j (4.0).
Aquæ amygdalæ amaræ	f ℥ vj (180.0).—M.

S.—Poison! For external use. Apply to the itching surface with a small rag.

The same prescription may also be employed in pruritus without the bichloride, if so desired. The dose of dilute hydrocyanic acid is 1 to 5 minims (0.05–0.30). In certain forms of *irritable cough* inhalations of the vapor (*Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici*) are recommended; this is prepared by adding 10 to 15 minims (0.60–1.0) of the diluted acid to 1 fluidrachm (4.0) of water, which is then placed in a suitable apparatus, from which is inhaled the vapor that arises.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.

Peroxide of hydrogen is a clear, odorless, syrupy fluid of a specific gravity of 1.452, possessing a harsh, bitter taste. It is readily soluble in water, and its chemical formula is H_2O_2. Pure peroxide of hydrogen is never used in medicine, but in solutions of varying strength. The ordinary solution, as found in the shops and that now official (*Liquor Hydrogenii Dioxidi*, U. S., *Liquor Hydrogenii Peroxidi*, B. P.), is a slightly acid, aqueous solution of hydrogen dioxide, which should contain, when freshly prepared, about 3 per cent., by weight, of absolute hydrogen dioxide, corresponding to about 10 volumes of available oxygen. It should be kept in a cool place. Upon removing the stopper from the bottle not more than a slight pressure should be observed. It is a colorless liquid, liable to deteriorate upon keeping or on protracted agitation, without odor, slightly acidulous to the taste, and producing a peculiar sensation and soapy froth in the mouth. If the stopper in the bottle be replaced by a pledget of cotton, deterioration is retarded. When exposed to the air at the ordinary temperature, or when heated on a water-bath at a temperature not exceeding 60° C. (140° F.), the solution loses chiefly water. When rapidly heated, it frequently decomposes suddenly. The term "10 volumes" signifies that it can yield 10 volumes of available oxygen, and it is upon this yield of oxygen that its activity depends. The acid reaction is due to a small amount of acid added to the solution to preserve it. This can be neutralized by the addition of a little sodium bicarbonate just before it is used. The official solution of peroxide of hydrogen, while the most stable that can be prepared, is nevertheless readily deteriorated by exposure to heat, sunlight, or prolonged shaking. If placed in an absolutely clean, smooth glass vessel it may be concentrated for immediate use by exposing it to a temperature of 140° F.; but exposure to a temperature above this point may result in its decomposition with explosive violence. Practically, this means of concentration is not convenient for the practitioner, and the ordinary official solution fulfils all ordinary requirements unless it has deteriorated by age. The great difficulty in the use of the solution of the peroxide is its liability to undergo a change and become practically worthless. Wallian states that as a rough test for the value of a given solution a few crystals of permanganate of potassium may be placed in a test-tube, and 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0) of the solution added. The violence of the resulting effervescence is in direct ratio to its value as a remedial agent. Marshall has proved that the constituent of blood and pus that sets free the oxygen from this drug is globulin.

Therapeutics.—The most valuable use of the peroxide-of-hydrogen solution in medicine is in the treatment of *diphtheria.* So far as we know, it is the best application for the destruction and removal of the false membrane. There is no injury to the normal tissues nor is there the danger of poisoning which sometimes follows the use of such drugs as carbolic acid. Applied to the false membrane, there is at once an active effervescence with some local tingling of the part. The membrane can afterward be removed in shreds. The solution should be applied by means of a swab or spray, but if the latter is used a glass atomizer must be employed, as the peroxide is decomposed by coming in contact with metals. Peroxide of hydrogen is also a very valuable application for cases of *follicular tonsillitis* with profuse exudation, to cleanse the parts prior to the use of guaiacol. (See Guaiacol.)

In the treatment of *abscess-cavities,* tubercular or septic in character, the peroxide of hydrogen is a very valuable application, and its use will often decide the presence of pus, since when it meets with this material active effervescence ensues; but care must be exercised that free vent is allowed for the gas that is given off, as if confined it will force the septic material into the surrounding healthy tissues. Similarly, it is a valuable preparation for cleansing *infected wounds, ulcers,* and *malignant growths* which have ulcerated.

Hydrogen peroxide is a useful agent for the removal of *powder-stains* in recent cases.

It is stated that the application of this liquid to the spot affected by a *hornet's sting* will give instant relief; and applied by means of an atomizer it is the best fluid to aid in the *painless removal of adhesive strips*. The part of the strip next to the skin should be sprayed as it is gradually pulled off. It is also used on plaster-of-Paris dressings to soften the material so that it can be cut with a knife or shears.

Where the peroxide is used as a gargle or mouth-wash it may produce pain through its attacking cavities in the teeth or the metallic substances with which they are filled. When so used it should always be diluted, 1 part to 3 of water.

The employment of the peroxide internally, with the idea that it will yield oxygen to the body in cases in which this gas is lacking in the blood, is futile. Even if the oxygen entered the blood, the amount disengaged from a possible dose would be too small to be of value.

Taken internally the peroxide of hydrogen is not poisonous. The internal dose of the *Liquor Hydrogenii Dioxidi* of the U. S. P. is from 1 to 4 drachms (4.0–16.0), well diluted with water, and taken from a porcelain, not a metal, cup or spoon. It possesses no distinct value in internal medication.

HYOSCYAMUS.

Hyoscyamus, U. S., or henbane, is a plant of the Northern United States and Europe. It is the dried leaves and flowering tops of *Hyoscyamus niger*, collected from plants of the second year's growth, and should contain not less than 0.08 per cent. of mydriatic alkaloids. The leaves (*Hyoscyami Folia*, B. P.) only are used, and from them are obtained two alkaloids—one known as hyoscyamine, the other as hyoscine. (See Hyoscine.) The first has practically the same physiological action as atropine, save that it is more sedative in its effects on the nervous system. (See Belladonna.) The second is quite different in its influence over the body. The only marked difference in the action of hyoscyamine and atropine upon the eye is in the mydriasis produced by each. While that of atropine lasts, in man, from twelve to fourteen days, hyoscyamine generally remains for only seven to nine days. Sometimes the development of mydriasis is preceded by violent pain in the eye due to a cramp of the ciliary muscle. If so, the drug must be pushed to overcome the spasm. The strength of the solution to be used is 2 grains (0.12) to the ounce (30.0). Owing to the presence of hyoscine in hyoscyamus, it is more quieting and depressing to the nervous system than is belladonna.

Therapeutics.—Hyoscyamus is used in every condition indicating the employment of belladonna; or, in other words, wherever *local spasm* or *arterial relaxation* exists or where pain is due to *spasm*. It has been particularly recommended in *nervous cough*, in *whooping-cough*, and in *colic*, and probably is better in its influences in these states than is belladonna. In combination with nitrate of silver the extract may be used with advantage in *chronic gastric catarrh* and *gastric ulcer.* In *urinary incontinence* due to *irritable bladder* it is very serviceable, and particularly is this true of this affection in children and old persons, provided that the urine is first rendered normal by the use of acidifying drugs or by the use of alkalinizing drugs if it is abnormally acid.

Administration.—The drug itself is official in four forms and as hyoscyamine sulphate and hydrobromide. The dose of the tincture (*Tinctura Hyoscyami*, U. S. and B. P.) is 10 to 40 minims (0.6–2.6), $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0), B. P., and should contain 0.007 Gm. of mydriatic alkaloids in 100 mils.; the alcoholic extract (*Extractum Hyoscyami*, U. S. and B. P.), dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.03–0.06), 2 to 8 grains (0.12–0.48), B. P., should contain 0.3 per cent. of total alkaloids; the alkaloid (*Hyoscyaminæ Hydrobromidum*, U. S.), dose $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0.001–0.0015), $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0003–0.0006), B. P.; the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Hyoscyami*, U. S.) contains 0.075 Gm. of alkaloids in each 100 mils., and is given in the dose of from 2 to 10 minims (0.10–0.60).

Hyoscine.

This is one of the alkaloids derived from hyoscyamus, and is a thick, syrupy substance which forms a crystalline salt with an acid. It has been largely supplanted by scopolamine, to which the name Hyoscine has been given. Some clinicians claim that although these alkaloids are chemically identical their therapeutic effect is different. (See Scopolamine.)

Hyoscine is official in the form of *Scopolamine Hydrobromide* (*Scopolaminæ Hydrobromidum*, U. S. and B. P.).

Physiological Action.—Hyoscine quiets the cerebrum and produces deep sleep in a certain class of patients. In the lower animals or in man it may cause sleep or wild delirium. It causes loss of reflex action in overdose, which is due to depression of the spinal cord and not of the nerve-trunks. Upon the circulation it has little effect, but it is worthy of note that it influences the vagus nerves, as does atropine, stimulating them at first, but finally depressing them, although the contrary has been asserted. In any event, the circulatory effect is a minor one.

In cases where hyoscine has acted in excess, or where an overdose has been given, pilocarpine may be used as a physiological antidote in full doses if the heart is sound.

Therapeutics.—Hyoscine is of value as a *hypnotic* in a very limited class of cases, and in this class generally acts most favorably. These cases consist of those who, from *acute mania*, *hysteria*, or similar cause, suffer from *insomnia*, and perhaps struggle violently against proper control or refuse to swallow or retain food.

The drug may be given to such persons hypodermically, in the dose of $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{90}$ grain (0.0006), or by the mouth in the dose of $\frac{1}{90}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ grain (0.0008). The fact that it possesses no taste and is small in bulk renders it readily employed. In some persons it utterly fails, even in this particular type of case. In delirium tremens it may cause evidences of cerebral congestion and Cheyne-Stokes breathing, but, on the other hand, it very commonly aids in combating chronic *alcoholism* when given in very large dose. (See below.) Some patients are not quieted by the drug, but pace up and down in a semi-sane condition until its action wears off. Such symptoms can generally be overcome by using larger doses.

Recently hyoscine has been highly recommended in the treatment of the *morphine* and *alcohol habit*, and there can be no doubt that it is an excellent remedy. The patient must be under complete control and should be given enough hyoscine hypodermically to be thoroughly under its influence, as much as $\frac{1}{100}$ grain being given every two hours if need be to keep him quiet. Aside from constant quiet muttering and the characteristic delirium caused by the drug, no evil effects ensue and the patient usually, without much suffering, recovers from the effects of the narcotic drug to which he is a slave, and in a good general state so far as his nerves are concerned. (See Alcohol.)

Hyoscine is of great value in some cases of *spermatorrhœa* and *nocturnal emissions* if given in the dose of $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0006) at bed-time.

The drug is contraindicated in the sore throat of scarlet fever, as it may cause a sensation of pharyngeal constriction. In the *insomnia of heart disease* with nervousness it may cause sleep, but often fails, and is not to be recommended.

Hyoscine is used by ophthalmic surgeons, and in the eye it is far less irritating than atropine. Indeed, it may be considered as being distinctly sedative in *plastic iritis*. Its effects are not, however, so lasting as are those of atropine; $\frac{1}{480}$ grain dropped into the eye in one dose produces mydriasis in eighteen minutes and ciliary paralysis in twenty-three minutes; this mydriasis lasts about twenty-two hours, and the ciliary paralysis about ninety-six hours (Oliver). It finds its greatest usefulness in the early stages of *iritis*, when a rapidly acting and efficient sedative mydriatic is demanded. Hyoscine is best used for this purpose in the strength of 0.2 per cent. (1:500) in water. This solution may be dropped into the eye every twenty minutes till one hour has elapsed. As this use of the drug is slightly painful it is well to place a few drops of cocaine solution in the eye before each instillation of hyoscine.

HYPNAL.

The chemical name of this substance is monochloral-antipyrine, and it is, as its name indicates, a compound of chloral and antipyrine. There is also a dichloral-antipyrine, which contains more chloral. The compound is employed in treating those patients who suffer from both *pain* and *insomnia*, the antipyrine relieving the pain and the chloral producing sleep. Opium is the only drug known which can be relied upon to act in this double manner, and the disadvantages of that medicament are often so prominent as to prevent its use. The drug has been used in *neuralgic insomnia*, but for some reason it has not proved as popular as was expected when it was introduced. The dose is from 5 to 20 grains (0.3–1.3), best given with simple syrup and water or with syrup of orange-peel, or it may be used as follows:

℞—Hypnal	gr. xv (1.0).
Chartreuse	fʒj (4.0).
Distilled water	f℥ss (16.0).—M.

S.—The entire amount to be taken in one dose.

Chloral and antipyrine when mixed together usually liquefy.

ICHTHYOL.

The substance sold in the shops and employed in medicine under the name of ichthyol is a salt formed by the bibasic acid ichthyo-sulphuric or sulpho-ichthyolic acid with ammonium. In other words, it is ammonium ichthyol, which is a semi-solid substance. The ichthyo-sulphuric acid itself is derived from a crude oil, which in turn is obtained by destructive distillation from a deposit of fossil fish found in the Tyrol Mountains. When combined with sodium, forming sodium ichthyol, a more solid substance than ammonium ichthyol is formed which can be employed if it is desired to use the drug in pill form. Both the ammonium and sodium ichthyol contain about 10 per cent. of sulphur, and it is largely upon this that their therapeutic activity depends. They are both soluble in water, and have a dark-brown, tarry appearance. Their disagreeable odor is due to an inseparable volatile oil. The stain produced by ichthyol is easily washed out of ordinary clothing except when it is mixed with vaseline, which, being insoluble in water, fixes the stain in the fabric.

Therapeutics.—Ichthyol is, without doubt, one of the most remarkable substances introduced for medicinal purposes within the last thirty years, both because of its curious origin and its therapeutic value in a large variety of ailments. In the author's hands it has proved most efficacious in the treatment of the inflamed areas in *acute articular rheumatism*. When used in this disease an ointment composed as follows is to be smeared over the inflamed part, and then spread on lint, which is wrapped about the limb:

℞—Ichthyolis	℥ss (16.0).
Olei citronellæ	gtt. xv vel xxx (1.0–2.0).
Adipis vel adipis lanæ hydrosi . . .	℥j (30.0).—M.

This usually relieves the pain and tenderness of the part to a great extent. The same application, accompanied by rubbing or applying massage to the joint, is of value for the pain and stiffness met with after the acute manifestation of the disease has passed by.

The same prescription is also the best external treatment of *erysip-*

elas that we have. The skin should be carefully and gently washed, and then anointed with the ointment and covered by lint smeared with this ointment. If the disease be in the skin of the face, holes are to be cut in the lint for the mouth, nose, and eyes. Ichthyol is also a very useful drug in the treatment of *chronic skin diseases* associated with atony and induration of the deeper layers of the skin, such as *acne*, *eczema*, and even *lupus* and *keloid* in their chronic stages. It is always better to use ichthyol in ointment form, but some practitioners have employed it by painting it on in watery solution with a camel's-hair brush. In *frostbites*, *chilblains*, and in *burns* it is of service, and Agnew recommended it highly when rubbed into *lymphatic enlargements*. Ichthyol has proved remarkably efficacious in removing *periuterine* and other *pelvic exudations* when used as a salve with pelvic massage or in a vaginal suppository.

For *acute sprains*, and for the removal of the swelling following such injuries, its influence is extraordinary if it be well rubbed into the part affected.

In severe cases of *cracked nipples*, with much induration, an ointment of ichthyol, 1 to 4 drachms (4.0–16.0) of lanolin, will prove of value, but it must be washed off thoroughly before each nursing or the child will not take the breast. Often the odor remains and prevents nursing.

The dose of ichthyol internally in *gastro-intestinal catarrh* is 1 to 10 grains (0.06–0.60), given in pill or capsule.

Ichthyol is a very useful remedy for the treatment of *fetid ozæna*. (See Nasal Catarrah, Atrophic, Part IV.)

IODALBIN.

Iodalbin is a new iodine preparation containing about 20 per cent. of iodine, or, in other words, about 56 per cent. less iodine than iodide of potassium. It is used for the same purposes as the latter drug. Owing to the readiness with which the iodine is absorbed, doses larger than those of iodide of potassium are usually not required, or, to express it differently, the iodine does not separate from the iodide of potassium, sodium, or ammonium as readily as it does from this combination of iodine with a proteid.

The dose is 5 grains (0.3), repeated as frequently as may be needed.

IODIDES OF AMMONIUM AND ETHYL.

(See Ammonium Iodide and Ethyl Iodide.)

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Potassium iodide (*Potassii Iodidum*, U. S. and B. P.) should contain not less than 99 per cent. of pure potassium iodide, and should be kept in well-stoppered bottles.

It occurs in colorless transparent, translucent, or opaque white, cubical crystals, or a white, granular powder, having a peculiar faint, iodine-like odor, and a pungent, saline, afterward bitter taste. It is permanent in dry air, and but slightly deliquescent in moist air. It is soluble in 0.7 part of water, and in about 12 parts of alcohol at 25° C. (77° F.); in 0.5 part of boiling water, and in 6 parts of boiling alcohol; and in 2.5 parts of glycerin.

The physiological effects of potassium iodide are entirely comparable to those of iodine itself (see Iodine), but it is employed for somewhat different purposes, is less irritant, more readily given, and perhaps more readily absorbed. When it is given in very large doses or for a long period of time, the fact that the potassium base is a depressant poison is to be remembered, and it is well to use iodide of sodium instead.

Physiological Action. CIRCULATION.—Upon this part of the system when in health iodide of potassium produces effects differing very slightly, if at all, from those caused by potassium itself. Small amounts raise the blood-pressure, and large quantities lower it (Prevost and Binet), but if spasm and fibrosis of the bloodvessels be present with high arterial tension in association with it, iodide of potassium acts as a valuable remedy in reducing the vascular spasm.

ABSORPTION AND ELIMINATION.—Iodide of potassium is very rapidly absorbed and eliminated, appearing in the urine, according to Doux, in thirteen minutes after it is ingested, the daily amount excreted equalling about 80 per cent. of the dose taken. Some of the drug tends to accumulate in the body. It is evident, therefore, that in the use of iodide of potassium we should give it freely and frequently until the residual amount has reached its limit, when smaller doses may be given, and given less frequently, for the purpose of maintaining the iodine influence. That is to say, the drug should be given up to the point of tolerance, whatever that may be, and then a smaller dose will be sufficient to maintain its influence by replacing the albuminoid compounds of iodine as they are slowly eliminated. On the other hand, if the iodide is being given for the purpose of eliminating some poison, as lead, for example, here the dose cannot be greatly decreased, because in addition to the quantity ordinarily eliminated a portion is passed out as a double soluble iodide of lead. This theoretical deduction seems to find support in the fact that after the syphilographer reaches the full effect of the drug he often cuts the dose down to what he calls the "tonic dose," and so maintains the constant alterative effect without disordering the functions of the body. If he does not do this, the drug accumulates and causes chronic iodine cachexia, a state which it is important to avoid in grave diseases like syphilis, which depend for their relief so largely on the maintenance of vitality in the patient.

All traces of the iodine in the urine disappear four or five days after the last dose is administered (Elhers).

Therapeutics.—The medicinal uses of iodide of potassium may be divided into three great divisions, each of which is important. It is also employed for many conditions not included in these classes:

1. SYPHILIS.—The use of iodide of potassium in syphilis is recognized as a part of all treatment for its relief. Elsewhere, Dr. Martin has, in his excellent article (see Syphilis), treated of this question, and it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that the drug is generally well borne in large amounts by advanced syphilitics, although this is not always the case. The term "therapeutic test" is applied by one eminent teacher to signify a state of the system produced by syphilis in which a diagnosis may be made by the fact that large doses of the iodide are borne without inconvenience. This resistance does not always prove the presence of syphilis, nor does the absence of this resistance prove the absence of this disease. Persons having hereditary asthma, gout, rheumatism, or some similar diathetic malady often resist the iodide, and, on the other hand, some syphilitics exhibit "iodism" after very small doses. In treating late syphilis the drug should be used in the dose of 10 grains (0.60) three times a day, and this amount gradually increased a grain a day until symptoms of "iodism" occur.

The quantity borne often amounts to from 100 to 200 grains (6.6–13.2) a day, and as much as 400 grains may be taken by some persons. The best way to use the iodide of potassium is to order for the patient a saturated solution of the drug, which contains in each drop about 1 grain, and at the same time a bottle of the compound syrup of sarsaparilla. To a tablespoonful of the latter the patient is to add the iodide solution, beginning with 10 minims (0.60) three times a day, and increasing a minim every twenty-four hours.

The iodide acts more slowly as an antisyphilitic than does mercury.

In *tertiary syphilis* the iodide is often valuable rather to hold the pathological process in check than to affect the specific cause.

In *nervous syphilis*, be its manifestations what they may, iodide of potassium is a standard remedy, but mercury and salvarsan are more active and useful. It is not curative in sclerotic post-syphilitic changes nor in locomotor ataxia due to syphilis, except in the earliest stages, because destroyed cells cannot be restored, but it can be used to arrest further advance of the disease. It may greatly improve the patient's condition by preserving cells not as yet entirely destroyed.

The therapeutic effect of this drug is much increased if hot vapor baths are used simultaneously with its internal administration.

2. METALLIC POISONING.—Owing to the fact that iodide of potassium forms soluble double salts with all the metals in the tissues in chronic poisoning, thereby aiding in their elimination, it should always be employed in chronic lead, zinc, arsenic, or mercurial poisoning.

3. ANTIRHEUMATIC.—Iodide of potassium is best suited, not to *acute articular rheumatism*, when the joints are very hot and painful, but to the secondary or subacute types, when the joints are enlarged

and the case "hangs on"—now better, now worse. It acts best, under these circumstances, if combined with wine of colchicum-seed. (See Rheumatism.) It is also to be tried in *sciatica*, *lumbago*, and *rheumatic neuralgia*, and it may be employed in *chronic pleurisy*, *pericarditis*, and *hydrocephalus* to cause absorption of the fluids. In these conditions, however, it often fails and cannot be relied upon.

In *aneurism*, particularly that of the aorta, the drug often does good, but its value rests largely upon the cause of the disease. If it is due to syphilis, the aneurism may cease to grow under its influence, and the pain, swelling, and pulsation gradually decrease.

In *asthma* iodide of potassium is valuable if the disease is of the pure bronchial or lithæmic type, but it ought not to be employed if the cause is associated with gastric irritation or indigestion, as it makes the condition of the stomach worse. In *bronchitis* and *intestinal catarrh* where the condition of the mucous membranes is semi-chronic, and not relieved by chloride of ammonium, iodide of potassium should be used. If the bronchitis is chronic and the secretion profuse (bronchorrhœa), iodide of potassium will make it worse. The dose for an adult in all these instances should be about 3 to 5 grains (0.20–0.3) three times a day, for small doses tend to increase secretion far more than large ones, which often seem to decrease it. In *pulmonary emphysema* iodide of potassium is often of great value chiefly because it benefits the associated chronic bronchitis.

In *chronic interstitial nephritis* small doses (5 grains [0.3] t. i. d.) are thought by some to check the disease, but it is to be remembered that the drug may produce untoward symptoms if the kidneys do not eliminate it, so that, if used at all, it must be given with great care. If the drug is well borne in *chronic parenchymatous nephritis*, it will cause an extraordinary increase in the urinary flow, and will often relieve very rapidly any dropsy which may be present.

In *bronchocele* the employment of iodide of potassium internally and tincture of iodine externally is the best treatment we can use, and in *acute coryza*, or "cold in the head," 10 grains (0.60) taken at the beginning of the trouble will often abort the attack.

In *hepatic cirrhosis*, in its early stages, the iodide often does good in arresting the overgrowth of connective tissue, and in *arteriosclerosis* or atheroma of the bloodvessels it is of great service. Thus in the latter conditions a combination of iodide of sodium or potassium with a little digitalis will relieve vascular spasm and support a feeble heart.

A very important use of iodide of potassium is for the removal of *enlargements of the cervical glands* and those occurring in other parts of the body. Full doses are useful in *actinomycosis*. In the later stages of *pneumonia* the iodides are sometimes useful to aid in the absorption of the exudate, but they are contraindicated in phthisis, except in the fibroid form and except in those cases which are dependent upon syphilis as an underlying dyscrasia, as they aid in the breaking down of the lung.

Untoward Effects.—In some persons, after the use of the iodide, coryza comes on, so that the edges of the eyelids become reddened and the nose runs constantly; and it is a curious fact that small doses are more apt to produce such a result than large ones. This is followed, if the drug is freely given, by the more positive signs of "iodism" spoken of under Iodine.

In other cases acne breaks out on the face and disorders of digestion and gastric irritability come on. The acne can nearly always be prevented by giving arsenic at the same time with the iodide. In some cases petechial rashes break out on the legs, while in others great mental and physical depression appears, so that listlessness or melancholia may develop. Sometimes iodide of potassium causes diarrhœa.

In persons susceptible to iodide of potassium care should be exercised when it is first administered lest sudden and dangerous œdema of the glottis occur. Elsner has reported a case in which death due to this cause followed the administration of 30 grains of the iodide of potassium. Multiple hemorrhages from the skin and mucous membrane occurred.

If bullæ or blebs follow the use of the iodides or other rashes appear, it is said that atropine will afford relief.

Sometimes the iodide of ammonium or iodide of sodium or iodide of strontium will be borne when the iodide of potassium will not.

The hydrochloric acid and chloroform test for indoxyl sulphate of potassium in the urine is useless if the patient is taking iodides.

Administration.—The iodide of potassium, owing to its exceedingly disagreeable taste, should be given with the compound syrup of sarsaparilla, as already described, with fluidextract of liquorice, or in milk. Large amounts of these vehicles are to be used. A good way to give it is to add the drug to one of the liquid pepsins, and then to add this to warm milk, as in the directions for the preparations of junket given in Part III. The curd largely disguises the taste of the drug. The dose usually varies from 5 to 60 grains (0.30–4.0) three times a day, according to the condition of the patient. It is best given an hour after meals, so that it will not disorder digestion by irritating the stomach or interfere with the action of the gastric juice.

One of the best ways to take the drug is in capsule, but if this is done a drink of milk or water or other fluid should precede or follow it, in order to prevent the drug from coming in contact with the stomach in concentrated form.

IODIDE OF SODIUM.

Sodii Iodidum, U. S. and B. P., is used in the same doses and for the same purposes as the iodide of potassium, and is less irritant than the latter salt, as well as less depressant to the general system.

IODIDE OF STRONTIUM.

Iodide of strontium (*Strontii Iodidum* U. S.) is used as a substitute for iodide of potassium, as it is less irritating to the stomach and less depressing to the general system. (See Strontium.)

IODINE.

Iodum, U. S. and B. P., is a non-metallic element found largely in seaweed and in mineral iodates and iodides. It should contain not less than 99 per cent. of pure iodine, and be kept in glass-stoppered bottles, in a cool place. It occurs as heavy, bluish-black, dry and friable, rhombic plates, having a metallic lustre, a distinctive odor, and a sharp and acrid taste.

Iodine imparts a deep-brown, evanescent stain to the skin, and slowly destroys vegetable colors. It is soluble in about 5000 parts of water, and in 10 parts of alcohol at 25° C. (77° F.). It is freely soluble in ether, chloroform, or carbon disulphide; its solution in alcohol or in an aqueous solution of potassium iodide has a reddish color; its solution in chloroform or carbon disulphide has a violet color.

It volatilizes slowly at ordinary temperatures.

Physiological Action.—The physiological action of iodine, so far as its alterative powers are concerned, is absolutely unknown. Applied to the skin, it stains it yellow, brown, or black according to the freedom of its application, and it acts without pain if the skin is intact. If very large amounts are used, it produces vesication. Upon mucous membranes iodine acts as a powerful irritant. Germain-Sée believed it to be a stimulant to the nutritive processes of the body and to the circulatory system, and he was certainly correct in regard to the influence it exercises over nutrition.

ABSORPTION AND ELIMINATION.—The drug is rapidly absorbed, escapes from the body chiefly through the kidneys, the skin, the salivary glands, and it even appears in the milk of nursing women to such an extent that the nursing infant may be affected by iodism and suffer from gastro-intestinal disturbance in consequence of ingesting it.

Poisoning.—The symptoms of acute poisoning by iodine are those of acute gastro-enteritis, such as severe pain in the œsophagus, stomach, and abdomen, accompanied by violent vomiting and purging. An early symptom is the persistent strong metallic taste in the mouth, with markedly increased salivation. The pulse becomes rapid, running, and feeble, the face deathly pale, total arrest of urinary secretion takes place through renal irritation, and death occurs by failure of respiration, which is accompanied by loss of all vital power.

If the poisoning is not severe enough to cause death at once, a fatal result is, nevertheless reached after a few days by reason of the severe gastro-enteritis and the widespread fatty degeneration of the tissues which iodine produces.

The *treatment* of the poisoning consists in the use of large amounts of starch in any of its forms as the antidote, the employment of emetics and the stomach-pump, the application of heat to the body and extremities, and, finally, the employment of hypodermic injections of alcohol, digitalis, and atropine or strychnine for the purpose of maintaining the strength of the circulatory and respiratory systems.

Untoward Effects.—Under the name of "iodism" the profession recognizes a state of the body brought on by the prolonged and excessive use of iodine in any of its forms. The earliest notable signs of this state are a peculiar metallic taste in the mouth, particularly in the morning, slight tenderness of the teeth and gums, increase of salivary secretion, a little morning nausea, a lack of appetite for breakfast, and perhaps some coryza or evidence of gastric irritation. Acne rosacea often comes on very early during the use of full doses of iodine. If the drug is continued, all these symptoms become more marked and the coryza becomes intense. Frontal headache and sore throat often appear, and the pustular and bleb-like changes in the skin go on to active suppuration. Sometimes large boils appear or purpura hæmorrhagica (iodic purpura) comes on. Slight catarrhal fever may develop.

In other cases the nervous system chiefly suffers. Twitchings of muscles, neuralgic pains in the trunk and extremities, and wasting of the testicles, mammæ, and all other tissues occur as the result of trophic disturbances. Anæmia amounting to an actual cachexia is next produced. Loss of vision and paralysis may ensue in extreme cases. Soullier asserts that albuminuria may be developed in children after tincture of iodine has been freely applied to the skin, by reason of its absorption and irritation of the kidneys.

Therapeutics.—In all cases where the glandular system is in a state of chronic perverted functional activity, as in those diseases associated with disorder of the processes of nutrition, and often included under the single name of *scrofulosis,* iodine is of service. In *enlargement of the lymph-glands* it is, in its various forms, one of the best remedies we possess, but it ought not to be employed in those cases where rapid changes are going on in the gland, such as the formation of pus, since under these circumstances it will increase the size of the slough. Neither will it benefit the glandular enlargements of Hodgkin's disease or lymphatic leukæmia. The drug ought never to be used in acute pulmonary tuberculosis, because it tends to disintegrate the tissues, and this is precisely what the disease is doing. In the exceedingly chronic form of pulmonary disease known as *fibroid phthisis* iodine may often be used with advantage. When inhaled as vapor it may be of service as a stimulant to the mucous membranes, but is never of value in phthisis so far as combating the true pathological change is concerned. In countries where *goitre* is very prevalent iodine ranks as a most efficient remedy, but it must be used with caution, and in case of exophthalmic goitre it is probably harmful in that the hypertrophied gland probably produces some of its symptoms by excreting too much iodine. In cystic or vascular enlargement of the thyroid gland it is valueless, but in simple overgrowth of the connective tissue of the gland, iodine is of some value. Sometimes it is injected by means of a hypodermic needle into the gland. The usual dose is 10 to 15 minims (0.60–1.0) every second or third day till twenty or more injections have been used. Meltzer states that while this treatment is sometimes efficacious, it is not devoid of danger, for at least thirty deaths have resulted from it.

In *chronic bone disease* iodine applied about the affected joint in the form of the ointment diluted one-half with lard, or in the pure tincture will be found of service, and if *anæmia* exists the syrup of the iodide of iron should be given internally.

The other external uses of iodine are many and important. As a slow counterirritant, which does not produce pain if properly employed, it is particularly useful in children, and may be employed in one to three coats, and no more, applied by means of a camel's-hair brush.

The proper way to use the tincture of iodine as a local counterirritant for adults is to give one good black coat at one sitting and not to repeat it until the skin has desquamated and become well renewed. If iodine is applied after desquamation of the skin has begun, it will cause agonizing burning pain, which nothing will relieve except the removal of the iodine by the use of cologne-water, alcohol, whisky, or gin. The application of any of these liquids causes such an increase in the pain as to be almost useless after the skin is broken. The best solution for its removal is one of iodide of potassium, which should be followed by a starch poultice. A good rule to follow is never to cause pain by the use of iodine, as the drug acts equally well if applied in such a way as to avoid suffering.

A stronger and more active preparation of iodine in solution for external use is that suggested by Elsberg. This preparation is of 20 per cent. strength, whereas the ordinary tincture is 7 per cent. It is composed of iodine, 5 drachms (20.0); alcohol and ether, of each, 10 drachms (40.0). One or two coats of this solution painted upon the skin will produce as much effect as several of the ordinary tinctures, and as it dries rapidly it does not soil the clothing.

In *harassing, irritative cough* tincture of iodine may be painted over the supraclavicular spaces, and it will sometimes lessen the secretion in *chronic bronchitis* if used in this way. In *chronic rheumatism* affecting the joints and muscles it does good when locally applied. Often in *synovitis* the local application of iodine, provided the skin is not inflamed, causes increased swelling for some days. This should not cause alarm, for ultimately the swelling decreases greatly, and the cases in which this occurs are generally the best from a prognostic point of view.

In the course of *phthisis* every now and then a "spot" in the chest will become "sore," probably due to a limited area of pleurisy, and under these circumstances tincture of iodine locally applied will give relief. In *lupus* the tincture may be painted around the edges of the growth, and even over its surface, with the object of retarding its spread. In *chilblains* an application of iodine ointment gives the greatest relief if diluted one-half with lard, and its use is probably the most efficacious measure at our disposal. In certain individuals who have "pains in the chest" iodine ointment may do good if rubbed in over the affected spot. As has been pointed out by others, iodine does good if muscular tenderness is present, while it fails if *pleurodynia* or *intercostal neuralgia* is the cause of the suffering. The latter troubles should be removed by the use of belladonna. In certain forms of skin diseases, such as *tinea tonsurans* and *circinata*, tincture of iodine may be applied with a camel's-hair brush, and even the entire scalp may be painted. A better way is to apply it to different spots each day. When *erysipelas* is present, the tincture may be painted around the edges of the inflamed area in order to prevent its spread.

Tincture of iodine is a useful application to heal *leg ulcers*, painting it over and around the lesion.

Within recent years tincture of iodine, in the form of the official tincture, or, more commonly, in 2 per cent. solution in ethyl alcohol, has been largely and successfully employed to sterilize the skin at the site of operative procedures. In scalp *wounds*, or wounds of other hairy parts, and in wounds filled with dirt, as in the case of crushed fingers or toes, the parts should be thoroughly painted and swabbed with tincture of iodine, and no other antisepsis is required. Washing the parts with water before using the iodine is unwise, as the water swells the cells and prevents the iodine from acting as a penetrating antiseptic. The surgeon can also sterilize his hands by dipping them in 2 per cent. iodine, and they may be largely decolorized afterward by washing them in a solution of boiled starch, hydrogen peroxide, or ammonia water, or a 3 per cent. carbolic acid solution.

In old persons or those in middle life *retraction of the gums* from the teeth sometimes comes on with fetid breath. This can be greatly relieved or cured by rinsing the mouth twice daily with 5 drops (0.30) of tincture of iodine in 2 ounces (60.0) of water.

In *hydrocele* iodine in the form of the tincture is one of the best drugs for effecting a permanent cure. The sac should first be emptied by the use of a trocar and canula, and the iodine alone, or mixed with glycerin, injected with a syringe and then allowed to escape. As the pain produced by this injection is most atrocious, the patient should first be put under the influence of ether or some other anæsthetic.

Injections of iodine have been made into various serous cavities for the relief of chronic inflammatory processes. This is sometimes followed by unfavorable symptoms, and after the injection of tincture of iodine into the pleural cavity in hydrothorax symptoms of poisoning have come on in some cases, the most common complication being convulsions. These are epileptiform in character and are followed by coma or collapse.

In *empyema* a solution of iodine 6 grains (0.40), iodide of potassium 6 grains (0.40), and water 1 pint (480 mils.) may be used daily as an irrigating fluid with good results; but this practice is not entirely devoid of danger, as too much of the iodine may be absorbed or the irritation produced in the chest by its injection may cause reflex and severe nervous symptoms. Iodoform is better for this purpose, but for suppurating sinuses a 1 per cent. solution of iodine may be employed.

The tincture of iodine may be used, according to Ringer, as an inhalation with signal benefit in the following three instances:

1. In the chronic forms of phthisis (*fibroid lung*). When the expectoration is abundant and when the cough is troublesome, its inhalation, used both night and morning, will generally lessen expectoration and allay the cough.

2. In children six to ten years of age, who after meals, or, independently of them, on exposure to cold, are seized with hoarseness, a hoarse, hollow cough and some wheezing in the chest. This affection, involving the larynx, trachea, and larger bronchial tubes, and often proving very obstinate, is apt to return and to persist for some time.

3. Some persons suffer with *itching of the nose,* of the inner canthus of one or both eyes, *sneezing, running at the nose,* of a watery fluid, weeping of the eyes, and *severe frontal headaches;* and these patients of various ages are greatly troubled, often for many years, with daily attacks of this character, lasting, it may be, several hours. Iodine inhaled often relieves this affection at once, lessening the headache and discharge from the nostrils. Its effect is most marked in respect to the itching.

Ringer generally adopts the following simple, handy, cleanly, and effectual plan of inhalation: Heat well a jug capable of holding about 2 pints by rinsing with boiling water; then partly fill with boiling water, into which pour 20 to 30 minims (1.3–2.0) of the tincture of iodine; then direct the patient to put his face over the mouth of the jug and breathe the iodized steam, covering the head to prevent escape of the vapor. This inhalation should be used night and morning for five minutes or a little longer. Occasionally an excess of iodine will temporarily produce a sensation of soreness in the chest and throat, accompanied with redness of the conjunctiva, running from the nose, and pain in the head.

In some cases of *acute coryza* much relief may be obtained by sniffing the fumes of tincture of iodine from a bottle, as in the use of "smelling salts." The heat of the hand is sufficient to disengage the vapor in proper quantity.

A useful gargle in cases of *relaxed sore throat* is as follows:

℞—Tincturæ iodi	f ʒj (4.0).
Potassii iodidi	ʒj (4.0).
Spiritus vini gallici	f ℥j (30.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . q. s. ad	f ℥iv (120.0.—M.

S.—Use 2 teaspoonfuls (8.0) in half a glass of water as a gargle three times a day

An alcoholic solution of iodine of the strength of one-half of 1 per cent. is an efficient disinfectant for the hands. The color can be removed by rinsing with dilute ammonia water.

Administration.—Iodine is never used in solid form, and it has been taught that the tincture (*Tinctura Iodi*, U. S., and *Tinctura Iodi Mitis*, B. P.) should not be given internally, on the ground that it is precipitated in the stomach. Whether this be true or false, it is a fact that the tincture has been largely used in the *vomiting of pregnancy* and that occurring after the use of anæsthetics with very good results. The dose is 5 to 10 minims (0.30–0.60), 2 to 5 minims (0.12–0.3), B. P., well diluted. Under the name of Lugol's solution (*Liquor Iodi Compositus*, U. S.) iodine is frequently used internally as an alterative and substitute for iodide of potassium; the dose is 5 to 10 minims (0.30–0.60), in water. *Tinctura Iodi Fortis*, B. P., is used as a local application.

Unguentum Iodi, U. S. and B. P., is used locally over enlarged glands. In the case of children or adults who have delicate skins the ointment should be diluted one-half with lard. This ointment should always be freshly made.

Contraindications.—Iodine when given internally is contraindicated in renal diseases, except in small doses, during the progress of acute inflammation, and whenever tissues are rapidly undergoing a breaking-down process.

IODOFORM.

Iodoform (*Iodoformum*, U. S. and B. P.) occurs in a fine lemon-yellow powder or lustrous crystals of the hexagonal system, having a peculiar, very penetrating, and persistent odor, and an unpleasant, slightly sweetish, and iodine-like taste. It is soluble in 9391 parts of water, to which it imparts its odor and taste, in 46.7 parts of alcohol, and in 5.2 parts of ether at 25° C. (77° F.); in about 12 parts of boiling alcohol; in chloroform and fixed and volatile oils; and is slightly soluble in petroleum benzin

Physiological Action.—The effects of iodoform upon the circulation, respiration, and other vital functions are very slight when the drug is used as a surgical dressing in ordinary amounts or when it is given by the mouth in average doses. It acts as an anæsthetic upon mucous membranes, and produces those changes which we are wont, for want of a better term, to call "alterative," in the tissues with which it comes in contact. Iodoform is eliminated in the urine as iodine or as alkaline iodides, chiefly as iodide of sodium. The drug also escapes by the saliva as an alkaline iodide.

Poisoning.—If applied to an absorbing surface in susceptible individuals, iodoform may cause general systemic poisoning. This poisoning may be mild, in which case there is a general feeling of malaise, with nausea and the perception of various odors which are in reality not present. There may be headache and vomiting. If the system is still more impressed by the drug, these symptoms are followed by cerebral excitement, insomnia, loss of memory, loss of appetite, and a rapid pulse. In grave cases convulsive movements and maniacal delirium, alternating with coma, may be the dominant symptoms. The pulse is small and rapid, and there is often retention of urine or hæmaturia. Loebisch asserts that the mental excitement cannot be quieted by narcotics. If death occurs, the heart and respiration fail simultaneously. In addition to the fatty degeneration which such poisoning produces in all the vital organs, there is sometimes found an œdematous condition of the pia mater or a low-grade leptomeningitis. These symptoms seem to occur more commonly in the aged. In the graver cases the onset of the poisoning is apt to be sudden, though from twenty-four hours to several days usually elapse between the application of the drug and the onset of the symptoms of poisoning.

TREATMENT of the poisoning by iodoform consists, according to Soullier, in the administration of bicarbonate of sodium to unite with the iodine and so aid in its elimination; the use of alcoholic stimulants to support the system; the employment of diuretics, and wrapping the patient in hot blankets to encourage free sweating, so relieving the kidneys. Kocher advises saline transfusion in such cases.

Untoward Effects.—It is not to be forgotten that iodoform when applied as a dressing may produce less violent symptoms than those just described. Sometimes a scarlatinal rash may develop with fever, malaise, and nervous disturbances.

Therapeutics.—Iodoform is used chiefly as a surgical dressing, but is by no means so popular for this purpose as it was at one time. It is antiseptic, but not germicidal. Germs may be found in powdered iodoform, and will even grow in it. When used locally, the drug does good by absorbing the liquids of the wound, and thereby removing the nidus for germ-growth, and when applied to large moist surfaces gives off free iodine and acts as well as a protective. There can be no doubt that iodoform when applied to a wound does good, not by destroying the bacteria directly or indirectly, but by inducing chemical changes in their toxins.

In *syphilitic sores* the following dressing will be found of great service: Iodoform, 20 grains (1.3); oil of eucalyptus, ½ fluidounce (16.0); or a powder of iodoform ½ ounce (16.0), camphor 75 grains (5.0), and essence of rose 2 drops (0.1), may be employed. In *eczema*, with tingling and itching, the following application will give relief (Ringer):

℞—Iodoformi	gr. iv (0.25).
Olei eucalypti	fʒj (4.0).
Petrolati	℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—Apply locally.

Internally, iodoform is used in *tertiary syphilis* in all its forms in the dose of from 1 to 5 grains (0.60–0.30). Bartholow has recommended it most highly in *catarrhal jaundice* and in the early stages of *hepatic cirrhosis.*

The influence of iodoform upon the tubercle bacillus is very great, and it is largely used in the treatment of *tubercular disease of the joints and pleuræ.* The pus is allowed to escape under antiseptic precautions; the cavity is washed out with warm boric-acid or phenol solutions of low strength, and from 1 to 6 drachms (4.0–24.0) of an emulsion of iodoform and sterilized sweet oil are injected and allowed to remain. The strength of the iodoform-and-oil emulsion should usually be 10 per cent. Should the abscess cavity fail to heal after these injections have been repeated every few days for some time, it must be reopened, scraped, and injected again or packed with iodoform gauze. The iodoform also promotes healing through its alterative influence, which aids in the absorption of the inflammatory exudate. Should tubercular glands be present, injections may be made into them even if pus has not formed.

Used by means of a powder-blower, iodoform will often relieve the hoarseness and discomfort of *laryngeal phthisis,* but it must be pulverized most minutely. Sometimes a spray may be used, which should consist of spirit of turpentine and sweet oil, half-and-half, and contain 2 grains (0.12) of iodoform to each ounce (30.0). This mixture may also be used in chronic *bronchial catarrh* to lessen the cough and fetid discharge. In the early stages of phthisis several clinicians claim to have obtained good results by the daily hypodermic injection into the back of 30 minims (2.0) of a 1:100 solution of iodoform in oil of sweet almonds, but this treatment has not found favor, in the United States at least.

For *fissure of the anus* and *irritated hemorrhoids* 5 grains (0.30) of iodoform in a suppository may be placed in the rectum, and after it has remained there a few minutes defecation may take place with little or no pain. The pain following operations on the female perineum may also be much relieved in this manner. In the *rectal tenesmus* of *cholera infantum* an injection of 1 ounce (30.0) of sweet oil with 5 grains (0.30) of iodoform will give great relief if used after or before enteroclysis.

Administration.—The ointment of iodoform (*Unguentum Iodoformi,* U. S. and B. P.) is useful when applied over fetid sores. It should always be freshly made. The drug itself may be given in 1- to 5-grain (0.06–0.30) doses three times a day. The suppositories (*Suppositoria Iodoformi*) are official in the B. P.; each one contains 3 grains (0.20) of iodoform. (See also Nosophen, Europhen, and Thymol Iodide.)

IODOL.

Iodol is a light grayish-brown, crystalline powder, without odor or taste. It is soluble in about 4900 parts of water, 9 parts of alcohol, 1.5 parts of ether, 105 parts of chloroform at 25° C. (77° F.), and in fixed oils. It is also soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid, producing a green solution gradually changing to brown. It should be kept in amber-colored bottles. Its uses in medicine are identical with those of iodoform, and it possesses the advantage of having a less penetrating odor than the latter drug.

In *tubercular laryngitis* the very finely powdered drug may be blown into the larynx without disagreeable results and with a favorable effect on the disease process. Cerna has found iodol of great service in *diabetes* when given internally in the dose of from 2 to 6 grains (0.12–(0.40) three times a day, and it is said to be of value in *tertiary syphilis* in the same quantity.

A useful antiseptic dressing for small wounds and abrasions is made by adding 1 part of iodol to 10 parts of ether and 5 of gun-cotton, thereby preparing an *iodol collodion*.

Ingalls recommends the following prescription in cases of *eczema* or *abrasions of the upper lip* and nostrils:

℞—Phenolis	♏ v (0.3).
Olei rosæ	♏ v (0.3).
Iodoli	gr. xxv (1.6).
Adipis lanæ	℥ss (16.0).—M.

IPECACUANHA.

Ipecacuanha, U. S., or *Ipecacuanhæ Radix*, B. P., or ipecac, is the root of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* (*Psychotria ipecacuanha*, B. P.), a small shrub of Brazil yielding, when assayed by the U. S. P. process, not less than 1.75 per cent. of ipecac alkaloids; by the B. P. process, 2 per cent. It contains an alkaloid, emetine (*Emetinæ hydrochloridum*, U. S.), and ipecacuanhic acid.

Physiological Action.—Locally applied to mucous membranes, ipecac acts as an irritant, and if applied for a long period to the skin produces vesicles and irritation. Very minute doses have little noticeable effect, but large ones produce nausea, relaxation, vomiting, free secretion into the bronchial tubes, and a profuse flow of saliva. The emesis has been thought to be due both to the irritation of the stomach and to an effect upon the vomiting centre in the medulla (Fig. 54), but the large doses of emetine now used by the hypodermic needle in the treatment of amœbic dysentery without producing vomiting would seem to prove that ipecac given by the stomach acts on that organ directly. Ipecac is eliminated by the kidneys, the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and the skin (Binz).

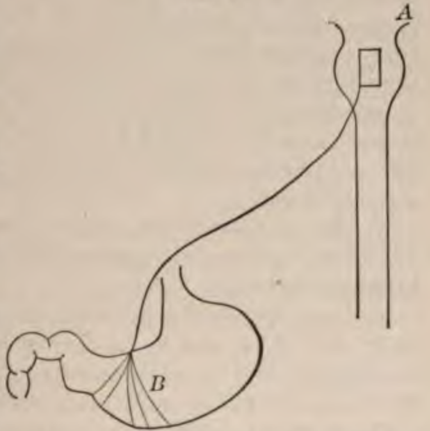
If emetine is given in lethal dose to one of the lower animals, death is due to failure of respiration, but when it is given by a vein it acts as a powerful cardiac depressant as well. For this reason, if emetine is given intravenously, it should be put in 100 mils. of normal salt solution and injected slowly.

Therapeutics.—Ipecac is used as an emetic where a fairly rapid action is required. It is particularly useful where the stomach of a child is overloaded with food. In cases of poisoning it is hardly active or rapid enough as an emetic, and is not so good as mustard or sulphate of zinc. In babies and young children an attack of *bronchitis* often causes digestive disorders by reason of the mucus coughed up from the lungs being at once swallowed instead of spat out of the mouth. In these cases the stomach may be relieved and the state of the lungs improved by the use of an emetic dose of syrup of ipecac, 2 to 3 drachms (8.0–12.0). Often if this dose be not large enough to produce emesis it will purge the child and remove the mucus by the bowel.

In some cases of obstinate *vomiting* small doses of ipecac will act as a most successful cure, provided that the vomiting is due not to inflammation and excitement, but to depression. The proper dose of ipecac for this purpose is $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.008–0.015) or less every half-hour until five or six doses are taken.

In some cases of the *vomiting of pregnancy* it is very useful, in others it utterly fails; 1 minim (0.06) of the wine or $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.008–0.015) of the powdered ipecac, repeated every half-hour for six or seven doses, is all that should be used. In the *morning vomiting of drunkards* ipecac is of service, but it is not so good a remedy as are small amounts of arsenic or hydrochloric acid.

FIG. 54.



A, Vomiting centre in the medulla said to be stimulated by ipecac; *B*, nerves in mucous membrane of stomach irritated by ipecac.

In true *amœbic dysentery* ipecac is the best remedy we possess. When the passages are large and bloody and the disease is malignant, as it occurs in the tropics, ipecac should be given in the following manner: The ipecac is to be given on an empty stomach in the dose of 30 grains (2.0) in freshly made pills of 5 grains (0.35), coated with salol or keratin, so that the ipecac will not irritate the stomach, but be dissolved in the bowel. When this causes vomiting it may be preceded one hour by 30 minims (2.0) of tincture of deodorized opium, or 20 grains of chloral, which is used to decrease the tendency to vomit. This dose should be repeated every night for three or four nights, and, in severe cases, for a week or more. *Absolute rest in bed for two weeks is essential for success.* Finally, a profuse gray, mushy stool is passed. The passage of this stool is a most favorable prognostic sign, and its non-appearance is equally significant of failure. There now occurs a decrease in pain and a lessening of the fever and of bloody discharges. Retching, vomiting, delirium, and exhaustion do not contraindicate this plan of treatment. If the first dose is rejected, it may be repeated in a few hours, preceding it by the laudanum. Counterirritation is to be applied to the belly, and stimulants freely used to combat great depression. It is asserted by Rogers and many others that, if this plan of treatment is used in the early stages of *amœbic dysentery* and *hepatitis, hepatic abscess* can be prevented in 90 per cent. of the cases. Rogers gives 30 grains (2.0) daily for a period of two or three weeks in such cases. If an abscess has formed, it must be evacuated by puncture, injected with quinine solution, and the ipecac continued. Vedder, of the U. S. Army, has proved that the emetine in ipecac is destructive to the *amœba dysenteriæ*, and more recently Rogers has shown that the dose of ipecacuanha named above can be efficiently substituted by the hypodermic injection once or twice a day of ½ to ⅔ grain (0,03–0.04) of emetine hydrochloride dissolved in 30 minims (2.0) of normal salt solution. By this means nausea and vomiting are avoided and a cure is effected in about half the time. Such doses can now be obtained already prepared in sterile ampoules, or if need be the solution can be boiled before it is used. In obstinate cases both emetine hypodermically and ipecac by the mouth are to be resorted to, cleansing the bowel first with a saline purge. Excessive diarrhœa is to be controlled by paregoric. A cure is not produced until the stools fail to show the *amœbæ histolytica*. Usually a course of at least fifteen days is required, but after the first seven days, an interval of seven days' rest should be allowed. In severe cases the emetine hydrochloride should be diluted with normal salt solution and given very slowly intravenously, particularly in the stage of onset.

In *choleraic diarrhœas* and *cholera morbus* ipecac is said to be of service in the dose of 3 grains (0.20) every two hours if opium is given to control nausea.

No less a person than Trousseau asserted that ipecac was a *hæmostatic*, and it is said to be a most effective remedy in small doses in *hæmoptysis*, and in all hemorrhages which are capillary in character, but the manner of its action is obscure.

Ipecac may be used in the early stages of *bronchitis*, to act as a sedative to the inflamed mucous membrane and to promote secretion. Under these circumstances it is best combined with citrate of potassium. (See Bronchitis.)

Ringer and Murrell have found that inhaling ipecac spray is very useful in *chronic winter cough* or *bronchitis*, particularly when there is present shortness of breath. The pure wine may be used in a spray apparatus or be diluted one-half with water. While the throat may seem temporarily worse, the shortness of breath rapidly decreases and marked improvement takes place in the cough. In order to prevent the wine which collects in the mouth from being swallowed, and nausea and vomiting thereby induced, the patient should be directed to rinse his mouth thoroughly every few minutes. The inhalation should not last at first over three or four minutes, and, until it is known how well the patient will bear the application, the wine should be diluted twice or thrice with water and alcohol, equal parts.

It is stated that powdered ipecac made into a paste and smeared on the skin will greatly relieve the pain and swelling produced by the *stings of bees.*

Untoward Effects.—The free use of emetine in pregnant or menstruating women is contraindicated owing to its stimulating effects on the uterus. In pregnancy not more than ½ grain a day is to be given, as it may cause abortion in larger doses (4 to 10). When given in full repeated doses by the mouth, diarrhœa and neuritis may develop. This is also true of too generous hypodermic medication.

Administration.—The syrup (*Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ,* U. S.) is given in the dose of ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0) as an expectorant, or in the same dose as an emetic to an infant. *Fluidextractum Ipecacuanhæ* (U. S.), *Extractum Ipecacuanhæ Liquidum* (B. P.) should contain 1.5 Gm. of alkaloids in each 100 mils., and is given in the dose of 30 minims (2.0) as an emetic to an adult. The troches (*Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ,* B. P.) contain ¼ grain (0.015) each. *Trochisci Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ,* B. P., each of which contains $\frac{1}{36}$ grain (0.002) of morphine and $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.005) of ipecac, are used in *sore throat,* dissolved in the mouth. Dover's powder (*Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii,* U. S.; *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositæ,* B. P.) is given in the dose of 5 to 20 grains (0.30–1.3). It contains 1 part of opium, 1 part of ipecac, and 8 parts of sugar of milk. (See Opium.)

The dose of emetine (*Emetinæ hydrochloridum,* U. S.), by the needle is ⅓ to ⅔ grain (0.025–0.04).

The additional British preparations are the pill of ipecac and squill (*Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla,* B. P.), given in the dose of 5 to 10 grains (0.30–0.60), and the vinegar of ipecac (*Acetum Ipecacuanhæ,* B. P.), given in the dose of 5 to 30 minims (0.3–2.0), which are used as expectorants.

IRON.

Iron (*Ferrum,* U. S. and B. P.) is a metal which is used both as a medicine and a food—a food because it forms part of the body when taken into the organism and is used by the system in the making of blood. The number of its official salts and compounds is far in excess of the needs of practical physicians, and half the preparations are rarely, if ever, used.

Physiological Action.—Iron has little or no effect upon the system when given in a single dose, but repeated doses cause an increase in the number of red blood-corpuscles, and plethora, or an increase in the quantity and quality of the blood. Much discussion has arisen as to whether iron is absorbed when given as a drug in the form of one of the inorganic salts. One theory has been that only the organic iron of the food is absorbed, and that metallic iron when given freely allows this absorption to go on both by stimulating the bowel and by entering into combination with the sulphuretted hydrogen in the intestine, thus permitting the organic iron to escape into the system. That both forms of iron are absorbed and eliminated is now certain. (For a discussion of some of these views, see article on Anæmia.) The absorption of iron takes place chiefly in the first twenty inches of the small bowel and takes place through the epithelial cells. The iron granules are then taken up by the leucocytes and carried to the liver, although some of them may be deposited in the mesenteric glands. Some of it also is deposited in the bone-marrow. Iron, when it enters the stomach, is probably changed into the chloride, and then, on entering the duodenum, is changed to the carbonate. If, however, iron is given in excessive doses, much of it remains unabsorbed; it is changed into the sulphide of iron in the bowels and escapes with the feces. Careful studies have shown that the iron, when once absorbed, escapes from the body very slowly, and that its pathway of escape is not by the bile or in the urine, but by the walls of the colon and rectum, which excrete it, so that it may be recovered from the feces. It has been asserted that it is never released from the body, but this is untrue. Whether it acts as a stimulant to blood-manufacture or simply supplies the glands with blood-making material is not known, but the latter is probably the correct view. Iron, perhaps, causes oxidation to go on more rapidly by reason of its peculiar power of converting oxygen into ozone, and in this manner acts as a stimulant to nutrition and bodily activity.

The preparations of iron consist in the soluble and insoluble salts or forms. Of these the insoluble are better than the soluble, because nearly all the soluble salts of iron are precipitated by the gastric juice and have to be slowly redissolved. Nearly all iron preparations are capable of acting as more or less powerful astringents, and so are apt to cause constipation and to disorder digestion if given in large doses. The most astringent of all these preparations are Monsel's salt (the *Ferri Subsulphas*, U. S. and B. P.) and ferrous sulphate (*Ferri Sulphas*, U. S. and B. P.). Closely following these in astringency are the ammonio-ferric alum (*Ferri et Ammonii Sulphas*), and ferric chloride (*Ferri Chloridum*, U. S.). The least astringent preparations are Quevenne's iron, or iron by hydrogen (*Ferrum Reductum*, U. S. and B. P.), saccharated ferrous carbonate (*Ferri Carbonas Saccharatus*, U. S. and B. P.), Basham's mixture (*Liquor Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis*, U. S.), the citrates, tartrates, and the lactate and phosphate of iron.

Therapeutics.—The chief indications for the administration of iron are those forms of *anæmia* (see Anæmia) characterized by a decrease in the normal quantity of hæmoglobin in the blood as determined by the hæmoglobinometer, as, for example, chlorosis. Its chief contraindication is plethora. When used in small dose ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain—0.015–0.30) it is quite as efficacious as in large amounts, and less apt to disorder the stomach, but the doses given in this article are the classical ones usually prescribed by physicians. In some cases of anæmia of a semi-pernicious type large doses of iron are really needed, probably because the system is deranged in such a manner that an excessive loss or elimination of iron is constantly present. Large doses compensate for this leakage and afford the quantity needed for physiological purposes. Iron should not be used as a tonic unless some direct indication for its employment is present, and no drug is more abused in this respect than iron. As every preparation possesses some peculiarity, the use of each will be considered separately.

Ammonio-ferric Alum.

Ammonio-ferric alum (*Ferri et Ammonii Sulphas*), is often given in cases of *atonic leucorrhœa* associated with chlorotic tendencies in the dose of 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.30). It is quite astringent, and should not be given in cases of gastric irritability, as it is not suited to such a condition.

Aromatic Mixture of Iron.

The aromatic mixture of iron (*Mistura Ferri Aromatica*) contains so little iron that it should not be administered in cases where a very marked chalybeate influence is desired; it is, however, a useful tonic for cases of debility and slight *anæmia* following long illnesses, given in the dose of 1 to 2 fluidounces (30.0–60.0) after meals. Aromatic mixture of iron contains cinchona-bark, calumba, cloves, iron, compound tincture of cardamoms, tincture of orange-peel, and peppermint-water.

Arsenate of Iron.

Ferrous arsenate (*Ferri Arsenas*) is used in the dose of $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.004–0.005) in anæmic subjects who are suffering from the dry, scaly forms of skin disease which indicate the use of arsenic. (See Arsenic.) It is also of value in the anæmia of chronic diarrhœa, as both iron and arsenic are useful, not only for the anæmia, but for the control of the intestinal disorder.

Basham's Mixture.

Under the name of Basham's Mixture (*Liquor Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis*, U. S.) a very useful and elegant preparation of iron is employed. It is particularly useful in the *anæmia of acute* and *chronic parenchymatous nephritis*, as it also acts as an efficient diuretic and diaphoretic. (See Nephritis.) It is made up as follows:

Tincture of chloride of iron	4 parts.
Dilute acetic acid	6 "
Solution of ammonium acetate	50 "
Aromatic elixir	12 "
Glycerin	12 "
Water	16 "

The dose is from 1 to 4 drachms (4.0–16.0), well diluted.

Bromide of Iron.

Ferrous bromide (*Ferri Bromidum*) is said to be useful in *anæmia*, when this state is associated with *chorea*, in the dose of 5 to 20 grains (0.30–1.3), given in syrup. In other nervous diseases accompanied by anæmia and insomnia the syrup of ferrous bromide (*Syrupus Ferri Bromidi*) is useful in the dose of ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0), but its sedative properties are not sufficiently marked to render it of much value in overcoming restlessness unless it is fortified by one of the other bromides.

Cacodylate of Iron.

Under the name of cacodylate of iron a compound has been introduced which is given in cases of *anæmia*, in which the hæmoglobin and the corpuscles are lacking, since by this means we obtain the effect of both iron and arsenic. The salt may be given by the mouth in the dose of ¼ to 1 grain (0.015–0.06) three times a day, in solution, or in urgent cases in the dose of ⅛ to ¼ grain (0.008–0.015) by the hypodermic needle three times a day. It is asserted by Gilbert and Tereboullet that this is not productive of local or renal irritation, and in the *albuminuria of tuberculosis* may even be beneficial. Arsenate of iron is more useful.

Carbonate of Iron.

The saccharated ferrous carbonate (*Ferri Carbonas Saccharatus*, U. S. and B. P.) is very slightly astringent, and may be used in pill form under the name of *Pilulæ Ferri Carbonatis*, U. S. (*Pilula Ferri*, B. P.), sometimes called "Blaud's pill," or in Griffith's pill, which also contains myrrh. The dose is about 3 grains (0.2), 5 to 15 grains (0.3–1.0), B. P. This preparation of iron is largely used for the treatment of *amenorrhœa* dependent upon anæmia. Under the name of *Mistura Ferri Composita*, B. P., or Griffith's mixture, a liquid preparation is used for the same purposes as the pills just named, in the dose of 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls (15.0–30.0). *Massa Ferri Carbonatis*, U. S., sometimes called Vallet's mass, is given in pill in the dose of from 1 to 10 grains (0.06–0.60).

Chloride of Iron.

Tincture of ferric chloride (*Tinctura Ferri Chloridi*, U. S.; *Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi*, B. P.), often called tincture of the muriate of iron, is one of the best and most useful preparations of iron. It is the most diuretic preparation of iron. This diuretic effect does not depend upon the presence of muriatic ether, as has been taught, since this is not present, and is difficult to prepare except there is an excess of chlorine. According to researches of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the only ether present is nitrous ether, and this is devoid of power used in small quantity. As chloride of iron itself is diuretic, it is probable upon this that the diuresis produced by it depends. The dose of the ferric chloride (*Ferri Chloridum*, U. S.) is 1 to 3 grains (0.06–0.20). Tincture of ferric chloride is considered a specific in *erysipelas*, and should be given in full dose and frequently repeated if it is to be of any service. (See Erysipelas.) Ten minims (0.60), well diluted, every hour are not too much if the stomach of the patient does not rebel. In *chronic Bright's disease* it is of value in that it sometimes decreases the albuminuria, but it possesses no curative power for obvious reasons. In *secondary anæmia* it is useful, and owing to its acid content is a doubly effective tonic in cases in which not only iron but hydrochloric acid is needed. The dose of *Liquor Ferri Chloridi*, U. S., is 4 to 10 minims (0.25–0.60). It is rarely used internally, but chiefly as a powerful local astringent. *Liquor Ferri Chloridi* is identical with *Liquor Ferri Perchloridi*, B. P. *Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi*, B. P., is used internally in the dose of 5 to 15 minims (0.3–1.0).

Given by the stomach, tincture of ferric chloride is useful in *tonsillitis*. It is best to give it in large doses, with an ice-bag placed on the anterior part of the neck. When used internally it should be well diluted with water and taken through a glass tube to protect the teeth. The strong solution of perchloride of iron (*Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortis*, B. P.) is a powerful styptic.

Citrates of Iron.

The four citrates of iron are soluble in water and so are readily added to liquid prescriptions, and they are also of value because they are slightly irritant and astringent and do not disorder the alimentary canal. *Ferri Citras*, and *Ferri et Ammonii Citras*, U. S. and B. P., occur in garnet-red scales, and are given in the dose of 5 grains (0.30). The solution of the citrate of iron (*Liquor Ferri Citratis*) is given in the dose of 10 minims (0.6). Ammonio-citrate of iron in solution in sterile glass ampoules is now placed upon the market for intramuscular use, usually with a small amount of quinine and urea hydrochloride to prevent pain. (See Anæmia.) The *Ferri et Quininæ Citras*, B. P., and the *Ferri et Strychninæ Citras* are given in the dose of 3 to 5 grains (0.15–0.3) and 1 to 3 grains (0.06–0.20), respectively.

Ferri et Quininæ Citras Solubilis, U. S., is given in the dose of 3 to 5 trains (0.15–0.3).

Dialyzed Iron.

Dialyzed iron (*Ferrum Dialysatum*) is a very feeble preparation of iron, lacking in astringency, easily precipitated from the solution in which it occurs, but at one time largely used in *anæmia* by some practitioners. The dose is 10 to 20 minims (0.30–1.3) in water three times a day. Sometimes river-water, if it contains much inorganic or organic matter, will precipitate it. Owing to the instability of dialyzed iron, it may be used as an antidote to arsenic without further preparation.

Hydroxide of Iron.

Ferric hydroxide (*Ferri Hydroxidum*) is the *antidote to arsenic*, but to be efficacious it must be freshly prepared. It is to be made by precipitating any liquid preparation of iron by the addition of an alkali, such as ammonia, or by the addition of magnesium oxide. The resulting precipitate is the antidote, and the supernatant liquid is to be poured off. If ammonia is used, the precipitate must be washed with water several times to get rid of the alkali, which will render the antidote too irritant to be swallowed if it is allowed to remain with the precipitate. Magnesia is an antidote in itself, and should be preferred under all circumstances. The antidote should be given in excess, and as much as a pint of the iron solution should be precipitated. The magnesium oxide should be freely added, as too much of it cannot be given. The antidote to arsenic is official as *Ferri Hydroxidum cum Magnesii Oxido*, U. S. In the Prussian Pharmacopœia this is known as the *Antidotum Arsenici*. (See Arsenic, Poisoning by, for official method of preparing antidote.)

Iodide of Iron.

The syrup of ferrous iodide (*Syrupus Ferri Iodidi*, U. S. and B. P.) is a syrupy liquid of a sweet, iron-like taste, containing about 5 per cent. by weight of ferrous iodide. It should contain no free iodine, and if a sample of it strikes a blue color with starch it should be discarded. It is largely used in *anæmia* associated with *scrofulosis* and *struma*, and is useful in the *eczema* of young children when this is dependent upon lack of vitality or anæmia. The dose to a child of two years is 3 to 6 minims (0.20–0.40), well diluted, and to an adult 30 to 40 minims (2.0–2.6) in water, to be taken through a glass tube to protect the teeth.

The saccharated ferrous iodide (*Ferri Iodidum Saccharatum*) is used in place of the syrup in the dose of 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.3). The official pills of ferrous iodide (*Pilulæ Ferri Iodidi*, U. S.) each contain 1 grain (0.06) of ferrous iodide, and are given in the dose of one to three pills.

Lactate of Iron.

Ferrous lactate (*Ferri Lactas*) is soluble in 48 parts of water, and is given in the dose of 5 grains (0.30). It is used for the same purposes as the other preparations of iron. Ferrous lactate is one of the ingredients of the formerly official *Syrupus Hypophosphitum cum Ferro*, the dose of which is ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0).

Oxalate of Iron.

Ferrous oxalate (*Ferri Oxalas*) is given in the dose of 2 to 3 grains (0.12–0.20). It possesses no advantages peculiar to itself.

Phosphates of Iron.

There are two phosphates of iron—*Ferri Phosphas Solubilis*, U. S., or *Ferri Phosphas Saccharatus*, B. P., and *Ferri Pyrophosphas Solubilis*. Ferric phosphate itself is insoluble and is rarely used. The official forms are, however, quite soluble, and useful in the dose of 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.30). *Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis*, B. P., is given in the dose of 1 fluidrachm (4.0). Phosphate of iron is one of the ingredients of *Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis cum Quinina et Strychnina*, B. P., which is given in the dose of 1 fluidrachm (4.0), and of the elixir of iron, quinine, and strychnine phosphates (*Elixir Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphatum*), given in the same dose as the syrup.

Reduced Iron.

Quevenne's iron (*Ferrum Reductum*, U. S., *Ferri Redactum*, B. P.) is an iron-gray or reddish powder which is frequently adulterated with lampblack. If it is pure, it should burn in sparks when dropped into a flame; but if lampblack is present this will not occur. It should also yield no sulphuretted hydrogen on adding sulphuric acid to it. It is tasteless, and may be given to children for this reason in pills or gum-drops, or placed inside of small chocolate creams, or in the form of troches (*Trochisci Ferri Redacti*, B. P.), each lozenge containing 1 grain (0.06) of the reduced iron. It is used solely in *anæmia*, and is one of the least astringent of the iron preparations. Dose $\frac{1}{10}$ to 2 grains (0.006–0.12).

Subsulphate of Iron, or Monsel's Salt.

Monsel's solution (*Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis*, U. S.; *Liquor Ferri Persulphatis*, B. P.) is sometimes wrongly called the solution of the persulphate of iron, and is one of the most powerful styptics or hæmostatics that we have. It is never to be employed where a hemorrhage is to be controlled through the circulation, but only when the solution can come in direct contact with the bleeding spot. The objection to its use is the hard, black, and dirty clot which it forms on coming in contact with blood. In *hæmoptysis* Monsel's solution may be used in fine spray consisting of from 10 to 60 minims (0.60–4.0) to the ounce (30.0) of distilled water. In *uterine hemorrhage* from any cause the dilution may be half-and-half, or if the *hemorrhage be from a polypus* or the cervix uteri the pure solution should be used, locally applied. In *nose-bleed* Monsel's solution may be employed diluted one-half or pure; but its use is not to be commended, because of the hard, black clot which is formed and the uncomfortable sensations and pain produced in the nasal chambers. Plugging the nostrils, and if need be the posterior nares, with pledgets of cotton is generally sufficiently efficacious.

For the *intestinal hemorrhage* occurring during or after typhoid fever Monsel's solution has been given, but ought not to be so employed, as it is decomposed in the stomach before it reaches the intestine. In its stead Monsel's salt (*Ferri Subsulphas*) may be given in pills of 3 grains (0.20) each, the pills being made hard enough to escape into the intestine before the stomach dissolves them. One, two, or three pills may be given, and repeated in an hour in pressing cases. *Hæmatemesis* due to bleeding in the stomach may be treated by 3-minim (0.20) doses of the solution in a little water. It should be remembered, however, that the drug is irritating if frequently repeated.

In *tonsillitis* and *pharyngitis* a quite efficient application is pure Monsel's solution applied by means of a pledget of cotton or camel-hair brush, or equal parts of the solution and glycerin may be used. This application is often as painful as it is efficient, and care must be exercised that an excess of the fluid be not present, as it may drop into and irritate the larynx. In *diphtheria* this method of treatment may be used if peroxide of hydrogen cannot be obtained.

The antidote to Monsel's solution is common soap.

Sulphate of Iron.

Ferrous sulphate (*Ferri Sulphas*, U. S. and B. P.) is used internally in the dose of 5 grains (0.30) in pill form in *chronic diarrhœa* with *anæmia*. Externally, in a solution of the strength of 5 to 25 grains to the ounce (0.30–1.6: 30.0), it is used as an astringent lotion. Two other forms of the sulphate are also employed—namely, the dried (*Ferri Sulphas Exsiccatus*, U. S. and B. P.) and the granulated (*Ferri Sulphas Granulatus*, U. S.), each of which is given in the dose of 3 grains (0.20).

Valerate of Iron.

Ferric valerate (*Ferri Valeras*) is sometimes used in *hysteria with anæmia*, given in the dose of 1 grain (0.06) or more. It possesses a very feeble influence as a nervous sedative.

Wines of Iron.

The bitter wine of iron no longer official is useful as a bitter tonic in *anæmia* in both children and adults, and may be advantageously accompanied with cod-liver oil. It is given in the dose of 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4.0–8.0) or more. This wine is composed of soluble citrate of iron and quinine, tincture of sweet orange-peel, syrup, and stronger white wine.

Vinum Ferri Citratis, B. P., is composed of the citrate of iron and ammonium, tincture of sweet orange-peel, syrup, and white wine. The dose is identical with that of the bitter wine, and it is used for the same purposes.

The plaster of iron (*Emplastrum Ferri*) is prepared from the hydrated oxide of iron.

The *Liquor Ferri Acetatis*, B. P., is given in the dose 5 to 15 minims (0.3–1.0).

Untoward Effects of Iron.—Iron is apt to cause gastric distress and frontal headache in persons who are susceptible to its use. Even one dose will cause this trouble in some patients. In many instances the frontal headache will be found to be due to the constipation which has been brought on by the iron, and will be relieved if mild laxatives or purges are used. The state of the bowels should always be inquired into when iron is being used, and laxatives given whenever constipation is present. In rheumatic and gouty persons frontal headaches are a common symptom when iron is given, and purgatives will not generally give relief. Garrod and Haig have shown that iron decreases the elimination of uric acid, and they think this may account for the production of headache in the case of rheumatic patients under its influence. Sometimes salts of iron produce vesical irritation and a constant desire to urinate, causing mucus to form in abnormal amount in the bladder. In children its use may result in nocturnal incontinence of urine.

JALAP.

Jalap (*Jalapa*, U. S. and B. P.) is the tuberous root of *Exogonium purga* (*Ipomæa Purga*, B. P.), a native of Mexico. It contains two resins, jalapin and convolvulin, neither of which is used in medicine by itself, though both of them enter into the resin of jalap of the U. S. P. The term jalapin is sometimes employed to designate the resin. Jalap root should contain not less than 7 per cent. of total resin, of which not more than 15 per cent. should be soluble in ether.

In overdose, jalap or its resin causes vomiting and purging, with gastro-enteritis.

Therapeutics.—Jalap is used in medicine as a hydragogue purge to relieve *dropsy* of any origin. It may be used to deplete in cases of *general plethora* with *cerebral congestion*, and owing to its tastelessness is a useful active cathartic in children if given in the proper dose—namely, 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12) in ½ ounce (16.0) of syrup of rhubarb. Combined with calomel, it is preferred to all other purges by some practitioners, particularly if the liver is torpid. Jalap in large doses must be used with caution in persons who are feeble, and it is contraindicated in cases suffering from gastric or intestinal irritation.

Administration.—Jalap may be given in the form of the compound powder (*Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus*, U. S. and B. P.), dose 15 to 40 grains (1.0–2.6), which is composed of 35 parts of jalap and 65 parts of bitartrate of potassium; and the resin (*Resina Jalapæ*, U. S. and B. P.), dose for an adult 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25). Owing to the small size of the dose of the resin and its lack of taste, this preparation is to be preferred for children in the dose of ¼ to ½ grain (0.015–0.03). The tincture (*Tinctura Jalapæ*, B. P.) is given in the dose of ½ to 1 fluidrachm (0.2–4.0); the extract (*Extractum Jalapæ*, B. P.) is used in the dose of 2 to 8 grains (0.12–0.48).

JEQUIRITY.

This is a plant known as *Abrus precatorius*, the seeds of which are poisonous when applied to a wound. An active principle, abrin, is composed of paraglobulin and α-phytalbumose, which closely resemble snake-venom in their action. Jequirity is never used internally in medicine in the United States. An infusion of the powdered seeds, made by adding ½ a drachm to an ounce (2.0–32.0) of water at 104° F., may be painted with a brush on the inside of the eyelids in cases of *chronic granular conjunctivitis*, in order to produce an acute diphtheritic inflammation that will so change the chronic process present as to permit of cure. If an excessive action is developed, it may be controlled by hot compresses made of very dilute solutions of corrosive sublimate. The solution of the drug undergoes decomposition with great rapidity, and should be freshly prepared each time it is used, or 4 to 8 grains (0.25–0.5) of boric acid should be added to preserve it. The drug is a powerful cardiac depressant poison when injected into the circulation. Whether the seeds produce poisoning when swallowed is doubtful, some asserting that they cause gastro-enteritis, others that they are harmless. Probably much depends on the activity of digestion and absorption at the time of ingestion.

JUNIPER.

Juniperus is the fruit or berry of *Juniperus communis*, an evergreen of Northern Europe and America. It contains a volatile oil and an amorphous principle, juniperin.

Physiological Action.—Juniper acts as a gastric stimulant and tonic, as a mild diaphoretic if combined with alcohol, and as a marked stimulating, exciting diuretic. It escapes from the body by the kidneys.

Therapeutics.—Juniper is valuable as a stimulant to the genito-urinary tract whenever it is depressed or chronically diseased, as in *chronic pyelitis, nephritis,* and *chronic catarrh of the bladder.* In *congestion of the kidneys,* particularly that due to feeble circulation, if not accompanied by active renal changes, it relieves these organs and does away with *albuminuria.* Used after an attack of *acute Bright's disease* when reaction has set in and the secreting epithelium of the kidney is atonic, it is of value; but care should be taken that all inflammation has passed by or it will make the patient worse. In the later stages of *scarlet fever,* in which the renal condition corresponds to that just described, juniper is also useful. In old persons a *sensation of weight across the lumbar region* is often quickly removed by the use of juniper if the kidneys are inactive.

Administration.—Juniper is used in the form of the compound spirit (*Spiritus Juniperi Compositus,* U. S.), composed of the oils of juniper, caraway, and fennel, combined with alcohol and water, in the dose of 1 to 4 drachms (4.0–16.0). Gin is virtually identical with the compound spirit. The infusion of juniper is made by adding an ounce (30.0) of the berries to a pint (480 mils) of boiling water and allowing it to stand in a warm place for an hour. The entire quantity is to be taken in twenty-four hours. This infusion is often combined with an ounce (30.0) of acetate of potassium or of the bitartrate of potassium in the treatment of dropsy. The spirit (*Spiritus Juniperi,* U. S. and B. P.) is given in the dose of 30 minims to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0). B. P. dose 5–20 minims (0.3–1.3). The oil (*Oleum Juniperi,* U. S. and B. P.) is used in the dose of 1 to 4 minims (0.06–0.25).

KAMALA.

Kamala, or rottlera, as it is sometimes called, is the glands and hairs from the capsules of *Mallotus philippinensis,* a plant of Abyssinia, India, China, and Australia. It contains an active principle, rottlerin, which is not official. Given in the dose of 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0), kamala acts as a drastic purge and as a remedy for *tape-worm,* and is sometimes used for the removal of *ascaris lumbricoides.* It should be administered in a syrup in which is placed some hyoscyamus to prevent griping, and the dose is to be repeated in eight hours if no effect is produced. (See Worms.)

KAOLIN.

Kaolin (*Kaolinum,* U. S. and B. P.) is a soft white powder, a decomposition-product containing feldspar. It is used externally as a dusting-powder in *eczema. Cataplasma Kaolini* (U. S.) is used as a poultice.

KINO.

Kino (U. S. and B. P.) is the inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus marsupium*, a tall tree of India. It contains kinotannic acid, and is used as an astringent in the treatment of *serous diarrhœa*. It is official in the form of the tincture (*Tinctura Kino*, U. S. and B. P.), and is given in the dose of 2 fluidrachms (8.0), ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0), B. P. Kino may be used as a gargle in *sore throat* and for *relaxation of the uvula*. Under the name of compound powder of kino (*Pulvis Kino Compositus*, B. P.) an efficient and pleasant *antidiarrhœa* powder is used. This powder is not official in the U. S. P. The formula for each powder is 15 grains (1.0) of powdered kino, 4 (0.2) of powdered cinnamon, and 1 (0.06) of powdered opium.

KOLA.

This drug is the nut of *Kola acuminata*, a tree growing in certain parts of Africa. The nut depends for its chief medicinal activity upon the caffeine which it contains. In addition to this alkaloid it contains some theobromine and kolatannic acid, which latter ingredient may explain the good results which have followed the use of kola in cases of diarrhœa.

Physiological Action.—The physiological action of kola is, as far as we know, nearly identical with that of its near relatives, coffee and tea.

Therapeutics.—In cases of *feeble heart* associated with *general debility* kola often proves a valuable stimulant to the heart and general system, as well as to the kidneys. It has also been used with asserted success in *sea-sickness* and to sober drunken individuals, although the latter power is to be doubted. Its use will sometimes relieve *sick* and *neuralgic headache*. Recently a large number of semi-proprietary articles have been introduced to the laity with the statement that they increase muscular strength. Except for their temporary stimulating power they are useless for this purpose. The drug is, however, of value in cases of *uterine inertia* during labor in the dose of 30 minims to 2 drachms (2.0–8.0) of the fluidextract.

Administration.—Kola is not official. It may be given in the form of the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Kolæ*), dose 10 to 30 minims (0.60–2.0), or in an elixir. A very useful preparation, known as the compound elixir of kola (*Elixir Kolæ Composita*), contains kola, coca, and guarana, and may be given in the dose of 2 drachms (8.0). This forms a useful tonic in some cases of debility, particularly if arsenic is added to it. Thus:

℞—Liquoris potassii arsenitis	♏xvj (1.0).
Elixiris kolæ compositæ	f℥iv (120.0).

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) after meals.

LACTIC ACID BACILLUS.

Various strains of the lactic acid bacillus have been introduced into medicine during the last few years for a number of purposes, of which one of the most important is the control of intestinal putrefaction of proteids. Claims have been advanced to the effect that a panacea has been found for all digestive disorders, and that the universal disease, old age, can be postponed by the constant ingestion of these organisms, it being thought the changes of old age are caused in large part by the absorption into the blood-stream of intestinal toxines. Like many other deductions of a sweeping character, this view has a small amount of truth as a basis for its existence. As a matter of fact, the internal use of lactic acid bacilli is of value in intestinal putrefaction only in those cases in which the decomposition of proteids is the chief condition, and their employment is of no value, and, indeed, may be worse than useless, in cases suffering from fermentation of the carbohydrates; a state often increased by the introduction of the lactic acid bacillus.

A differentiation of these two conditions can be made in part by regulation of the diet and by several methods of examination. When proteids are undergoing putrefactive changes the stools are alkaline; whereas, the starches, when fermenting, usually produce acid stools. Another method of differentiation is by means of Strasburger's fermentation apparatus. About 5 grammes of feces are placed in the lower receptacle of this apparatus and the tube directly above filled with water. The whole apparatus is then exposed to a temperature of 100° F. for about twenty-four hours, and the amount of gas produced is calculated by the quantity of water forced into the third tube. If more than one-third of this tube is filled with water and if the feces give a distinctly acid reaction, it is fair to assume that the decomposition in the intestines is due to fermentation of carbohydrates, which contraindicates the use of the lactic acid bacillus.

The second method is to Gram-stain cover-glass preparations counter-stained with neutral red. In healthy stools the Gram-negative organisms will be present in greatest numbers; the colon bacillus being Gram-negative; whereas, in the presence of putrefaction, the blue-stained organisms are in excess. In other words, when the blue-stained organisms are in excess, the administration of the lactic acid bacillus will probably produce advantageous results, and at the same time meats must be strictly excluded from the diet.

The explanation of the good results obtained by this plan of treatment lies in the fact that this bacillus produces lactic acid, which exercises a deleterious effect upon those organisms which fare badly in the presence of an acid medium, as, for example, the bacillus coli, the spirillum of cholera, the streptococcus, the bacillus typhosus, and others often found in the intestine.

In addition to their use in the states first named, the *bacillus lactis* has been used in the treatment of those types of infantile *diarrhœa* in which putrefactive changes are present in the bowels, and usually it is given to such patients in the form of diluted buttermilk. The bacillus lactis is also used in cases of *rheumatoid arthritis*, in which state it is believed that septic or bacterial absorption from the bowel is responsible for the state of the joints.

In addition to their use internally, these organisms have been used locally to combat various septic states, such as slowly healing infected surfaces, sinuses, and even in infections due to the gonococcus, particularly the chronic types in women. One way of employing them is in the whey of milk curdled by their action. If the vaginal discharge is alkaline the commercial tablets, containing the bacillus in nearly pure culture, may be crushed and rubbed up into a powder with sugar of milk, which is then dusted over the parts affected after they have been thoroughly cleansed by saline solution, but not by antiseptic solutions, which will destroy the bacillus lactis.

The Bulgarian lactic acid bacillus (Bacillus Bulgaricus) seems to be the most effective for internal and external use. It is put up in compressed tablets; when given by the mouth the dose is 2 or 4 tablets after meals, followed by a little sugar to aid its growth (see Buttermilk). These may be given powdered and mixed with water to infants. It is essential for the preservation of the bacillus that these tablets be kept in a refrigerator or other cool container. (See Cholera Infantum.)

LANOLIN.

Lanolin is the *Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus*, U. S. and B. P., a fat containing not over 30 per cent. of water derived from the wool of the common sheep, and is a whitish substance of peculiar stability, very difficult of saponification, and incapable of becoming rancid. Unna states that ointments of acids, hydrogen peroxide, and other substances may be made by it. One great objection to lanolin is its stickiness, which is avoided by adding one-third of vaseline. Lanolin is supposed to possess very remarkable penetrating powers when applied to the skin in cases where much infiltration is present, particularly if it is combined with resorcin or some similar medicament. In itself it has little curative power, and is but little better than lard, suet, or any common fat as a basis for ointments. In some rare cases it causes irritation of the skin. *Adeps Lanæ*, U. S., is anhydrous wool-fat.

LEAD.

Plumbum, or lead, is a metal possessing more or less influence over the organism according to the salts which are employed. It is not official as lead itself.

Physiological Action.—Lead, in one of its soluble salts, if applied to a mucous membrane, by reason of its astringent effect produces a blanching which is particularly noticeable where the blush of inflammation has previously been present. It has little effect when given in a single dose, except by an indirect influence over the circulation, nervous system, or respiration. (For a description of the effects of lead in overdoses see "Poisoning," below.)

The most irritant and poisonous of the soluble salts is the nitrate, the next the subacetate, and the least poisonous of the soluble salts is the acetate.

The insoluble salts rarely cause acute poisoning, but frequently produce chronic plumbism.

Acute Poisoning.—When the acetate of lead is taken in poisonous amounts it produces a sweet metallic taste in the mouth, followed by pain in the epigastrium and the vomiting of white, milky-looking liquids or white curds mixed with food. The white color is due to the presence of chloride of lead formed by the acid of the gastric juice.

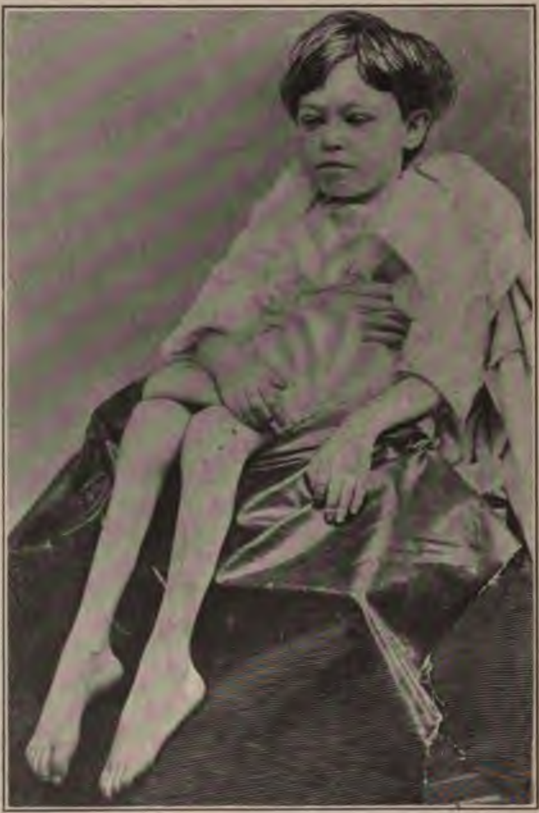
The pain rapidly increases in severity, and diarrhœa due to gastro-enteritis may be set up, or, in other cases, obstinate constipation is present. The passages are generally *black*, this color being due to the presence of the sulphide of lead. At the same time the pulse becomes rapid, tense, and cord-like, but after a time weak and compressible. The face is anxious and pale or livid. The thirst is excessive and cramps in the calves of the legs or muscular twitchings may ensue. It is said that the blue line on the gums characteristic of chronic poisoning may occur in acute poisoning, but this is rarely, if ever, seen. If coma comes on in the course of acute lead-poisoning, death is almost certain.

The treatment consists in the use of the chemical antidote, a soluble sulphate, in large quantity, in the administration of emetics, and the use of the stomach-pump if the vomiting produced by the drug is not sufficient to rid the stomach of all the poison. The best soluble sulphates to employ are Epsom and Glauber salts, because they are always at hand, are readily soluble, and, in excess, act as purges which will wash out the intestinal canal. Hot applications should be applied to the belly and feet, and the pain and irritation which are present should be relieved by opium.

Chronic Poisoning.—Chronic lead poisoning is rarely produced by the soluble salts of lead, nearly always being due to the insoluble salts. The symptoms of chronic lead poisoning, or plumbism, are as various as it is possible to find variety in the signs of disease of every kind. There is no train of symptoms which may not occur, and the occurrence of rare, anomalous symptoms in a given case should at once bring to the mind of the physician the thought of lead poisoning or syphilis. Chronic poisoning occurs in painters, manufacturers of lead salts, and every one who is largely brought in contact with the metal in the arts. It occurs from the use of hair-dyes containing the acetate of lead, from drinking water which has passed through new lead pipe, and even from the biting of silk threads weighted with salts of lead. Chromate of lead has been used to color sponge-cake when eggs were thought too expensive for the purpose, and has killed many persons. Millers who have filled the holes in grindstones with lead have caused widespread epidemics of what has been called "dry cholera," and many persons have suffered from lead poisoning from eating apple-butter kept in jars glazed with lead.

One of the most prominent, but by no means the most constant, symptoms of chronic plumbism is bilateral wrist-drop, due to palsy of the extensor muscles of the forearm. The short extensor of the thumb generally escapes the drug's influence, as does also the supinator longus. Foot-drop also occurs, and I am indebted to Dr. H. C. Baldwin, of Boston, for the accompanying illustration of this state.

FIG. 55.



Drop-wrist and drop-ankle due to chronic lead poisoning. Baldwin's case.

Sometimes internal squint arises from paralysis of the external rectus muscles by the lead. Another very common symptom is severe colic centring around the umbilicus and radiating through the belly and loins. Obstinate constipation often accompanies these symptoms, and the feces, when passed, are white and clay-colored, owing to a deficient secretion of bile. During an attack of lead colic the arterial tension is increased very markedly, the tongue is coated and whitish, and the bowels are obstinately confined.

If these early warnings are disregarded and the exposure to the lead is continued, cerebral symptoms may come on, the result of *encephalopathia saturnina*, or saturnine cerebritis. Saturnine epilepsy is not very rare. If convulsions come on, death generally ensues. The convulsions in some cases are not due to a cerebral effect of the lead, but to uræmia due to the renal changes which it has caused.

Renal disease is very commonly produced by lead, and it is not uncommon for chronic contracted kidney to be found at the autopsy of a sufferer from chronic lead poisoning. If a patient with chronic lead poisoning have a urine with a persistent low specific gravity, the prognosis is grave, as evidencing advanced kidney involvement.

Asthma due to the inhalation of lead-dust is sometimes met with.

The most important confirmatory evidence of chronic lead poisoning is a blue line on the gums just where they join the teeth. Its absence is not a negative sign, however, as poisoned persons cleanly in respect to their mouths often do not have it. Marked cachexia or anæmia is commonly seen in chronic lead poisoning.

The blue line may appear early or late. Charteris reports a case in which it appeared after taking only four lead and opium pills. In another case it did not appear until after 128 grains had been ingested.

After prolonged lead poisoning the nerve trunks are found atrophied, and finally changed into fibrous cords. Anterior poliomyelitis may be present, but true locomotor ataxia is rarely caused. If ataxic symptoms exist, they are most probably dependent on pseudo-tabes produced by a plumbic multiple neuritis, which can be separated from true tabes dorsalis by the absence of several of the important true tabetic symptoms—such as slow onset, the Argyll-Robertson pupil, etc.—while the presence of marked wasting and loss of power, and sometimes tenderness over the nerve-trunks, points to neuritis.

In some cases trophic changes in the joints ensue, and plumbic gout is not rarely seen, or even lead arthralgia, with deposits of urates in the joints. This condition is due to the fact, pointed out by Garrod and Haig, that lead forms insoluble salts with uric acid.

Basophilic degeneration of the red blood cells is met with in chronic lead poisoning, and McJunkin has shown that leucocytes and endothelial cells change inorganic lead into a compound soluble in albuminous liquids.

Lead escapes from the body in the urine, the feces, and all secretions. It is chiefly eliminated by the liver in the bile.

TREATMENT of CHRONIC POISONING.—The treatment consists in three classes of remedial measures: (1) The removal of the cause; (2) the removal of the poison in the body; (3) the treatment of the lesions produced by the poison.

In lead colic hepatic purges, such as jalap and calomel, combined with opium to prevent pain, are indicated, and alum and opium or morphine are said to be almost specifics, the alum in 2-grain doses, the others in full amounts. In many cases purges fail to move the bowels of a person suffering from chronic lead poisoning, and succeed only when morphine is given to overcome the intestinal inhibition produced by the irritation caused by the lead.

In the cerebral inflammation of lead poisoning a blister to the back of the neck, revulsives, and a hot pack may be resorted to.

To aid in the elimination of the lead, iodide of potassium, which forms double soluble salts in the tissues with the metal, is to be used, 10 to 20 grains (0.60–1.3) three times a day.

If progressive paralysis is present, Wood insisted on the use of large doses of strychnine at the same time that iodide is given. Strychnine sulphate should not, of course, be given in the same mixture as the iodide, as it is, chemically, incompatible.

Electricity should be used as a remedy to restore lost function. If the faradic current makes the muscles contract, it should be employed, and if not, the galvanic current should be used. Curiously enough, partial voluntary power sometimes returns before the muscles will react at all to electricity.

It is said that baths of sulphuret of potassium do good in chronic plumbism, 5 or 6 ounces (180.0) of the salt to each bath, which is to be given in a wooden tub. The patient should afterward be well soaped, then thoroughly rinsed off, and rubbed down with a rough towel.

As the salts of lead are used for different purposes, the therapeutics of each one will be taken up separately.

Acetate of Lead.

Acetate of lead (*Plumbi Acetas*, U. S. and B. P.), or sugar of lead, has a sweet, astringent taste, and is soluble in water, but the solution formed is slightly milky in appearance.

Therapeutics.—Acetate of lead may be used, and is largely employed in the following pill in the treatment of *serous diarrhœa:*

℞—Plumbi acetatis	gr. xl (2.60).
Pulveris opii	gr. x (0.60).
Camphoræ	gr. xl (2.60).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One every four hours.

This pill may also be given in cases of *dysentery*.

The acetate of lead in proportion of 1 to 8 grains (0.06–0.5) to the ounce of water may be used as an injection for *gonorrhœa*.

Lead acetate is also a useful application for the *dermatitis* produced by poison ivy, as this drug precipitates the sticky, non-volatile oil of *Rhus toxicodendron,* recently studied by Pfaff. The acetate should be dissolved in alcohol in the proportion of ½ grain to the ounce (0.03–30.0) and used as a wash. After this the inflamed parts should be treated by cooling applications, but ointments are not to be used, as they dissolve the poisonous oil and spread the irritation.

The B. P. recognizes the following preparations of lead acetate: *Pilulæ Plumbi cum Opio*, dose 3 to 5 grains (0.2–0.3); *Suppositoria Plumbi Composita*, each suppository containing 1 grain (0.06) of opium to 3 grains (0.20) of lead acetate; and an ointment (*Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis*).

Carbonate of Lead.

Carbonate of lead (*Plumbi Carbonas*, B. P.), or white lead, is insoluble, and is used as a coating or dressing for *burns*, *scalds*, or *ulcers* when rubbed up with linseed or other oil, or in the form of the ointment (*Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis*, B. P.). If an extensive surface is covered with this ointment, it may cause subacute lead poisoning by absorption.

Carbonate of lead may be used in the treatment of *sunburn* in the following prescription.

℞—Plumbi carbonatis . . . . ʒj (4.0).
Pulveris amyli . . . . ʒj (4.0).
Unguenti aquæ rosæ . . . . ℥j (30.0).
Olei olivæ . . . . fʒij (8.0).—M.
S.—Apply to the inflamed skin.

Iodide of Lead.

Iodide of lead (*Plumbi Iodidum*) is occasionally employed in medicine; the dose is ½ to 2 grains (0.03–0.12). *Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi*, B. P. and *Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi*, B. P., are used as external astringent and alterative applications, but are rarely useful.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis, U. S., and *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Fortis*, B. P., or Goulard's extract, is a colorless liquid, much used externally, when diluted with laudanum, for *sprains*, *bruises*, and local inflammations, under the name of "lead-water and laudanum." "L. and L.," as it is often called in the hospitals, is a useful application in the *dermatitis* produced by poison ivy. The proportion should be 4 parts of the undiluted lead-water, diluted with 16 parts of water to 1 of laudanum, but this is varied as the inflammation or pain is the more severe. The official liquor is also official in a dilute solution (*Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus*, U. S. and B. P.), and as such is too weak for ordinary use, although it is commonly employed. The strong solution should be used in the strength of from 1 to 4 ounces (30.0–120.0) to the pint (480 mils.) of water. This solution should never be employed if the skin is broken, as the drug prevents healing by constringing the edges of the wound.

If some bread-crumbs be saturated with the solution just named and applied to an inflamed finger, a *felon* can often be aborted in its early stages. The official dilute solution is useful as a lotion in *eczema* which [illegible] and [illegible]ies and is not dry in character. It should be applied once or twice a day, and it is well to follow the application of lead with a weak sulphur bath or alkaline wash. (See Eczema.)

Lead-water is also useful in *pruritus prudendi*. The cerate (*Ceratum Plumbi Subacetatis*, *Unguentum Plumbi Subacetatis*, B. P.), and the glycerin (*Glycerinum Plumbi Subacetatis*, B. P.) may be used for the same purposes as Goulard's extract.

Lead acetate is used for the preparation of lead plaster (*Emplastrum Plumbi*, U. S. and B. P.), sometimes called "diachylon plaster."

Hebra recommended for *sweating of the feet* an application of equal parts of lead plaster and linseed oil, applied on linen and wrapped around the feet every third day.

It is interesting to note that in England this plaster has been freely applied to produce abortion by the absorption of the lead with resulting poisoning.

Litharge.

Litharge (*Plumbi Oxidum*, U. S. and B. P.) is used in the preparation of the solution of subacetate of lead.

LECITHIN.

Lecithin is found chiefly in those parts of the brain substance which contain the largest amount of phosphorus, but it also occurs all through the animal body in many cells. The lecithin found on the market is, however, derived from the yolk of eggs. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and fatty oils, and occurs as a yellowish-white mass.

Lecithin is used in cases of *neurasthenia* and in *tuberculosis* when the nervous system is feeble and the patient exceedingly atonic. It has also been used as a tonic in all states characterized or accompanied by nervous *exhaustion*, in *rickets*, and in *exophthalmic goitre*. In neurasthenia and in cases of exophthalmic goitre it not only produces [illegible] improvement in the general state of nutrition but also is said to be a nervous sedative. Lecithin is perhaps the most powerful [illegible] we have to increase leucocytosis, often doubling or tripling the number of the leucocytes. Unfortunately its taste is very disagreeable to many patients. It may be given in alcoholic solution or [illegible] in doses of 3 to 5 grains (0.2–0.30) three times a day after meals. [illegible] wise to have the patient take considerable quantities of [illegible] nutrition. If the stomach is out of order, the dyspeptic [illegible] must be overcome, if possible, before the lecithin is given.

LEPTANDRA.

[illegible] portion of *Veronica virginica* is the rhizome and [illegible] which are made the extract of leptandra (*Extractum*

Leptandræ) and the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Leptandræ*). The dose of the solid extract is from 1 to 8 grains (0.06–0.5) and of the fluidextract 5 to 40 minims (0.30–2.6).

Physiological Action.—Very few experiments have been made as to the action of this remedy, and the only ones of importance are those of Rutherford and Vignal, who found that it possesses a moderate influence in increasing the flow of bile. In overdose it causes violent purging.

Therapeutics.—Preparations of leptandra, which are not so active as is the fresh drug, are excellent substitutes for calomel, according to many clinicians. Those who have used leptandra also believe it to be of the greatest value in the indigestion of the intestinal type sometimes called "duodenal atony." (See also Podophyllin.) The following pill is a good method of using the drug in these cases:

℞—Extracti chiratæ . . . . gr. xx (1.3).
Extracti leptandræ . . . . gr. xx (1.3).—M.
Fiant pilulæ No. x.
S.—One pill after each meal.

Under the name of leptandrin we have an impure resin which is given in the dose of 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.3). An alkaloid of doubtful existence is called leptandrine.

LEVULOSE.

Levulose is a monosaccharide sweeter than cane-sugar, and if pure, free from glucose. It is used in medicine as a substitute for sugar in the dietetic treatment of *diabetes* and *tuberculosis*, and is absorbed as levulose and is readily oxidized in the body. Levulose may be taken by diabetic patients in the dose of 1 to 2 ounces a day without injury in many instances, and tends to promote nutrition but in some cases it does no better than sugar. It has also been used with advantage in poorly nourished children and by tuberculous persons whose digestion cannot cope with cane-sugar. In *postanæsthetic chloroform poisoning* and in threatened *diabetic coma* it may be given intravenously or by the Murphy drip. (See Enteroclysis, Diabetes and Vomiting.) When given by the vein the dose is about 1 ounce (30.0) to an adult, dissolved in 1 quart (1000) of normal salt solution. When given by the rectum it is dissolved in plain water in the strength of 15 Gm. to 1000 to get good results.

LIPANIN.

Lipanin is an artificially prepared mixture devised by von Mering as a substitute for cod-liver oil, and consists of 6 parts of oleic acid added to 100 parts of olive oil. The advantages possessed by it are its lack of disagreeable odor and taste and its ready emulsification and digestibility. The commencing dose is 1 drachm (4.0), which may be increased to 4 drachms (16.0). This mixture has been found of value in most of the wasting diseases in which cod-liver oil is employed, and in the opinion of von Mering its efficacy is greatly increased if the hypophosphites of lime and sodium are used at the same time in the dose of 10 grains (0.60) three times a day. Iodine or one of its compounds may also be given simultaneously if it is desired to exert an alterative influence.

LIQUORICE.

Licorice (*Glycyrrhiza*, U. S., and *Glycyrrhizæ Radix*, B. P.) is the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or *glandulifera* a plant of Southern Europe and Asia. In the form of a solid extract it is used to increase secretion in the mouth, and when dissolved in water to form a vehicle for other drugs, particularly if they have a disagreeable taste. The powdered solid extract is a very mild and useful laxative.

Administration.—The solid extract (*Extractum Glycyrrhizæ*, U. S. and B. P.) is used in a dose varying from 5 to 120 grains (0.30–8.0). The pure extract (*Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Purum*, U. S.) is used in the same quantities as the ordinary extract. The fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Glycyrrhizæ*, U. S.) or the liquid extract (*Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum*, B. P.) is used in 1- to 2-drachm (4.0–8.0) doses, and enters into the preparation of the elixir (*Elixir Glycyrrhizæ*, U. S.). Under the name of Brown Mixture, or "Compound Liquorice Mixture," a very efficient expectorant solution is official (*Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita*, U. S.), which contains as its most important ingredients 12 parts of paregoric, 6 parts of wine of antimony, and 3 parts of sweet spirit of nitre. The dose of Brown Mixture is 1 to 4 drachms (4.0–16.0). *Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus*, U. S. and B. P., or compound liquorice powder, contains, according to the U. S. P., 18 per cent. of senna, 23.6 per cent. of liquorice, 0.4 per cent. of oil of fennel, 8 per cent. of washed sulphur, and 50 per cent. of sugar. According to the B. P., it should contain 2 parts of senna, 2 of liquorice-root, 1 of fennel-fruit, 1 of sublimed sulphur, and of sugar 6 parts. The dose is 1 to 4 drachms (4.0–16.0). It is largely used as an efficient laxative after childbirth and in cases which suffer from constipation chiefly due to the inactivity consequent upon being in bed. Finally we have *Glycyrrhizinum Ammoniatum*, U. S., which is the sweet principle of liquorice rendered soluble and easily tasted by the addition of ammonia. The dose of this preparation is 5 to 15 grains (0.3–1.0).

LIQUOR POTASSII HYDROXIDI.

Liquor Potassii Hydroxidi, U. S.; *Liquor Potassæ*, B. P., is a solution of potassa containing about 5 per cent. of potassium hydroxide, and is a clear, odorless liquid of caustic taste and strongly alkaline reaction. It is used in medicine as an *antacid* and for the purpose of decreasing the *acidity of the urine*. Its dose is 5 to 30 minims (0.3–2.0) well diluted with water.

In cases of *ingrowing toe-nail* it is often used to soften the nail prior to packing with cotton or partial evulsion.

LITHIUM.

Lithium is used in several forms, but its salts may be divided into two classes—those which act as lithium and those which act as the acids forming them. In the first class are the carbonate (*Lithii Carbonas*, U. S. and B. P.), dose 2 to 10 grains (0.12–0.60), 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.3), B. P., the citrate (*Lithii Citras*, U. S. and B. P.), dose 5 to 20 grains (0.3–1.3), 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.6), B. P. In the second class are *Lithii Bromidum*, U. S., dose 10 to 30 grains (0.6–2.0), and *Lithii Salicylas*, dose 10 to 30 grains (0.6–2.0).

The carbonate and citrate are used in *gout* and *rheumatoid arthritis* for the purpose of entering into combination with the uric acid in the body to form soluble urates and prevent deposits in the joints. They have been said to dissolve *calculi*, but this is untrue, though they are used when it is desired to render the urine alkaline. Haig has pointed out that although lithium forms salts with uric acid in the test-tube, in the body they have a greater affinity for the acid sodium phosphate in the blood, and practically leave the uric acid to itself. This is an important point, since it proves that the large amount of water generally taken with lithium salts has more to do with relieving gout than has the lithia. The carbonate is not soluble in water, and should be given in capsule or freshly made pill, but the citrate is soluble. The latter may be made from the former by taking 50 grains (3.5) of the carbonate, 90 grains (6.0) of crystallized citric acid, and warm distilled water 1 fluidounce (30.0). The acid should be dissolved first, and the carbonate added to the solution. The solution should then be kept hot until effervescence ceases.

In cases of *diabetes* depending upon a gouty taint remarkable results are said to be obtained from the use of the citrate or carbonate of lithium and arsenic. The dose should be $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (0.002) of arsenate of sodium and 10 grains (0.60) of the lithium salt three times a day.

It is worthy of note that in some cases citrate of lithium will disorder the stomach and produce vomiting; and overdoses produce general relaxation of the system with a sense of feebleness.

(For the use of other salts of lithium see the articles on the Bromides, Salicylic Acid, and Benzoic Acid. See also article on Mineral Springs.)

LOBELIA.

Lobelia, U. S. and B. P., is the leaves and tops of *Lobelia inflata*, a common weed of the United States. It contains an alkaloid, lobeline, and lobelic acid.

Physiological Action.—When taken in overdose lobelia causes emesis, intense prostration, a feeble pulse, pale skin, livid face, muscular relaxation, and a cold sweat. Violent purging may be present. It is said to paralyze the motor nerve-trunks, and it causes a fall of arterial pressure, followed by a rise, the latter change being due to the asphyxia which it finally produces. Ultimately it paralyzes the respiratory centre and the peripheral vagi. The treatment of the poisoning is to administer opium to allay irritation and check vomiting, to give alcohol and ammonia to support the heart, and the use of external heat.

Therapeutics.—Lobelia is used chiefly as an *antiasthmatic*, and has been equally praised and condemned by eminent authorities. The reason for this lies in the fact that it is often useless in *asthma* unless given in almost poisonous dose. Wood teaches that it should rarely if ever be used, because of its poisonous effects even in doses medicinally active, while Sydney Ringer says that the drug is erroneously thought to be dangerous. In *asthma* both of the gastric and bronchial form lobelia is undoubtedly of service. In some cases it fails as signally as it succeeds in others. If the asthma is due to or associated with cardiac disease, lobelia should never be employed. The drug should be taken in the dose of ½ drachm (2.0) to 1 drachm (4.0) of the tincture at the first sign of an attack, or in 10-minim (0.6) doses every fifteen minutes until distinct nausea occurs or relief is obtained. If the heart is feeble, its use is contraindicated.

In *atonic constipation* with great dryness of the feces 10 minims (0.6) of the tincture of lobelia at bedtime are often of service, particularly if it is combined with cascara sagarda. (See Cascara Sagrada.)

Administration.—Lobelia is given in the form of the tincture (*Tinctura Lobeliæ*, U. S.), in the dose of 10 to 60 minims (0.60–4.0) as a sedative, or 2 to 4 drachms (8.0–16.0) as an emetic. The vinegar (*Acetum Lobeliæ*) is no longer official, but is given in the dose of 20 to 30 minims (1.3–2.0), and the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Lobeliæ*, U. S.) in the dose of 1 to 5 minims (0.06–0.30), or as an emetic in the dose of 15 minims (1.0).

In the form of the infusion lobelia is useful as a lotion in the treatment of the *dermatitis* produced by poison ivy. The proportion used should be an ounce (30.0) to the pint (480 mils.) of water.

The preparation of the B. P. is *Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea*, dose 5 to 15 minims (0.3–1.0).

LYCETOL.

(SEE PIPERAZINE.)

LYCOPODIUM.

Lycopodium, U. S., is a pale-yellow powder derived from *Lycopodium clavatum*, a species of moss. It is used by pharmacists as a powder in which to roll pills, and by physicians and nurses to prevent the *intertrigo* or *chapping of the skin of* infants and adults.

LYSOL.

Lysol is a preparation made by dissolving in fat and saponifying with alcohol that part of tar oil which boils between 190° and 200° C., and is a brownish, clear, oily fluid, smelling somewhat like creosote. It is used for the same antiseptic purposes as creolin (see Creolin), but possesses the advantage of forming a clear, soapy fluid when mixed with water, in which instruments can be seen. If small instruments are used, the solution is so soapy that it renders them too slippery for ready use. Those who have used lysol claim that it does not affect the skin of the operator's hands except to render it soft and flexible. Used upon mucous membranes, a solution of lysol should not be stronger than 2 per cent. As a gargle for *septic sore throat* a 1 per cent. solution may be used. *Liquor Cresolis Compositus*, U. S., is similar to lysol. Lysol is much less poisonous than phenol, but a considerable number of cases of poisoning by it have been reported.

MAGNESIUM.

Magnesium is a metal never used as such, but always in the form of one of its salts, which are the sulphate, citrate, carbonate, and sulphite. The sulphite is a natural salt found in sea-water and in caves or in the water coming from the latter. The citrate and carbonate are derived from the sulphate. The carbonate is insoluble in water and alcohol. The others are soluble.

Magnesium Carbonate.

The carbonate of magnesium (*Magnesii Carbonas*, U. S.) is official in the form of the heavy and light powder (*Magnesii Carbonas Ponderosus* and *Levis*, B. P.), and these two substances do not differ in respect to their effects. The light magnesium is never given internally because of its bulk, but it is used as a dusting-powder in *intertrigo*, and in the form of white cubes rubbed on the skin to prevent excessive perspiration and as a cosmetic. The heavy magnesium is used as an *antacid*, and is not, as has been thought by some, in any sense a laxative, as it possesses no such power. When the stomach or intestines contain much acid from fermentative changes, these acids may, however, unite with the magnesium and form a slightly laxative salt.

In *sick headaches* due to excessive *gastric acidity* carbonate of magnesium is often of service. The dose of the carbonate is from 5 to 60 grains (0.30–4.0). It should not be used constantly, as there is danger that it will accumulate in the intestines.

Magnesium carbonate, by increasing the coagulability of the blood, may be used in *hemophilia*, and it is often of value in *urticaria*. (See Calcium Chloride.)

Liquor Magnesii Bicarbonatis, B. P., is given in the dose of 1 to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0) as a laxative.

Magnesium Citrate.

The citrate of magnesium (*Magnesii Citras*) is a more irritating purge than the sulphate, but it is more agreeable to the taste. It is official as *Liquor Magnesii Citratis*, U. S., which is effervescent and should never be used unless freshly prepared. It is made by adding bicarbonate of potassium to a syrupy solution of the citrate of magnesium containing an excess of acid, and corking the bottle tightly, the cork being tied down with a strong cord. Care should be taken that the bottle is a strong one, as the development of large amounts of carbonic acid gas may burst it if it be weak. The dose is half to one bottle, which contains about 12 ounces (360 mils.). It is too irritating to be used when inflammation of the alimentary canal exists, but is useful in acute constipation and in *sick* and *bilious headache*.

The effervescent citrate (*Magnesii Citras Effervescens*) is less agreeable to take than the solution just named. It should be dissolved in water, about 1 to 3 drachms (4.0–12.0) of the salt being used in each dose, and swallowed while the solution is effervescing. It must be kept in bottles tightly corked.

Magnesium Oxide.

Magnesia is the oxide of magnesium (*Magnesii Oxidum*, U. S.), made by exposing the carbonate of magnesium to a red heat. It is used in the form of the light magnesia (*Magnesia Levis*, B. P.) as a dusting-powder. The troches (*Trochisci Magnesiæ*) each contain 3 grains (0.20). *Magnesii Oxidum Ponderosum*, U. S., is official in the B. P. as *Magnesia Ponderosa*.

Magnesia is an antidote to arsenic, and when employed to precipitate a soluble preparation of iron it forms the "*Antidotum Arsenici*" (*Ferri Hydroxidum cum Magnesii Oxido*, U. S.). (See Arsenic.)

It is important that the student should not confuse magnesia and magnesium. The first is the oxide of the second, and is sometimes called calcined magnesia. Magnesia and the carbonate of magnesium may be used interchangeably.

Under the name of "Milk of Magnesia" there is upon the market a liquid preparation of magnesium oxide which is deservedly popular, although not official. It is an aqueous mixture which, by skilful pharmaceutical processes, is nearly stable. It is used as a gentle laxative, which is increased in effectiveness if it be followed by a little orange juice, and to correct *gastric irritability* and *acidity* in both adults and children. It is also used as a *mouth wash* to neutralize acids and to protect the teeth. The dose varies from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, which may or may not be diluted with water.

Magnesium Sulphate.

Sulphate of magnesium (*Magnesii Sulphas,* U. S. and B. P.) is a very soluble white granular powder of neutral reaction and salty taste, and is soluble in water. It is generally known as "salts," although in some parts of the United States this term also includes the sulphate of sodium and "Rochelle salt" or the tartrate of sodium and potassium.

When taken by the mouth in ordinary solutions, it is usually not toxic, but if injected into a vein it is very poisonous and kills by respiratory failure. (See Poisoning.)

Sulphate of magnesium is a purge by reason of its abstraction of water from the intestinal bloodvessels, because it stimulates peristalsis directly and by reason of the fact that solutions of it are not readily absorbed. As a result of these three factors free passages are produced, the bowel being filled by the water of the original solution and the liquid poured out by the bowel wall. All strong saline solutions, above the strength of 7 per 1000, abstract liquids from the tissues when brought in contact with them, and therefore whenever a thorough purgative action is required—that is, where depletion of the intestine or absorption of exudations is to be attained—the magnesium should be given in concentrated form, so as to make its solution as of high a percentage as possible.

In cases of *dropsy* the use of concentrated solutions is particularly necessary if free watery evacuations are desired, and from 1 to 2 ounces should be given before breakfast or on an empty stomach in as little water as will dissolve the salt. (See Dropsy.) Generally it is better to give this quantity divided into small doses every fifteen minutes till it is all taken. These concentrated solutions are safe if the tissues are water logged, but dangerous if they are not. (See Poisoning.)

In *enteritis* and *peritonitis* the use of magnesium sulphate has largely ceased. It is claimed to be better than ipecac in the treatment of *bacillary dysentery.* When used for the latter purpose it should be given in drachm (4.0) doses of a saturated solution with 10 to 15 drops (0.60–1.0) of aromatic sulphuric acid every two hours. The sulphate is not irritating, and may be given freely when inflammation exists.

Magnesium sulphate forms a large part of most of the natural purgative waters, but in them is present in very dilute form. These waters act partly by supplying the contents of the bowel with fluid and thereby softening the feces, the solution not being absorbed because of the salt contained in it.

Sometimes severe attacks of renal pain occur in middle-aged persons who have frequent attacks of *gravel*, and the urine will be found to contain octahedral crystals of calcium oxalate. A useful treatment is to give ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0) of magnesium sulphate with equal parts of citrate of potassium twice or thrice a day, in water, for a considerable period of time.

Magnesium sulphate may be given by enema with the double purpose of unloading the bowels and acting as a depletant. The best mixture for this purpose seems to be that of Watkins—namely, 2 ounces (60.0) of magnesium sulphate, 1 ounce (30.0) of glycerin, and 4 ounces (120.0) of water. The B. P. contains an official preparation called *Magnesii Sulphas Effervescens*, which is granulated, and is given in the dose of 4 to 8 drachms (16.0–32.0). Tucker has shown that magnesium sulphate acts as a powerful *pain reliever* and local anesthetic if applied locally in saturated solution by means of compresses. For this purpose it may be applied over the scrotum in *orchitis* and over *neuralgic nerves*. I have relieved the pain of *neuritis* in the foot by placing a circular compress wet with magnesium sulphate about the leg. Used in this manner it is also an excellent remedy for *erysipelas* and to relieve the pain of *acute inflammatory rheumatism*. In the great war a saturated solution has proved an excellent dressing for wounds infected by streptococci, as it inhibits their growth. The efficacy of the solution is increased if 10 per cent. of glycerin is added to the solution. This also keeps the dressing moist.

Meltzer and others have shown that the injection of magnesium sulphate solution into the subarachnoid space by the intraspinal method (see Tropacocaine) aids materially in controlling the spasms of *tetanus* and often causes sleep, although, of course, it does not cure. Meltzer uses by intraspinal injection 1 mil. of a 25 per cent. solution in water to each 20 pounds of body weight of the patient. The patient if in severe convulsions should be chloroformed before the injection and placed in the dorsal decubitus afterward. As a rule, the relaxation of the muscles lasts about twenty-four hours, after which the injection is to be repeated in smaller dose and before the symptoms of the disease return in full vigor. This second dose is about 0.8 mil. per 20 pounds. Should the injection of the solution result in threatened respiratory failure, another puncture should be performed, some of the spinal fluid withdrawn and replaced by normal salt solution (see Tropacocaine for method, Part II), which is no sooner injected than it is allowed to escape and fresh saline injected to get rid of or dilute the magnesium solution. Mettzer also advises that the 25 per cent. magnesium sulphate solution should be given hypodermically three or four times a day in the dose of 1 to 2 mils. and even goes so far as to advise in very urgent cases the intravenous injection of a 6 per cent.

solution at the rate of 2 or 3 mils. per minute until the symptoms are alleviated or the respiration begins to be depressed. Small amounts of calcium chloride solution in the strength of 2.5 per cent. should also be given intravenously if the magnesium causes respiratory difficulty.

Poisoning.—Very rarely, when concentrated solutions are given to persons who are not dropsical, the drug is absorbed, does not purge, and produces systemic poisoning. Death may occur, preceded by suppression of urine, toxic convulsions followed by paralysis in some cases and not rarely severe vomiting. Autopsy reveals patches of redness in the alimentary canal and an excess of fluid in the abdominal and other serous cavities. The treatment consists in the intravenous injection of large amounts of normal salt solution to dilute the magnesium concentration in the tissues and blood. The salt solution may be a little less than normal, that is 0.6 per cent., instead of 0.9 per cent. When diluted the kidneys can eliminate the magnesium, which they fail to do if it is in concentrated form.

MANGANESE.

Manganum, or manganese, is official in the form of the black oxide (*Mangani Dioxidum Præcipitatum,* U. S.). Under the name binoxide of manganese, it has been highly praised in *amenorrhœa* dependent upon functional disturbance and *anœmia.* The dose is 3 to 5 grains (0.20–0.3) three times a day, in pill form, and the drug should be taken for a few days before the expected or proper date for menstruation. The sulphate is rarely if ever employed, but may be tried in *malarial jaundice.* The dose is 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12).

MANNA.

Manna, U. S., is the concrete saccharine exudation of *Fraxinus ornus,* a tree of Europe. It occurs in roundish masses of varying size, looking somewhat like a gray-colored gum arabic. It has a sweet taste and odor. Sometimes the taste is a little bitter.

Therapeutics.—Manna is the most feeble of the laxatives, and causes slight flatulence in some persons. In children fed by the bottle one of the most frequent disorders in *obstinate constipation,* and for its relief 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0) of the sweet variety of manna may be dissolved in the milk of each bottle. When given to older children or adults, manna is always combined with other more powerful drugs, chiefly to disguise their taste. It may be combined with advantage with rhubarb and senna, and it enters into the official *Infusum Sennæ Compositum,* U. S., the dose of which is from 1 to 4 fluidounces (30.0–120.0).

MATRICARIA.

Matricaria, U. S., German chamomile, consists in the flower-heads of *Matricaria chamomilla*, a European plant, possessing mild bitter tonic properties when given in moderate dose. In larger amounts it acts as an *emetic* and *anthelmintic*. In the form of an infusion of the strength of 1 to 2 ounces to the pint (30.0–60.0:480 mils) it has been largely used as a diaphoretic, and, in small doses, to prevent *colic* in teething children.

MEDINAL.

Under the name of *Medinal* a soluble salt (1 to 5 of water) of veronal has been introduced, which can be given in solution by the rectum or by the hypodermic needle. When used hypodermically 7 grains (0.5) are dissolved in 75 minims (5.0) of distilled water. The dose is the same as that of veronal. Medinal also acts more rapidly when given by the mouth than does veronal, because it is soluble. It is best administered in tablet form or in hot sweetened water. (See Veronal Sodium.)

MENTHOL.

(See PEPPERMINT.)

MERCUROL.

Mercurol is a chemical compound of mercury and nuclein, and possesses active germicidal power over pyogenic organisms. It is said to be particularly destructive to the gonococcus and to be of value in both *gonorrhœa* and *gonorrhœal ophthalmia*. It does not coagulate albumin nor act as an irritant, and is readily soluble in water. In making the solution it should be placed on the surface of the fluid, as it dissolves best in this way. The solution for gonorrhœa should be of the strength of ½ to 1 per cent. In obstinate cases solutions of 2 per cent. may be needed. It is best used by injection into the urethra in normal salt solution. The internal dose in syphilis is ⅛ to ¼ grain (0.007–0.013).

MERCURY.

Hydrargyrum, U. S. and B. P., mercury or quicksilver, is a heavy fluid metal of a peculiar color and appearance. As metallic mercury it is used in medicine in the form of the ointments, the plaster, gray powder, and blue mass and the unofficial gray oil.

Physiological Action.—When mercury is taken into the body in one of its insoluble and mild preparations it may cause no evidence of its presence until by frequent and excessive dosage the system in general begins to feel its influence. The first evidences of this are to be found in the mouth, and consist in tenderness of the teeth when the jaws are firmly and quickly closed, fetid breath, sponginess of the gums, which finally may bleed at the slightest touch, swelling of the tongue, and, most prominent of all, excessive salivation, a condition sometimes called ptyalism. If the use of the drug is persisted in, all these symptoms grow worse. Eczema, and finally sloughs of the chin and chest develop as the result of the constant dribbling of saliva and the direct depressing effect of the drug on the tissues. The teeth drop out, the maxillary bones undergo necrosis, and amid a general melting down and decomposition of the tissues the patient dies. The blood is affected and becomes very thin, fluid, and poor in its corpuscular elements. These symptoms ensue on the use of mercury in continued overdoses, and rarely follow exposure to the drug in the processes of the arts. In the arts—as, for instance, in the making of looking-glasses—workmen are often affected by various trains of symptoms varying very widely in their course. In some cases the nervous system becomes chiefly affected. Tremors of all sorts arise, paralysis agitans is developed, and the results of peripheral neuritis ensue; but it is worthy of note that the ocular muscles are rarely involved in mercurial tremor, while in disseminated sclerosis nystagmus is not rare. Similarly the tremors of mercurial poisoning often affect the head and neck alone, while in paralysis agitans this is rarely the case. Chorea often comes on in chronic mercurial poisoning, and the occurrence of choreic movements in an adult should cause inquiry as to any possible exposure to mercury. In other cases brownish discoloration of the skin, resembling Addison's disease, appears. Blindness, deafness, sensory disturbances, such as hyperæsthesia and anæsthesia, may be developed, and localized wasting of muscles or groups of muscles may assert itself. In still other cases the blood becomes impoverished and mercurial cachexia is developed.

Children under three years are rarely salivated by the use of mercury, but this is no reason for using this drug carelessly in this class of cases, since the other changes in the organism nevertheless occur. Acute inflammation of the kidneys contraindicates repeated doses of mercury.

ABSORPTION AND ELIMINATION.—The rapidity of absorption and elimination of mercury depends to a great extent on the variety of it which is given. The drug in some forms is so insoluble that great delay in its elimination must often ensue because it is slowly absorbed. Several opinions are held as to the form in which mercury is absorbed. It is usually taught in France that the theory of Miahl is correct; this is, that the mercurial preparations are transformed in the stomach and intestine into the bichloride, which in turn unites with the sodium chloride in the blood and circulates as a double chloride of mercury and sodium. In Germany it is taught that it forms an albuminate of mercury and so circulates (Henoch's theory), or that it forms a chloro-albuminate (Voit's theory). All these theories as to its absorption are open to grave criticism. As to the elimination of mercury, it is known to escape as an albuminate by every excretion of the body—the urine, feces, sweat, tears, milk, and saliva. After sium is often of service. The dose of the carbonate is from 5 to 60 grains (0.30–4.0). It should not be used constantly, as there is danger that it will accumulate in the intestines.

Magnesium carbonate, by increasing the coagulability of the blood, may be used in *hemophilia*, and it is often of value in *urticaria*. (See Calcium Chloride.)

Liquor Magnesii Bicarbonatis, B. P., is given in the dose of 1 to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0) as a laxative.

Magnesium Citrate.

The citrate of magnesium (*Magnesii Citras*) is a more irritating purge than the sulphate, but it is more agreeable to the taste. It is official as *Liquor Magnesii Citratis*, U. S., which is effervescent and should never be used unless freshly prepared. It is made by adding bicarbonate of potassium to a syrupy solution of the citrate of magnesium containing an excess of acid, and corking the bottle tightly, the cork being tied down with a strong cord. Care should be taken that the bottle is a strong one, as the development of large amounts of carbonic acid gas may burst it if it be weak. The dose is half to one bottle, which contains about 12 ounces (360 mils.). It is too irritating to be used when inflammation of the alimentary canal exists, but is useful in acute constipation and in *sick* and *bilious headache*.

The effervescent citrate (*Magnesii Citras Effervescens*) is less agreeable to take than the solution just named. It should be dissolved in water, about 1 to 3 drachms (4.0–12.0) of the salt being used in each dose, and swallowed while the solution is effervescing. It must be kept in bottles tightly corked.

Magnesium Oxide.

Magnesia is the oxide of magnesium (*Magnesii Oxidum*, U. S.), made by exposing the carbonate of magnesium to a red heat. It is used in the form of the light magnesia (*Magnesia Levis*, B. P.) as a dusting-powder. The troches (*Trochisci Magnesiæ*) each contain 3 grains (0.20). *Magnesii Oxidum Ponderosum*, U. S., is official in the B. P. as *Magnesia Ponderosa*.

Magnesia is an antidote to arsenic, and when employed to precipitate a soluble preparation of iron it forms the "*Antidotum Arsenici*" (*Ferri Hydroxidum cum Magnesii Oxido*, U. S.). (See Arsenic.)

It is important that the student should not confuse magnesia and magnesium. The first is the oxide of the second, and is sometimes called calcined magnesia. Magnesia and the carbonate of magnesium may be used interchangeably.

Under the name of "Milk of Magnesia" there is upon the market a liquid preparation of magnesium oxide which is deservedly popular, although not official. It is an aqueous mixture which, by skilful pharmaceutical processes, is nearly stable. It is used as a gentle laxative, which is increased in effectiveness if it be followed by a little orange juice, and to correct *gastric irritability* and *acidity* in both adults and children. It is also used as a *mouth wash* to neutralize acids and to protect the teeth. The dose varies from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, which may or may not be diluted with water.

Magnesium Sulphate.

Sulphate of magnesium (*Magnesii Sulphas*, U. S. and B. P.) is a very soluble white granular powder of neutral reaction and salty taste, and is soluble in water. It is generally known as "salts," although in some parts of the United States this term also includes the sulphate of sodium and "Rochelle salt" or the tartrate of sodium and potassium.

When taken by the mouth in ordinary solutions, it is usually not toxic, but if injected into a vein it is very poisonous and kills by respiratory failure. (See Poisoning.)

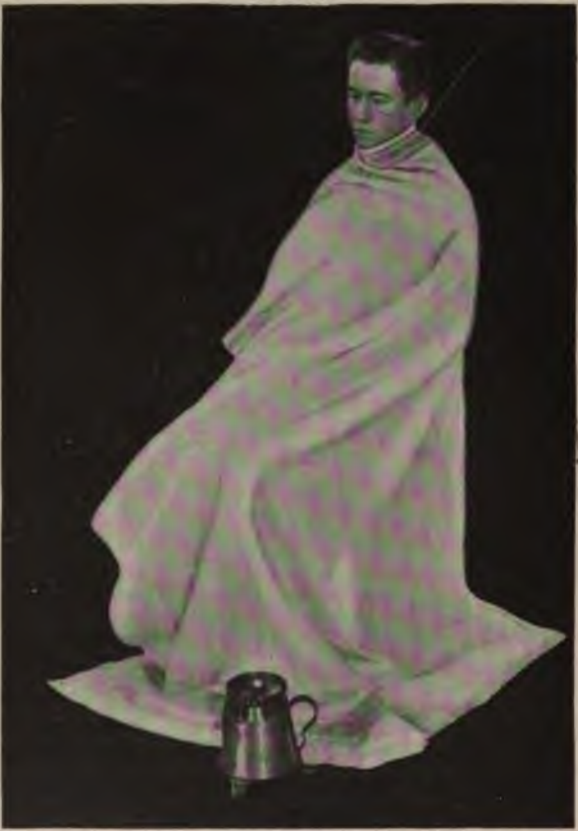
Sulphate of magnesium is a purge by reason of its abstraction of water from the intestinal bloodvessels, because it stimulates peristalsis directly and by reason of the fact that solutions of it are not readily absorbed. As a result of these three factors free passages are produced, the bowel being filled by the water of the original solution and the liquid poured out by the bowel wall. All strong saline solutions, above the strength of 7 per 1000, abstract liquids from the tissues when brought in contact with them, and therefore whenever a thorough purgative action is required—that is, where depletion of the intestine or absorption of exudations is to be attained—the magnesium should be given in concentrated form, so as to make its solution as of high a percentage as possible.

In cases of *dropsy* the use of concentrated solutions is particularly necessary if free watery evacuations are desired, and from 1 to 2 ounces should be given before breakfast or on an empty stomach in as little water as will dissolve the salt. (See Dropsy.) Generally it is better to give this quantity divided into small doses every fifteen minutes till it is all taken. These concentrated solutions are safe if the tissues are water logged, but dangerous if they are not. (See Poisoning.)

In *enteritis* and *peritonitis* the use of magnesium sulphate has largely ceased. It is claimed to be better than ipecac in the treatment of *bacillary dysentery*. When used for the latter purpose it should be given in drachm (4.0) doses of a saturated solution with 10 to 15 drops (0.60–1.0) of aromatic sulphuric acid every two hours. The sulphate is not irritating, and may be given freely when inflammation exists.

Magnesium sulphate forms a large part of most of the natural purgative waters, but in them is present in very dilute form. These waters act partly by supplying the contents of the bowel with fluid which he sits wrapped in a heavy blanket, and subjects himself not only to these fumes, but to a home-made Russian bath, which relaxes his skin and aids absorption. (See Fig. 57.)

Fig. 57.



A patient prepared for the use of mercurial sublimations. A blanket having been pinned tightly around the neck after the patient is stripped, the fumigator shown at his feet is placed under his chair and the calomel placed on the central disc, as shown in the illustration. Water is in the little ditch around it and an alcohol lamp under it. The patient should be given a full, warm bath beforehand to cleanse and prepare the skin for absorption.

I believe that the ultimate conclusion of the profession in regard to the hypodermic injection of mercurials in syphilis will certainly be identical with that governing this use of quinine in malarial fever. There can be no doubt that a certain number of instances do arise in which, by reason of severe infection, susceptibility of the patient, or inability to take mercury by the ordinary means, hypodermic injections are absolutely necessary. In the same way that we give quinine by the mouth, the rectum, and hypodermically in pernicious malarial fever, so do we give mercury by the mouth, by inunctions, by sublimation, and by the hypodermic needle in malignant syphilis. The reasons for believing that hypodermic injections of mercurials are not to be resorted to in the routine treatment of syphilis are several. In the first place, all forms of hypodermic medication possess disadvantages not possessed by the use of drugs by the mouth. There is always danger of entering a vein, of producing an abscess, or of causing local pain. When mercurials are so employed, the danger of abscess, of pain, or of milder inflammatory manifestations is greatly increased, and the presence of an indurated spot where the hypodermic injection has been given proves that it is not the best form of medication in syphilis. Of the mercurial preparations which may be administered hypodermically in syphilis, the three which surpass all others are undoubtedly the bichloride of mercury, salicylate of mercury, and gray oil (*Oleum Cinereum*), which was first introduced into medicine by Lang, of Vienna. (See Mercury Salicylate, Bichloride of Mercury, and Gray Oil, under Mercury.

In all cases the injection should be given slowly and deeply into some portion of the body in which the tissues are loose, as the buttock or the broad of the back, and the skin of the part where the injection is to be made should be carefully washed and sterilized by the use of green soap and alcohol.

The intravenous injection of bichloride of mercury has been proved so dangerous as to be properly considered unjustifiable.

It is to be recalled that the herpes seen in advanced syphilitics is usually made worse by mercury. Also, that *headache* due to syphilis, if due to a cerebral growth, is benefited by mercury; while that due to anæmia and debility complicating syphilis is increased by this drug.

AS A PURGE.—The employment of mercury as a purge or laxative having a *special action on the liver* is constantly resorted to. The two preparations used are blue mass and calomel, but the latter is more active. They both cause soft or watery stools, according to the dose in which they are given, but the blue mass is rarely, if ever, used except for the production of a laxative effect.

Much discussion has arisen as to whether mercury affects the liver, and whether the peculiar greenish or brownish-yellow stools produced by it are due to the presence of bile or mercury.

If there is one point firmly fixed in the mind of the average practitioner of medicine, it is that the mild chloride of mercury increases the quantity of bile in the intestine. If such a believer is questioned as to whether this increased amount of biliary fluid is due to a true increase in secretion or simply to an increase in the flow of bile from the gall-bladder, he will either state that he is unable to answer the question or that he believes that it is an increased secretion.

Practically, the position of the profession in general in regard to the purgative influence of calomel is that the drug exercises a stimulating effect upon the biliary gland. Experimentation upon the lower animals by several competent observers, and studies made by physiological chemists, fail, however, to give much light upon this subject. It is held by some that calomel never acts as calomel, but is converted by the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice into corrosive sublimate, and that this drug then stimulates the liver to increased activity. On the other hand, the best chemical investigations show positively that the feeble acidity of the gastric juice and the temperature to which the calomel is exposed are not favorable to the conversion of a sufficient quantity of calomel into corrosive sublimate to account for any hepatic influence. Thus it was found by Rutherford and Vignal, in their well-known series of studies of the influence of drugs upon the secretion of bile, that if 5 grains (0.30) of calomel are subjected, at 100° F., for seventeen hours to the action of normal gastric juice, not more than $\frac{1}{35}$ of a grain of mercuric chloride is produced. As calomel does not remain in the human stomach for more than a day at the utmost, and generally but a few hours, it is not likely that as much as $\frac{1}{35}$ of a grain of mercuric chloride is produced from the moderately large dose of 5 grains (0.30). In contradiction of this, Bucheim, Winkler, and others assert that no conversion whatever takes place at the temperature of the body, and Jaennel's later studies support this view.

The other theory as to the change which takes place in calomel prior to its action upon the liver is that it escapes into the intestines, where it is decomposed and the gray oxide of mercury precipitated, which may, however, be held in solution by any fatty materials, which, being mixed with alkaline liquids, practically form soaps. It is thought by Wood and others that this is the more probable result, particularly in view of the fact that calomel acts more like blue mass than corrosive sublimate. Further than this, these opinions are confirmed by the fact, with which all of us are familiar, that the hepatic influence of calomel is much more positively asserted if at the same time small doses of the bicarbonate of sodium are administered. Under these circumstances the bicarbonate of sodium naturally diminishes, to some extent at least, the acidity of the gastric contents, and also directly or indirectly tends to increase the alkalinity of the contents of the duodenum.

As if to increase the complexity of the problem, the studies of Rutherford and Vignal seem to prove conclusively that, in the dog at least, mercuric chloride has a direct stimulant effect upon the hepatic cells; whereas calomel, while producing purgation by increasing the secretion of the intestinal glands, in no way increases the secretion of the bile; and this would seem to indicate that, after all, the influence of calomel upon the liver is due to a very minute portion of it being changed into corrosive sublimate. Probably the truth of the matter is, that we have as yet no definite scientific explanation of how calomel really does act. It may be that the solution of the problem lies in the hepatic influence exercised by the presence of minute quantities of corrosive sublimate, and the purgative effect produced by that portion of the calomel which has not been converted into the strong chloride of mercury. This is rendered the more likely in view of the fact that the corrosive sublimate has been found a feeble intestinal stimulant, while the calomel has been found to produce active purgation in dogs, without producing an increase in biliary flow, when the drug has been introduced into the duodenum.

It has been suggested, too, that calomel itself may stimulate the bile-expelling mechanism, while the minute portion of corrosive sublimate increases the secretion of the liquid; and, again, that by means of the purgative effect that it produces certain substances which have been in the intestine are immediately removed, and, as a consequence, a depressant influence upon the hepatic cells no longer exists.

Quite a number of physicians have studied the effect of the various so-called cholagogue drugs upon the flow of bile in human beings who have had biliary fistula. Perhaps the best studies are those of Pfaff and Balch, and more recently those of Joslin, upon women with biliary fistula. Calomel and the bichloride of mercury seemed invariably in these cases to decrease rather than increase the biliary flow. Ox-gall was the only drug which did increase it.

This subject also is of interest to the practical physician in relation to the administration of calomel in compressed tablets or other preparations when mixed with what might be called excipients. Under these circumstances, if one of the excipients is bicarbonate of sodium the tablet after a time almost always undergoes a change and becomes of a gray color. Those who have used pills or tablets of calomel which have been kept for a long period of time seem to be universally in accord with the statement that they have lost the hepatic effect which a recently prepared powder always possesses. Thus it has been frequently found that no biliary flow occurs under the use of stale tablets, whereas free bilious purging follows the administration of freshly prepared powders.

Calomel and blue mass are largely used in the condition known as *biliousness*, and undoubtedly give relief. (See Biliousness.) If the tongue is heavily coated, the breath foul, the conjunctiva a little icteroid, and headache is present, one of them should be employed. In *remittent malarial* fever the use of small repeated doses of calomel will often bring relief from the vomiting, and it should always be given in the treatment of malarial disease before quinine is used if a thorough action of the antiperiodic is to be attained, as it aids in the absorption of the drug.

As a Disinfectant.—The disinfectant and germicidal power of bichloride of mercury and of the biniodide is well established by clinical experience and experimental investigation. The strength of the bichloride solution for antiseptic purposes may vary from 1 to 2000 to 1 to 20,000 of water, and for disinfectant use from 1 to 500 to 1 to 1000. (See Antiseptics.)

In using the bichloride of mercury as an antiseptic it is necessary to add a few grains of tartaric acid to the solution to prevent its uniting with the albumin of the tissues to form an insoluble and useless albuminate. The same is true of the use of mercury biniodide.

As an Antiphlogistic.—Formerly it was the belief of a large number of physicians that mercury possessed distinct antiphlogistic power in the early stages of acute sthenic inflammations, particularly if they involved serous membranes. It was the custom to administer full doses of calomel guarded with opium when traumatic meningitis was feared, and in endocarditis, pericarditis, pleuritis, and peritonitis its use was largely resorted to. More recently this plan of treatment has become almost obsolete, not because any deleterious effects have followed its use, but apparently as a matter of fashion. The writer believes that this is a mistake and that in acute inflammations in sthenic individuals in the early stages of disease mercury may do good.

One of the best ways to employ all of the various forms of mercury is in the form of triturates, which may be prepared by triturating 10 parts of the drug with 90 parts of milk-sugar. The minute subdivision of the medicament aids in its efficiency, because of its more ready absorption.

Leaving the general subject of mercury, we may now consider each individual preparation.

Ammoniated Mercury.

White precipitate, or ammoniated mercury of the strength of 10 per cent. with lard (*Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum*, U. S. and B. P.), is used in an ointment (*Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati*, U. S. and B. P.) in various skin affections, when a stimulating application is needed, as, for example, in *psoriasis* and *chronic dry eczema*. It is also sometimes employed as a parasiticide in cases of *tinea*. The official ointment should generally be diluted with lard, as it is far too strong and will often induce a dermatitis if used undiluted.

In *ozæna*, whether syphilitic or not, Trousseau has recommended the employment of the following powder as a snuff:

℞—Hydrargyri ammoniati . . . . . . gr. iv (0.25).
Pulveris sacchari albi . . . . ℥ss (16.0).—M.
S.—To be used as a snuff, after thoroughly blowing the nose.

The red precipitate may be used instead of the white. The treatment removes the stench and may cure the complaint. It may, however, irritate the mucous membrane, in which case it should be used in the strength of 2 grains to ½ ounce (0.12–16.0). Ammoniated mercury is never used internally.

Bichloride of Mercury.

Corrosive mercuric chloride, or corrosive sublimate (*Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum*, U. S.; *Hydrargyri Perchloridum*, B. P.), is an exceedingly poisonous and irritating substance when taken internally in concentrated form.

Taken internally in poisonous dose, it causes violent pain in the stomach, vomiting; purging of mucus, blood, and the contents of the intestine, collapse, and suppression of urine. The patient should be made to swallow large quantities of the antidote, white of egg, the stomach should be repeatedly washed out with warm milk by the stomach pump, heat should be applied about the body, and the proper stimulants be given hypodermically if the pulse or respiration fail. If death does not occur within a few hours the gastro-intestinal symptoms often moderate, but the suppression of urinary secretion persists, due to the change produced in the kidneys by the drug. This should be prevented, if possible, not only by the free ingestion of water by the mouth but also by the rectal drip (see Peritonitis, Part IV), containing acetate of potassium or citrate of potassium, 1 drachm to the pint. This drip should be persisted in day and night unless anasarca develops, when it should be stopped. As a considerable amount of the drug is eliminated by the bowel a full colonic lavage should be done twice a day to aid in getting rid of the poison. Death may be delayed in these cases for many days. Recovery rarely occurs unless the stomach is rid of the poison before it can be absorbed in any quantity.

Not only does the bichloride of mercury produce symptoms of acute poisoning when taken in large doses, but it is also capable of causing a form of subacute poisoning in those patients who have it applied too freely as an antiseptic wash or lotion. Particularly are these symptoms developed after intra-uterine or vaginal irrigations with bichloride solutions. The symptoms are abdominal pain, diarrhœa with tenesmus, and finally sanguinolent discharges. There is also scanty urination or the activity of the kidneys may be entirely suppressed. In some cases death comes rapidly, but sometimes even the symptoms themselves do not develop for several hours after the drug is employed.

The bichloride of mercury is an exceedingly useful preparation of mercury for hypodermic injection in *fulminant syphilis*, and is better than calomel for this purpose. About $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01) may be injected deeply and gently into the cellular tissues every two or three days. When the injections are made the greatest possible cleanliness should be obtained. The syringe barrel should be of glass, the needle and syringe should be aseptic, and the hands of the operator well disinfected. The best place for the injection is in the gluteal region or between the shoulder-blades. (See Salicylate of Mercury.)

Mercury bichloride, aside from its antiseptic use (see Antiseptics), is of some value when given internally, not only in syphilis, but to aid in combatting the pathological lesions induced by that infection, as arteriocapillary fibrosis and *chronic contracted kidney*. In *tonsillitis*, where the inflammation is severe, it is often used with great service. (See also Mercury Biniodide.)

In small amounts—that is, in $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ grain (0.001–0.0015) three times a day—the bichloride is one of the best remedies for the treatment of *anæmia* depending upon a deficient number of blood cells.

If the anæmia is syphilitic in origin, it is, of course, peculiarly useful. Bichloride of mercury is of value in minute doses of $\frac{1}{500}$ grain (0.0001) for the ill-smelling green stools of *summer diarrhœas* in adults and children, and it has been recommended that a solution be made of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.03) in 5 ounces (150.0) of water, and a teaspoonful given every hour until relief is obtained. The water used in making the solution should be distilled, and it may be well to add to it a little tartaric acid to prevent precipitation of the bichloride by organic matter which may have gotten into the water. This treatment is particularly useful in *mucous diarrhœa* in which blood and mucus are thoroughly mixed. Patients in the dispensaries often speak of these passages as containing "corruption," and others think they consist of "lumps of flesh," owing to the masses of blood and mucus. Whether the disease be acute or chronic, the bichloride, used in the way just described, will be found of service. In *dysentery* and the *diarrhœa* of adults the same treatment may be resorted to, using 2 teaspoonfuls of the solution instead of 1. It is hardly necessary to add that the greatest care must be bestowed upon the diet and clothing. The author has treated a child suffering from persistent diarrhœa for months with varying success, only to succeed when, it being found that the abdomen was exposed to the air, the mother was forced to apply and keep on the child a flannel binder.

In some cases in which an *obstinate syphiloderm* is present $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (16.0) of corrosive sublimate and 1 ounce (30.0) of chloride of ammonium may be added to a warm bath, which should be taken every few days. One-half a grain (0.30) of the bichloride of mercury in 6 ounces (180.0) of water is said to be most efficient as an injection in *gleet*, if used every three or four hours. (See Gonorrhœa.)

In all *parasitic affections of the skin* a solution of 2 grains (0.12) of bichloride to the ounce (30.0) of water may be sopped on the part three times a day. A solution of perchloride of mercury (*Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi*) 1 to 1000 is official in the B. P. It is given in the dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0).

Tablets for surgical use are now official under the name of *Toxitabellæ Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi*, U. S.

(For the antiseptic uses of the bichloride of mercury see Antiseptics and Disinfectants.)

Biniodide of Mercury.

Red mercuric iodide (*Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum*, U. S. and B. P.) is a bright red powder, possessing irritant powers equal to or greater than those of the bichloride, and causing symptoms, when taken in overdose, closely resembling those produced by the latter drug. Owing to the formation of the salt, it is thought to be particularly useful in the later stages of *syphilis*. The dose is $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ grain (0.002–0.004). It may also be given intramuscularly dissolved in water or oil with anæsthone to prevent pain. The best way to employ it is in ampoules. If the oil is used absorption is slower than if water solutions are employed. The dose so used is $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01). (See Syphilis.) An ointment (*Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri*, B. P.) is useful as an application in *goitre* and *obstinate skin diseases*. In the dose of $\frac{1}{200}$ grain every hour for 4 or 6 doses this drug is a most useful remedy to abort acute *tonsillitis*.

At one time it was thought that biniodide of mercury was a better antiseptic than the bichloride, but recent researches have proved that this is not a fact.

Black Wash.

Black wash (*Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra*, B. P.) is made by adding 1 drachm of calomel to a pint (4.0 : 480 Cc.) of lime-water. It is used as a stimulant application for washing *syphilitic sores* and *wounds* in various forms of *eczema*.

Blue Mass.

Blue mass (*Massa Hydrargyri*, U. S.; *Pilula Hydrargyri*, B. P.) is made by rubbing up metallic mercury with liquorice and other excipients, and is often called blue pill. Each grain of the mass contains $\frac{1}{3}$ grain (0.02) of mercury, and it may be given in the dose of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 grains (0.03–1.3) for the same laxative purposes for which calomel is used. Blue mass is rarely employed to produce systemic effects.

Calomel.

Calomel (*Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite*, U. S.; *Hydrargyri Subchloridum*, B. P.), or mild mercurous chloride, is an insoluble salt which is, nevertheless, freely absorbed.

Calomel when used as a laxative purge should be given in the dose of $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.01–0.03) every half-hour or every fifteen minutes until 1 or 2 grains (0.06–0.12) are taken, as it will often act as efficiently in this way as if 10 grains (0.60) are given at one dose, and there is no danger of producing ptyalism. The reason that small doses are as efficient as large ones lies in the fact that only the calomel which is changed into the gray oxide is active, and, as the amount of alkaline juice in the intestine is small, only a minor part of a large dose of calomel acts, the major portion escaping unchanged. This is the reason that bicarbonate of sodium is added to calomel powders, to aid the intestinal juice in the reduction of the salt. While this statement as to small dose is true of the use of calomel in temperate climates, it does not hold good in hot climates, where much larger doses, amounting to 10 (0.60) or even 20 grains (1.3) are often given to affect the flow of bile, the hepatic gland being made torpid by heat. If purgation does not occur after a full dose of calomel, a saline purge must be given at the end of the twenty-four hours, and this must always be used if large doses of the mercurial are employed, to avoid possible mercurialization.

Mercury in the form of calomel has been used hypodermically in the treatment of *syphilis*, being held in suspension by a mucilage. Best of all, however, is the employment of chloride of sodium in water with the calomel, in the proportion of 5 parts each to 50 parts of water. It should be injected deeply into the tissues, not immediately underneath the skin, the greatest cleanliness being necessary to avoid abscesses. The best place for these injections is in the fold of the buttocks, but sloughing, tetanus, and even gangrene have followed its employment in this way. (See also Salicylate of Mercury, Bichloride of Mercury, and Gray Oil.)

In *dysentery* of the acute form calomel and ipecac are valuable remedies. (See Dysentery and Ipecac.) The calomel should be given in small doses, repeated every hour or half-hour until a favorable change in the number and character of the stools appears. Calomel is not to be used if great asthenia complicates the disease.

In children who seem constantly "under the weather" and never quite well, who have *flatulence, fetid breath,* and *ill-smelling, pasty stools*, calomel often gives great relief in the dose of $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.003) every half-hour until four doses are taken, this treatment being pursued every fourth or fifth morning.

In slight *jaundice* due to cold and hepatic congestion $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01) of calomel every half-hour until 1 grain (0.06) is taken will often bring relief. It is contraindicated in obstructive jaundice.

Calomel is generally prescribed in conjunction with sugar of milk, white sugar, or bicarbonate of sodium, which are added to increase the bulk and wieldiness of the powder, and, in the case of the first ingredient, to increase its activity by finely grinding it. Owing to its lack of taste, calomel is often placed on the tongue in children, and for this class of patients white sugar is to be used in small quantity as a vehicle, as the other vehicles are less agreeable. The most pleasant form of administration is by means of triturates. These should not be compressed.

It is important to remember that calomel when used as an antisyphilitic produces salivation much earlier than the other mercurials.

Sometimes calomel is of value when dusted into the eye in cases of *phlyctenular conjunctivitis* which are strumous. This practice must not be resorted to if iodine or iodides are being taken internally, as the iodine is eliminated by the tears and forms a compound which burns the conjunctiva.

A very important use of calomel and one which has been brought forward recently as new, but which is really many years old, is its employment in *dropsy* as a diuretic, either alone or combined with squills or digitalis, or with opium to prevent purging. The dose is small, about 1 grain (0.06) thrice a day, and if a diuretic influence does not assert itself in forty-eight hours it should not be continued.

How calomel acts to produce the increased urinary flow under these circumstances is not known. Some suppose that it aids the absorption of liquid from dropsical tissues, and so increases urinary secretion; others think that it stimulates the renal epithelium to greater activity. The latter view seems the least probable of the two, but neither theory has been proved correct, although experimentation supports the view first named. The full urinary effect of the drug is not felt till the second or third day of its use, and speedily passes away, particularly as purging is often induced very early. Still another use of calomel is in *typhoid fever*, in which disease it has been highly recommended in small repeated doses, particularly if constipation is present. In the opinion of the author this is disadvantageous as a routine measure and entirely uncalled for, although in the very early stages of the disease, when the bowels are confined and the tongue coated, a dose of 1 grain (0.06) in fourths with a little bicarbonate of sodium is useful.

Sydney Ringer has called attention to the fact that in constipation or in "*biliousness*" podophyllin does more good than calomel, provided that the stools are dark in color, whereas if the same symptoms are present, but the stools light and clayey in color, calomel is more efficient. The author has proved the correctness of this assertion so frequently that he is convinced of its truth.

Calomel has been recommended in the condition of *anorexia* and depression following acute diseases, and when the tongue is covered by a thick yellow coat it is the remedy for the gastro-intestinal torpor always present. While purgative doses of calomel certainly are of value, the use of freshly prepared nitromuriatic acid is, however, highly preferable to the mercurial salt in many such instances. Both of these drugs should not be given simultaneously, because they are incompatible.

Calomel is often given in small doses to "settle the stomach." Sometimes it will act in this way, but in other cases it will seem to increase the nausea and bring on vomiting. This is true of both adults and children, and it is impossible to tell beforehand which will occur. Ringer asserts that in a peculiar form of vomiting occurring in very young children, which comes on immediately after the food is swallowed the rejection of milk being forcible, and perhaps so sudden that it is not even curdled, and which is not accompanied by much straining, calomel will often give relief when all other remedies fail. It should not be resorted to until some evidences of wasting occur, as this action of the stomach in many children only rids that organ of that part of the milk which is in excess, and is a purely physiological regurgitation. The calomel may be given in the dose of $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.005) every hour, or, if preferred, gray powder in the dose of $\frac{1}{3}$ grain (0.02) every hour for three doses, is equally efficient in these cases.

Calomel in a fine powder will often remove *syphilitic condylomata* if dusted over them for some time, and an ointment made of 1 drachm (4.0) of calomel to 1 ounce (30.0) of lard is very useful in *pruritus ani*.

It has been proved that an ointment of calomel if used on the penis immediately after sexual intercourse acts as an efficient *prophylactic against syphilis.* The strength used is 4 drachms (15.0) to the ounce (30.0).

The B. P. contains a pill mass of calomel, called *Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita*, which contains antimony, guaiac resin, and castor oil. Its dose is 2 to 8 grains (0.12–0.5).

Calomel ointment (*Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi*, B. P.) is often useful in the treatment of small patches of eczema, or the following prescription may be given:

℞—Hydrargyri chloridi mitis	gr. xl (2.60).
Magnesii carbonatis	gr. xl (2.60).
Unguenti aquæ rosæ	℥j (30.0).—M.

Gray Oil.

Gray oil (*Oleum Cinereum*) is prepared as follows: 2 drachms (8.0) of lanolin are rubbed up with sufficient chloroform to emulsify it. The rubbing process is continued until most of the chloroform is evaporated, and while the mixture is still in a fluid state metallic mercury, in double the amount of lanolin, 4 drachms (16.0), is added and the trituration continued. By this means an ointment of mercury is left which equals 2 parts of mercury and 1 of lanolin. This is sometimes called strong gray ointment. For hypodermic injection 3 parts of this gray ointment are added to 1 part of olive oil, or it may be still further diluted by adding olive oil in the proportion of half-and-half. Of this mixture 1 to 2 minims (0.05–0.1) may be injected every second or third day.

By some practitioners this preparation is considered much better than any other for hypodermic use in *syphilis.*

Mercury with Chalk.

Mercury with chalk (*Hydrargyrum cum Creta*, U. S. and B. P.), or gray powder, is slightly purgative, but is chiefly employed in the treatment of *infantile syphilis,* as it will not freely purge. It is composed of 38 parts of mercury, 10 parts of honey, and 57 parts of prepared chalk. The dose is 1 to 10 grains (0.06–0.60). Children suffering from *syphilitic marasmus* seem fairly to fatten on it. This preparation is also of service in the syphilis of adults, and may be employed whenever the laxative effect of mercury is not desired.

In the treatment of *infantile diarrhœa* with watery, colorless stools containing undigested food gray powder in small doses is often very useful.

Mercury Ointment.

The ointment of mercury, mercurial ointment (*Unguentum Hydrargyri*, U. S. and B. P.), is made by rubbing up metallic mercury and oleate of mercury with suet and lard until the mercury is extinguished, or, in other words, until the globules of mercury cannot be seen with a magnifying power of ten diameters. Diluted ointment of mercury (*Unguentum Hydrargyri Dilutum*, U. S.), "Blue Ointment," containing 67 parts of mercurial ointment in 100 of petrolatum, is also official. The first of these is the preferable preparation.

The ointment of mercury is used externally in skin affections and for the purpose of influencing the general system. In *syphilis* where a mercurial effect is to be reached the ointment in small amounts should be thoroughly rubbed into the skin in various parts of the body—one evening in the left groin, the next evening in the right groin, the following evening in the left axilla, and the fourth evening in the right axilla, beginning on the fifth evening in the left groin once more. This avoids local irritation of the skin by too frequent applications, places the drug on spots where it is readily absorbed, and rapidly influences the system of the patient. In *infantile syphilis* this method may be employed, or a flannel binder covered with the ointment may be placed about the belly. The clothes should not be changed too frequently, as their saturation with the drug aids in producing the impression upon the system, and the wearing of an undershirt saturated with the ointment is a valuable, though somewhat dirty, method of producing mercurialization.

The ointment of mercury is sometimes rubbed into the skin over *enlarged glands*.

Under the name of Oleate of Mercury (*Oleatum Hydrargyri*, U. S. and B. P.) a very efficient and more agreeable application than the ointment is used in its place or still further diluted with lard, when it becomes the *Unguentum Hydrargyri Oleatis*, B. P. It is made from the yellow oxide of mercury. (See Oxides of Mercury.)

For *pediculus pubis*, or in any case where parasites, such as the flea or louse, infest the region of the genitals or any spot covered by a hairy growth, mercurial ointment may be used as a remedy, owing to its lethal influence over these pests. Care should be taken that it does not cause salivation of the patient, and it must not be allowed to remain on the parts, but be wiped off in the course of an hour or two or less. The following words of Dr. Joseph Leidy are sufficiently interesting to demand a place at this juncture: "We may here say that if it is once understood that all insects, including lice, are destroyed quickly by the application of any fixed or volatile oil, physicians will see there is no necessity of employing remedies of a noxious character to the patient. The fat of mercurial ointment is probably more active than the mercury itself."

Linimentum Hydrargyri, B. P., and *Emplastrum Hydrargyri*, B. P., are used for the same purposes as is the ointment of mercury. The plaster is made with olive oil, resin, and lead plaster instead of ordinary suet or lard.

Nitrate of Mercury.

The solution of mercuric nitrate (*Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus*, B. P.), acid nitrate of mercury, is an exceedingly active, penetrating caustic, so rapid in its effects that it seems to eat into the tissues. It may be employed for the removal of *epitheliomata* and *large warts*, and should be applied by means of a glass rod. This treatment may also be resorted to with advantage in *lupus* until the surface of the growth is level with the skin. The surrounding parts should be protected by lard or oil. As this treatment is very painful, the spot may be first cocainized and afterward covered with flexible collodion.

Citrine ointment (*Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis*, U. S. and B. P.) is used as a stimulating application in cases of *chronic skin diseases* of the scalp and trunk. It is too strong for ordinary use, and should be diluted one-half or less with lard according to the stimulating effect required; the dilute ointment is official in the B. P. as *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis Dilutum*.

Oxides of Mercury.

The yellow and the red mercuric oxides (*Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum*, U. S. and B. P., and *Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum*, U. S. and B. P.), red precipitate, are used largely as a dressing for *syphilitic sores* when diluted about one-half with chalk or other powder. If used pure, they are somewhat caustic. From the yellow oxide is made the oleate of mercury (*Oleatum Hydrargyri*, U. S., *Hydrargyrum Oleatum*, B. P.), which is used for the same purpose as ordinary mercurial ointment.

In *intestinal* and *gastric indigestion*, with foul belching and very ill-smelling stools which are due to intestinal fermentation, the yellow oxide is sometimes given in the dose of $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0.001–0.0012) in a triturate.

Red precipitate ointment (*Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri*, B. P.) and the ointment of the yellow oxide (*Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi*, U. S. and B. P.) are largely used, diluted one-half with lafd, for *chronic scaly skin affections*, in *obstinate conjunctivitis*, and in *granular lids* and *styes*. (See Styes.) They should always be freshly prepared.

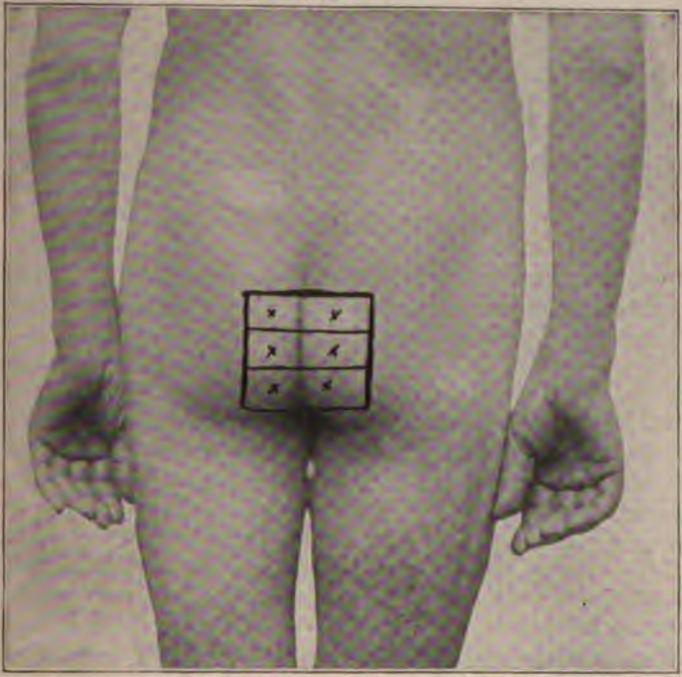
Protiodide of Mercury.

Yellow mercurous iodide (*Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum*, U. S.) is much more mild than the biniodide, and is given for exactly the same purposes. It is often useful in *chronic Bright's disease*. It is to be remembered as the best mercurial preparation for ordinary cases of *secondary syphilis*. (See Syphilis, Part IV.) It should be given in ascending doses. The dose is $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.01–0.015) three times a day.

Salicylate of Mercury.

Hydrargyri Salicylas, U. S., is a drug which has come into quite general use since the introduction of the hypodermic method of administering mercury in syphilis. It is to be suspended in paraffin oil (liquid albolene) in the proportion of 1 grain (0.05) of the salicylate of mercury to 10 minims (0.60) of the oil, and before it is used the bottle must be well shaken in order that the insoluble mercury may not remain at the bottom.

Fig. 58



Sites for the mercurial injections. (Gottheil.)

Gottheil uses the following method in sterilizing the injection fluid: A number of the ordinary half-ounce vials, with their corks, are boiled and dried. They are then filled with the suspension, plugged with cotton, and stood up in a vessel filled with warm water up to their necks. This water is gradually brought up to the boiling point and kept there for an hour. The plugs are then replaced by the sterilized corks, the bottles tightly closed, and dipped into melted paraffin to seal them. They will then keep indefinitely. When the bottle has once been opened, it is of course to be exposed to the air as little as possible, and to be kept tightly closed when not in use.

Salicylate of mercury is also placed on the market in sterile ampoules, containing 1 grain (0.06).

Before giving the injection the buttock should be painted with tincture of iodine. The needle should be large and long and well oiled before it is used. A 20-gauge needle is the best needle to use to carry the heavy fluid. If an oily solution is used the mercurial does not attack the metal. The buttock having been sterilized, the injection should be given while the patient is in the standing position at the sites shown in the above diagram. This method has a great advantage in point of convenience and pain, as compared to the bichloride of mercury which often causes soreness and induration. It is of great importance that the needle and syringe should be thoroughly cleansed after each injection, as the insoluble drug readily clogs the instrument. At first 10 minims (0.60) of the mixture just named should be injected deeply into the muscles of the gluteal region every fourth day, and this may be increased to every second day if no systemic evidences of the action of the drug appear.

Yellow Sulphate of Mercury.

Hydrargyri Subsulphas Flavus has been used under the name of turpeth mineral as an irritant in *chronic ophthalmia* and also as a prompt emetic in *croup*. It is a quick and certain emetic, and, it is claimed, does not produce depression, but the writer would recommend great care in its use. The dose for a two-year-old child is 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.30), repeated in fifteen minutes if necessary.

If as much as 5 grains (0.30) has been given, and emesis does not follow, other emetics or the stomach-pump must be used to prevent gastro-intestinal irritation.

Yellow Wash.

Yellow wash (*Lotio Hydrargyri Flava*, B. P.) is made by adding 30 grains (2.0) of corrosive sublimate to a pint (480 mils.) of lime-water. It is used for the same purposes as the black wash already mentioned, but is much more stimulating.

Incompatibles.—Bichloride of mercury should never be given with any other substance except iodide of potassium and chloride of ammonium, as it is incompatible with almost every other drug. With the iodide of potassium it may be used because the precipitate formed is at once redissolved and the resulting mixture is highly alterative.

Calomel should never be given with iodides or bromides, and hydrochloric acid may convert it into the bichloride if the acid is present in any amount. It is also incompatible with antipyrine.

METHANEMINE.

(See HEXAMETHYLENAMINE.)

METHYL BLUE.

Methyl blue, or methyl violet, is an aniline dye often sold under the name of pyoktanin. When used medicinally it must be perfectly pure and deprived of its usual contaminating matter, arsenic, which if present causes local irritation of the part to which it is applied. Pyoktanin was introduced to professional notice under this name by Stilling as an antiseptic, but careful study has proved it to possess but feeble power over the growth of germs. In all conditions of the eye in which antiseptic lotions are indicated pyoktanin has been stated to be of value, but elsewhere in surgery it is practically useless as an antiseptic. Even in the eye it possesses, according to de Schweinitz, a limited range of usefulness, being no better than the older antiseptics, except in diseases of the lachrymal apparatus. The fact that pyoktanin stains everything it touches is a great disadvantage in its use. It may be tried in *blepharitis*, *eczema of the eyelids*, *conjunctivitis*, both simple and phlyctenular, and in the treatment of *corneal ulcer*. When so employed, it should be applied in the strength of 1 to 1000 of water.

It should be remembered that any pure aniline dye may be used in place of pyoktanin. Thus some physicians have used yellow pyoktanin or auranine.

Methyl blue and similar aniline substances have been largely employed by some physicians in the treatment of *malignant neoplasms*. The solution (1 to 500 of water) should be filtered through hot asbestos to render it sterile, and every antiseptic precaution carefully observed in giving the injection. The dose is ½ to 3 drachms (2.0–12.0) of this solution every other day or every third day, and the injection is to be given either into the growth itself if it is large, or just at its side, in the healthy tissues, if it is small. Too much should not be injected into one spot lest it cause a slough. This treatment does not cure the disease. It relieves pain and so quiets the patient, and in rare cases checks the growth of the tumor. If the growth sloughs, complete antiseptic dressing is necessary. An antiseptic pyoktanin-gauze dressing should always be used while the treatment is under way.

METHYL CHLORIDE.

Methyl chloride is a colorless gas, easily liquefied under pressure, with an odor resembling that of ether and chloroform, and is used to produce local anæsthesia, which it does by absorbing a large amount of heat on passing from the liquid to the volatile state as it strikes the skin. It is usually kept in a small flask which has its open end covered by a metal cap. When this cap is removed the heat of the hand volatilizes the drug, which is then forced out of the flask in a fine spray. The nozzle should be held ten to twelve inches from the part to be frozen. Before the spray is used the skin of the part to be anæsthetized should be washed with soap and ether to remove all fatty substances.

Under these circumstances the skin becomes pale in a few seconds, and afterward white and parchment-like in appearance. Local anæsthesia is now complete, and minor surgical operations, such as opening boils or abscesses, can be performed without pain. The spray should not be continued more than two to four minutes, as local death of the tissues may result. Advantages of the spray of methyl over that of ether are its slight inflammability and rapidity of action. Methyl chloride should not be confounded with methylene chloride. The first is monochlormethane, the second dichlormethane.

METHYLENE BLUE.

Methylene blue (*Methylthioninæ Chloridum*, U. S.) is to be distinctly separated in the mind of the student from methyl blue, which is practically what is known by the trade name of "pyoktanin." The latter ought not to be used internally. Methylene blue occurs as a dark-green, crystalline powder, or in the form of prismatic crystals having a bronze-like lustre. It is readily soluble in water and somewhat less readily in alcohol, the solutions having a deep blue color. Methylene blue can be distinguished from methyl blue by this test: With sodium hydroxide methyl blue gives a purplish red, while methylene blue turns a deep violet. Also when a solution of the former is made in a test-tube the meniscus is blue, whereas with methylene blue it is greenish.

Methylene blue has been employed in the treatment of *malignant growths* and in *malarial fevers* with asserted success, although its successful use in the first group of cases is decidedly problematical. When used in the treatment of *sarcoma* and *cancer*, from ½ to 2 grains (0.03–0.12) in watery solution are injected daily or on alternate days directly into the growth. The neoplasm, it is said, ceases to grow, shrinks, and comes away, leaving a fairly healthy sloughing surface.

This treatment is so uncertain that it should only be tried in inoperable cases, and in this class of patients its local use often seems to relieve the pain and check the fetor.

In *malarial fever* of the intermittent type methylene blue seems to possess distinct curative powers. It is not so powerful as quinine by any means, but has its chief sphere of usefulness in patients who cannot take quinine or where quinine has been tried unsuccessfully. This antimalarial influence is due to its destruction of the *plasmodium malariæ*, but its administration must begin from seven to ten hours before the expected intermittent paroxysm and be continued after the attacks have ceased and for some little time after the physician fails to find the micro-organism in the blood, as relapses are common. Particularly good results seem to follow the use of methylene blue in children suffering from malaria. Untoward symptoms from its use are not common, but when they do occur consist in slight vertigo, nausea, and some strangury, which latter symptom can be prevented to a great extent if powdered nutmeg (equal parts) is given simultaneously. The urine is always blue from the elimination of the drug through the kidneys.

Recently, Levy has employed methylene blue in the dose of from 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12) four times a day in the treatment of *migraine*. It is to be given in capsule with kola. He states that as much as 15 grains (1.0) may be given in a day with safety.

Methylene blue has been highly recommended by Horwitz in the treatment of the earlier stages of *gonorrhœa*, as it shortens the course of the disease. He suggests the following formula:

Methylene blue	2 grains (0.12).
Oil of sandalwood	3 " (0.2).
Oleo-resin of copaiba	3 " (0.2).
Oil of cinnamon	1 minim (0.05).

To be made in one capsule, three of which are to be taken each day.

Injected into a muscle in the dose of 1 grain in 10 minims of water, methylene blue is used to test the activity of the *eliminative function of the kidneys*. In health it should appear in the urine in fifteen to thirty minutes, and persist for thirty-six hours.

When the kidneys are healthy the same test may be made to determine whether an effusion in the pleural cavity or peritoneum is capable of being absorbed as a result of purgation. From 1 to 3 grains in solution are injected into the fluid in the chest, or abdomen, and a purge given. If the blue does not appear in the urine, this fact shows that absorption from the pleura or peritoneum has not occurred, because the lymphatics are blocked by inflammatory exudate.

The ordinary dose in the treatment of malaria is 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25) every four hours to adults, or 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12) to children of five years, preferably given in capsule.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE.

Methylene chloride is made from chloroform or by the action of chlorine on marsh-gas, and is a colorless liquid resembling chloroform in odor. It is readily decomposed by light, which change may be hindered by the addition of a little absolute alcohol.

Therapeutics.—Methylene chloride is employed as an anæsthetic in a manner like chloroform, and was introduced as a substitute for that drug, but is of doubtful safety and is little used. It has been used as a spray for the production of local anæsthesia. As stated under Methyl Chloride, it is not to be confounded with that drug.

In England, under the name of "methylene chloride" or "methylene," a mixture of ethyl chloride and methylene chloride has been widely employed by inhalation as an anæsthetic. This preparation is, of course, to be distinguished from true methylene chloride. The amount of this mixture used to produce anæsthesia is 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0) for minor and 3 to 6 drachms (12.0–24.0) for major operations. The term "methylene chloride" has also been applied to a mixture of chloroform and methyl chloride.

MUSK.

Musk (*Moschus*, U. S.) is the dried secretion obtained from the preputial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus*, or musk deer of Thibet, and is a substance possessing remarkably penetrating powers, so far as odor is concerned. Very little of the musk for sale in the shops is pure, and most of it is not musk at all. Its price varies greatly, but if sold for less than twenty-five cents a grain it is probably worthless or impure.

Therapeutics.—For some unknown reason musk acts as a diffusible stimulant and supports the system. It is also an antispasmodic and nervous sedative. In all *low fevers* where the strength of the patient is fast ebbing and the nervous symptoms are those of the most advanced depression, rectal injections of musk in starch-water may be employed. The dose should be 5 to 10 grains (0.30–0.60). This drug is of value where either *nervous excitement* or *nervous collapse* is present, but is not to be employed until it is absolutely needed to carry the patient past a crisis. If frequently employed, it loses its power and the expense is a needless one.

Musk is one of the best remedies in *obstinate hiccough*.

The dose of the tincture (*Tinctura Moschi*, U. S.) is 40 minims to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0), and of musk itself 5 to 10 grains (0.30–0.60).

MUSTARD.

Mustard is official in the form of *Sinapis alba*, U. S., or white mustard, derived from the seeds of *Sinapis alba*, and *Sinapis nigra*, U. S., or black mustard, derived from the seeds of *Brassica nigra*. An irritant oil (*Oleum Sinapis Volatile*, U. S. and B. P.) is formed by ferment action when black mustard comes in contact with water. An albuminoid ferment, myosin, acts in the presence of H_2O on the glucoside sinigrin, forming the oil and dextrose.

Therapeutics.—Mustard is often used in the form of mustard flour as an emetic when stirred in water in the proportion of 2 tablespoonfuls to a glass of water. It is also employed as a counterirritant and as a condiment. If given in excessive dose, it will cause violent gastritis, and chronic gastritis is often set up by its constant use in excess. Its internal use is contraindicated during the existence of acute gastritis and all states of gastro-intestinal irritation.

When used as a counterirritant mustard is applied to relieve the pain of *colic* due to *flatulence* and *acute inflammation* of the abdominal and thoracic viscera, that due to *muscular rheumatism*, *inflamed joints*, and *neuralgia*, and it may be applied at the nape of the neck in cases of *headache* and *cerebral congestion*. When applied to the skin of an ordinary individual, it will produce a severe burn if left on more than a few minutes, and it should be mixed with wheat flour in the proportion of half-and-half when used upon tender skins. Children generally will not tolerate more than one-fourth mustard. The plaster should be made by mixing mustard flour and wheat flour together and then moistening the mixed flours with warm water or warm vinegar, or a little brandy may be used.

In the *capillary bronchitis* of young children and in the early stages of the *eruptive fevers*, when there is torpor and a poorly developed rash, mustard oil may be used in conjunction with the wet-pack in the following manner. It is particularly indicated when there is paralysis of the peripheral capillaries and mottling of the skin. A piece of flannel large enough to surround the child from its neck to its feet is wet with a mixture made as follows: To 8 ounces (250 mils.) of water at room temperature add the same amount of alcohol. To this alcohol-water mixture is added 1 to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0) of a mixture composed of 1 part of oil of mustard and 49 of pure alcohol. After the flannel wet in this manner is wrapped about the child, the patient is wrapped again in a dry sheet or light blanket and allowed to rest for ten to twenty minutes. When the flannel is taken off, the skin is found ruddy with blood and the general state improved. The child is now wrapped in a dry flannel or blanket and allowed to sleep. This plan cannot be used oftener than once in twenty-four hours, because if resorted to too frequently it will irritate the skin.

The scald or burn produced by mustard is peculiar in its slowness to heal and in the fact that it is tender and reddened for days. Often it produces a permanent stain of the skin. If the burning of the mustard becomes excessive, it should be treated by applying a piece of lint soaked in lime-water and olive oil, half-and-half, or olive oil alone may be used.

The oil of mustard is very irritant, and almost epispastic in its effects. It is sometimes given in the treatment of the *atonic stomach* of drunkards in the dose of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ minim (0.015–0.03). *Emplastrum Sinapis*, U. S. and B. P., or mustard-papers, are sometimes called *sinapisma*, and these afford a ready means of applying this counterirritant. They are generally very strong, and one or two layers of thin and moistened linen should be placed between the skin and the sinapism to prevent too great an acton. (See Counterirritant.) The compound liniment (*Linimentum Sinapis Compositum; Linimentum Sinapis*, B. P.) is composed of the oil of mustard, castor oil, extract of mezereum, and alcohol. The mezereum is omitted in the British preparation, which is twice as strong in mustard oil as that used in the United States.

MYRRH.

Myrrh, U. S. and B. P., is a gum-resin obtained from *Commiphora myrrha*, a tree of Arabia. It occurs in dark-colored tears, and contains an active principle, myrrhin.

Therapeutics.—Myrrh, in medicinal amount, is a stimulant to the circulation and to the uterine and the bronchial mucous membranes.

In *amenorrhœa* due to functional inactivity or *anæmia*, "iron and myrrh" is a standard remedy. (See Iron.)

The tincture of myrrh, diluted one-half, is useful in *ulcerated sore throat* as a gargle, and the pure tincture is sometimes applied with a small brush or by the end of the finger to *spongy* or *tender gums*.

In *leucorrhœa* depending upon uterine trouble and in *chronic cystitis* myrrh is often of service. Sometimes it enters into expectorant mixtures given in the *later stages of bronchitis*. The dose of the tincture (*Tinctura Myrrhæ*, U. S. and B. P.) is 10 to 30 minims (0.6–2.0), ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0), B. P. It also enters into the composition of *Pilulæ Aloes et Myrrhæ*, B. P., dose two to five pills, and *Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ*, the dose of which is 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4.0–8.0).

NAPHTALENE or NAPHTHALIN.

Naphthalenum is a coal-tar derivative occurring in colorless, shining, transparent laminæ, having a strong, characteristic odor resembling that of coal-tar, and a burning, aromatic taste. It is slowly volatilized on exposure to air; and by exposure to light acquires a brownish color. It is insoluble in water, but when boiled with it, the water acquires a faint odor and taste. It is soluble in 13 parts of alcohol at 25° C. (77° F.), and very soluble in boiling alcohol; also very soluble in ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, and fixed or volatile oils. After it is taken for some time, or even after the first dose, the patient will state that when he belches the gas has the smell and taste of burning rubber.

The drug possesses distinct antiseptic power, and for this reason has been employed in certain gastric and intestinal diseases associated with fermentative changes or dependent upon ulceration and organic lesions. In *fetid diarrhœa* it may be given as a deodorant and cure.

When given to children, as in *summer diarrhœa*, the dose should be ⅙ to ¼ grain (0.01–0.015) every two or four hours, but adults may take as much as 5 to 10 grains (0.30–0.60). More than this will disorder the stomach. The drug should be given in powder, with sugar, or in capsule. It has not been so widely employed as was expected when it first came to the notice of the profession, and certainly often fails to do good.

In cats and rabbits naphthalene when administered continuously for a considerable period of time produces cataract.

NEOSALVARSAN.

Neosalvarsan differs from the older remedy salvarsan (which see) in the following facts: It is not a combination of dioxidiamidoarsenobenzol with hydrochloric acid, but with sodium methanalsulphoxylate. It is very soluble in distilled water, and as it has a neutral reaction it does not have to be neutralized by sodium hydroxide. It is less deleterious to the patient, that is, less toxic, and therefore can be safely given intravenously in larger doses, but gramme for gramme it is less curative, the relative efficiency being 0.9 neosalvarsan to 0.5 salvarsan. Even with these larger doses general experience seems to show that it is not as efficacious as the older drug. Locally, it is less irritating. (See Salvarsan.)

Salvarsan is called "606," whereas neosalvarsan is called "914," as that number represents its position in the series of compounds made by Ehrlich. It resembles salvarsan in the following facts: It is readily oxidized, and must be prepared freshly for each injection and just before the dose is used. Often it does best in advanced syphilis if preceded by a course of mercury. It is capable when given in full doses of causing chills, fever, and impairment of heart action, and if the kidneys are inflamed may cause urinary suppression. In other words, the indications and contra-indications to its use are identical with salvarsan.

Administration.—The drug, contained in an ampoule, is dissolved in freshly distilled warm, not hot, sterile water (see Transfusion for precautions) by gentle shaking and given at once. Some clinicians dissolve it in sterile saline solution. Vigorous shaking may result in oxidation. The intravenous dose varies from 0.15 to 1.5 Gm. The water should be warmed before, not after the mixture is made.

The doses usually increase in size. Thus the first dose for an adult is 0.9 Gm.; the second, 1.2 Gm.; the third, 1.35 Gm.; and the fourth, 1.5 Gm. These doses may be given on every third day, or at longer intervals of ten days until a negative Wassermann test is secured. Seven days is a common interval. Women usually receive from 0.75 to 1.2 Gm., children from 0.15 to 0.35 Gm., and infants 0.05 Gm. The intramuscular dose is usually about 0.9 Gm. dissolved in 30 mils. of sterile water. To avoid pain when it is used intramuscularly it is best to inject beforehand 2 or 3 mils. of a 1 per cent. novocaine solution.

An easy method of administration is to remove the butt end and piston of a large glass syringe capable of holding 10 mils., and to place the neosalvarsan in the barrel of the syringe, to which is added 4 to 8 mils. of sterile normal salt solution. The piston is replaced in the upper end of the barrel, the butt end screwed on, and by gentle shaking a solution is obtained ready for injection. The needle is attached to the syringe by means of a short piece of sterile rubber tubing. The arm having become congested by a hanging posture and by the use of a bandage or tourniquet, is placed in a horizontal position and the needle inserted into the bulging vein. A slight withdrawal of the piston draws the blood into the lower end of the syringe, proving that the vein has been entered, and this having been determined the injection is slowly performed. If the skin has been properly sterilized and the injection has not been into the wall of the vein no local trouble arises. The patient should rest quietly for some hours after the injection, if possible, and should not receive the injection immediately after a meal.

Neosalvarsan is marketed in doses which are equivalent to the dosage of salvarsan:

0.15 Gm. neosalvarsan marketed as Dose No. I = 0.1 Gm. salvarsan.
0.3 " " " " " " II = 0.2 " "
0.45 " " " " " " III = 0.3 " "
0.6 " " " " " " IV = 0.4 " "
0.75 " " " " " " V = 0.5 " "
0.9 " " " " " " VI = 0.6 " "

NITRATE OF SILVER.

Nitrate of silver (*Argenti Nitras,* U. S. and B. P.) is a heavy crystalline salt of silver readily soluble in its own weight of water.

It is official as the pure nitrate (*Argenti Nitras,* U. S. and B. P.) and as the sticks or fused rolls (*Argenti Nitras Fusus,* U. S.), or lunar caustic. The latter are never used in medicine internally, only the crystals being employed. Applied to the tissues of the body or other substances, nitrate of silver causes a brown and finally a black stain, which is due to the formation of an oxide of silver.

Physiological Action.—Nitrate of silver is one of the few astringent substances which are applicable to inflamed mucous membranes, as it is, with lead, bismuth, and zinc, one of the few drugs of this class which is not irritant as well as astringent. Locally applied, it acts in pure form, as a powerful caustic, which is, however, very superficial in its effect, as the drug coagulates the albumin with which it comes in contact and thereby forms a coat which protects the tissues beneath.

The action of the drug upon the circulation, respiration, and similar vital functions is only partly known, and has no relation to its employment in medicine.

Nitrate of silver is eliminated from the system very slowly.

Poisoning.—Almost immediately after the ingestion of a poisonous dose of nitrate of silver violent pain in the belly, with vomiting and purging, is felt. At the same time evidences of widespread gastro-enteritis develop. The abdominal walls are knotted and hard, and perhaps scaphoid. The face is anxious and livid and covered with a sweat. When vomiting occurs the ejecta are brown or blackish, or they may be white and curdy. The lips are at first white, but quickly become brown, then black. In some cases the nervous symptoms are severe, and convulsions with delirium may occur. The convulsions are epileptiform. Death ensues either from gastro-enteritis or from centric respiratory failure, accompanied by a profuse exudation of liquid mucus into the bronchial tubes.

The treatment consists in the use of common salt, which is the chemical antidote, the employment of opium and oils to allay irritation, and in the ingestion of large draughts of milk and of soap and water for the purpose of diluting the poison and protecting the mucous membranes of the œsophagus and stomach from the action of the irritant. The bodily heat must be maintained.

Chronic Poisoning.—This is a form of poisoning very rarely seen. The most prominent symptom is the pale slate-blue color of the skin, which causes the individual to be livid and death-like in appearance.

Argyria, as chronic silver poisoning is called, is caused by the continued employment of the drug until it is deposited in the tissues. It is then found in every part of the body. The first signs of discoloration can generally be seen in the darkening of the conjunctiva over the sclerotic coat of the eye or in a dark line on the inner part of the lips.

The treatment of argyria is not hopeful so far as the color of the skin is concerned, but the discoloration may be slightly modified in some cases by the prolonged use of iodide of potassium to aid in the elimination of the silver.

Therapeutics.—Internally this salt is used as a cure for *gastric ulcer*, and it is certainly the best remedy we possess if combined with extract of hyoscyamus or opium and given in pill form. In *chronic gastric catarrh* and *gastritis* nitrate of silver is very useful when the patient is troubled with sour eructations or when vomiting occurs after meals. When used in these states, it should be given in ⅙ to ¼ grain (0.01–0.015) doses, half to one hour before each meal, in order that the stomach may be exposed to its effects and not be protected by food.

In *intestinal ulceration* the drug has been highly recommended by Pepper, and under these circumstances should be given in hard or keratin-coated pills, in order that it may pass through the stomach without being chemically changed. In *ulceration* of the *cæcum* and *rectum* and in *acute* and *chronic dysentery* the disease may be attacked by rectal or colonic injections of nitrate of silver. If the cæcum is involved, the solution must be given in large quantity in order to reach the part affected; but if the rectum is diseased, the amount of liquid injected should not exceed 4 ounces, the bowel in either case being washed out beforehand by warm water to rid it of feces. Soap and water and salt and water must not be used for this purpose, as the soap or salt which remains in the bowel will prevent the silver salt from acting. The strength of the solution employed should be 1 drachm to 3 pints (4.0–1440 mils.) of water in cæcal trouble, and 3 grains (0.20) to each 4 ounces (120.0) in rectal trouble. If the latter condition is very obstinate and chronic, the strength may be increased to 5 grains (0.3) to each 4 ounces (120.0).

Whenever nitrate-of-silver injections are used in this way, a solution of salt and water should be ready for use, and injected if the action is too severe or as soon as it is thought that the drug has acted with sufficient thoroughness.

Nitrate of silver was at one time thought to be of value in *lateral* and *posterior spinal sclerosis*, but rarely does good.

Nitrate of silver has been largely used in *epilepsy* and *chorea*, but is now seldom so employed, and does little good in most cases.

Pepper thought highly of the continual administration of nitrate of silver in pill form in the dose of $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.01–0.015) through the entire course of *typhoid fever*, and believed that it greatly modified the severity of the disease.

Externally, nitrate of silver is used for many purposes, and will often prevent the *pitting of smallpox* if on the fourth or fifth day the vesicles are punctured by a needle dipped in a solution of nitrate of silver in the strength of 20 grains (1.3) to the ounce (30.0) of water. Others simply paint the skin over the eruption with a solution of 5 to 10 grains (0.30–0.60) to the ounce (30.0), claiming that this method is equally effective and prevents inflammation and suppuration.

Higginbottom has highly recommended the use of nitrate of silver upon *erysipelatous inflammations*, but the practice is not often resorted to, and is now supplanted by better measures. (See Erysipelas.) In other inflammations of a superficial character nitrate of silver is of great value. Painted in strong solution over the scrotum in the early stages of *orchitis* or *epididymitis*, it will often relieve the pain and diminish swelling, and *felons* may sometimes be aborted by its early application in concentrated solution over the surface of the finger.

In all inflammations of the *pharynx*, *larynx*, *fauces*, and *mouth* solutions of silver nitrate may be used in varying strength. Sometimes after slight exposure to cold or dampness the posterior wall of the pharynx suddenly becomes sore and raw, feeling as if the mucous membrane had been scarified. A solution of nitrate of silver will relieve this condition, and if it is employed in the strength of 60 grains (4.0) to the ounce (30.0) of water, the application will be more efficacious and less painful than if weaker solutions are employed.

In *laryngeal phthisis* a spray, from an atomizer, in the strength of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03–0.12) to the ounce (30.0) of water may do good service.

In *whooping-cough* Ringer recommends the use of a spray in the strength given above for the purpose of relieving the cough in violence and frequency and of obtaining a good night's rest. The applications should be made when the stomach is empty, as they are apt to bring on retching. The tip of the atomizer must be within the mouth or the skin of the face will be stained.

In the subacute stages of *gonorrhœa* an injection of nitrate of silver of the strength of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.03) to 3 ounces (90.0) of water is useful. (See Gonorrhœa, Part IV.)

In *uterine ulceration* and in *leucorrhœa* when the cervix is boggy and tender, the application of the solid nitrate-of-silver stick is of service. Its use is often followed by *headache* about the vertex, and this in turn is to be relieved by 10-grain (0.60) doses of the bromides.

In *pruritus pudendi vel ani* and *vulvæ* a solution of 4 to 6 grains to the ounce (0.25–0.40 : 30.0) should be painted with a camel-hair brush over the parts to relieve the itching. The application is to be made from two to four times a day.

Bed-sores may be aborted if, as soon as the skin reddens, an aqueous solution of nitrate of silver of the strength of 20 grains to the ounce (1.3–30.0) is applied with a brush to the part. For obvious reasons this measure often fails in paralytics.

Boils which begin in a small limited papule with a surrounding area of inflammation may sometimes be aborted by painting a strong solution of this salt around them.

In *granular lids, conjunctivitis,* and similar affections about the eye nitrate of silver in stick form or in solution is largely and successfully employed. As a prophylactic for *ophthalmia neonatorum* it is invaluable, and in most cases a 1 per cent. solution is adequate. If infection is present, 2 per cent. should be used. The pain caused by the use of this salt in the eye can be modified by the addition to the ordinary watery solution of 15 per cent. of glycerin, which seems to increase the penetrative and antiseptic effect of the drug. (See Conjunctivitis.)

When it is desired to remove nitrate-of-silver stains, they should be washed with a solution made of cyanide of potassium 2½ drachms (10.0), iodine 15 grains (1.0), and water 3 ounces (90.0); or dissolve 15 grains (1.0) of corrosive sublimate in 7 ounces (210.0) of boiled water, add about 45 grains (3.0) of table salt (a scant teaspoonful) just before using, lay the stained materials in the mixture for about five minutes, and then wash them two or three times in pure water.

Administration.—The dose of nitrate of silver is ⅙ to ¼ grain (0.01–0.015) in pill form. Mitigated caustic, or mitigated nitrate of silver (*Argenti Nitras Mitigatus,* B. P.), is composed of equal parts of nitrate of silver and potassium nitrate, and is good as a mild caustic.

The drug when given continuously should be discontinued for two weeks at the end of the eighth week, as it is so slowly eliminated that it accumulates in the body and causes argyria; but Lewin and Soullier assert that the smallest aggregate amount on record which has produced argyria is 1 ounce.

NITRIC ACID.

Nitric acid (*Acidum Nitricum,* U. S. and B. P.), the strongest and most corrosive of the mineral acids used in medicine, is a clear liquid, becoming slightly yellow with age. It should be kept in dark, glass-stoppered bottles.

Physiological Action.—When in pure form, nitric acid acts upon the tissues of the body as a powerful caustic. Applied to the mucous membranes, well diluted, it acts as an irritant or astringent, and when taken internally it exerts a stimulating influence over the secretory glands of the stomach and small intestine. It does not tend to relax the bowels, as does nitro-hydrochloric acid. Continued for a long period of time in small doses, it is said to cause slight salivation and looseness of the teeth. Nitric acid coagulates albumin.

Poisoning.—When nitric acid is taken in concentrated form, it produces a widespread gastro-enteritis, intense pain in the mouth, œsophagus, and abdomen, and finally death from the inflammation induced or from collapse. If the patient survives the acute stages, he may die from secondary changes in the stomach and bowels, such as stricture or destruction of the peptic tubules. The stain made by the acid about the mouth and on clothing is deep lemon-yellow. Renal irritation is often a severe symptom, and the urine and the passages from the bowels may be bloody.

The antidotes are any mild alkali, as magnesia, chalk, or plaster from the walls of the room, the use of oils and opium to relieve irritation, and the maintenance of bodily heat.

Therapeutics.—Nitric acid is used externally in medicine as a caustic for *chancres* and *chancroids*, the surrounding tissues being protected by oils or ointments.

Nitric acid may also be used on *warts*, in cases of *gangrene* to destroy the tissues, and on *phagedenic ulcers*. Whenever the acid is to be applied for such purposes, a solution of soap and water should be at hand to neutralize the effects as soon as it has acted deeply enough. Nitric acid is also used externally in a dilute form, 5 to 30 minims to the ounce (0.30–2.0: 30.0) of water, as a stimulant and astringent to *indolent ulcers*.

Internally, nitric acid is used as a tonic and astringent. In the *oxalic-acid diathesis* when oxaluria is present, nitric acid will give relief when nitromuriatic acid cannot be obtained, although the latter is preferable. When *small ulcers* exist in the mouth or *stomatitis* is present, 3 minims (0.20) of nitric acid at a dose, in water, will often be of service, but it should be taken through a tube to protect the teeth. In *gastric indigestion* in which, sometimes after a meal, undigested food regurgitates into the mouth, a few drops of nitric acid in water after meals will often give relief. In *intestinal dyspepsia* coming on some hours after meals, and in which not only discomfort but pain may be felt in the hypochondrium, nitric acid with some bitter tonic is most efficient, and it will often cure the *green diarrhœa* of children, particularly that met with in summer, bringing about these changes not only by its astringent power, but also by its stimulating effect on the intestinal glands. Combined with some good pepsin, it will give relief in the *chronic diarrhœa* of children associated with *lientery*, and in which the stools may be pasty or watery and at the same time ill-smelling.

Ringer recommends the employment of nitric acid in the treatment of *piles*. The strong acid should be used, and simply touched to one or two points, not swept over the whole surface. The pain is slight, or none at all may be felt. A slough results, and finally comes away, leaving a cicatrix which as it contracts diminishes the size of the pile.

The same author also states that a lotion of nitric acid in the proportion of ½ to 1 drachm to a pint (2.0–4.0 : 480 mils.) of water is of service in *bleeding hemorrhoids*, arresting the bleeding, constringing the parts, and relieving the sensation of weight and fulness so often a pressing symptom.

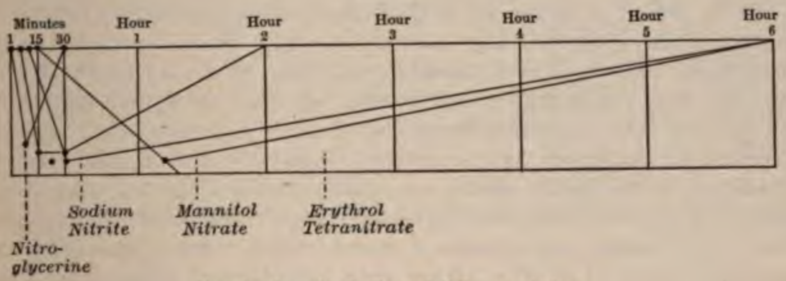
The dose of dilute nitric acid (*Acidum Nitricum Dilutum*, B. P.) is 3 to 15 minims (0.20–1.0), well diluted, and taken through a tube to protect the teeth.

An exceedingly strong preparation, *Acidum Nitricum Fumans*, is official in the B. P.

NITRITE OF POTASSIUM.

Nitrite of potassium is a salt used largely in modern medicine to take the place of nitroglycerin, as it possesses greater stability, and is, therefore, more lasting in its effects (Fig. 59). It is used for the relief of *angina pectoris* or *heart-pang*, in the treatment of *gastralgia* and in *epilepsy*. The dose is from 3 to 5 grains (0.2–0.3), although much larger doses have been employed. These larger doses are, however, not devoid of danger. Nitrite of potassium is eliminated by the lungs and by the kidneys as a nitrate. (See Nitroglycerin.)

Fig. 59.



Showing length of effect of different nitrites.

Cobalto-nitrite of Potassium.

This preparation has been employed successfully as a substitute for the nitrite of potassium. As it is a more stable compound, it is less rapidly broken up in the system, and so exercises a more prolonged influence. For this reason it does not act so vigorously or suddenly, which is a great advantage in some cases. Its use is identical with that of the rest of the nitrite group. The dose is ½ grain (0.03) every three hours.

NITRITE OF SODIUM.

Sodium nitrite (*Sodii Nitris*, U. S. and B. P.) is used for the same purposes as nitrite of potassium in the dose of 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12) given in pill or cachet. If exposed to the air it deliquesces, gradually oxidizes, and becomes unfit for use. This is probably the best of all the nitrite preparations for cases of *persistent high arterial tension.* It is best given in capsule with sodium bicarbonate. (See Nitroglycerin.)

NITROGLYCERIN.

Nitroglycerin, sometimes called trinitrin or glonoin, is a compound which, in its pure state, is used largely as an explosive, but it is employed in medicine in a dilute form as a useful drug in those instances where a somewhat rapid and powerful effect is to be exercised over the vascular system. As its influence lasts but a short time, it should be given every three or four hours. Its physiological action is identical with that of the other nitrites, such as the amyl nitrite (which see), except that it is not so violent or fugacious as the latter nor so persistent in its effects as the nitrites of sodium and potassium. The dose is 1 to 2 minims (0.05–0.10) of a 1 per cent. alcoholic solution (*Spiritus Glycerylis Nitratis*, U. S. P.) in a little water or in a pill, after the patient has taken the remedy for a considerable period of time, as much as 60 minims has been administered, as the system rapidly becomes accustomed to its effects. Often good results are obtained only by giving ascending doses. It is noteworthy that patients rapidly become immune to the drug, and Reading has recorded a case in which, after a year of treatment, 1 drachm (4.0) of a 10 per cent. solution was taken daily with good effect. The author has given as much as 1¼ grains a day.

The drug is largely employed in *angina pectoris* (see Part IV.), and sometimes in *epilepsy* and *chorea* and in *gastralgia.* J. M. Da Costa and others have highly commended this drug in the treatment of *chronic parenchymatous nephritis*, as it distinctly decreases the excretion of albumin from the kidneys. In *interstitial nephritis*, with cardiac disturbance resulting from the renal changes, in which there is a marked increase in arterial pressure, so that auscultation reveals at the second right costal cartilage an accentuated second sound due to the forcible closure of the aortic leaflets, nitroglycerin often produces a good effect by reducing the pressure and relieving the heart of strain. This use of the drug is one of its most important applications. (See article on Heart Disease, in Part IV.) It is when attacks of angina pectoris seem to be accompanied or preceded by marked vascular spasm that nitroglycerin is chiefly indicated. Nitroglycerin given hypodermically in the dose of $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0.0006–0.0012) is one of the best remedies for *hæmoptysis.* (See Amyl Nitrite.)

In cases of *asthma* dependent upon spasm and engorgement of the mucous membranes of the bronchial tubes it is serviceable. Humphreys asserts that nitroglycerin is a most valuable drug in *vomiting* of all kinds, except that of pregnancy and peritonitis. Given in the dose of $\frac{1}{200}$ grain (0.0003) hypodermically with morphine it prevents the after-nausea sometimes produced by that drug.

Nitroglycerin usually causes a considerable increase in urinary flow by reason of the relaxation of the renal bloodvessels which it produces, particularly those vessels forming the Malpighian tuft.

Because nitroglycerin relaxes arterial tension and so relieves the heart of a certain amount of labor in cases characterized by high arterial tension, thereby doing good when the heart is tired because of the labor required of it, many physicians have come to employ it as a cardiac stimulant in acute diseases without high tension of the bloodvessels. There is no justification for this use of the drug, for it is not a stimulant.

The 1 per cent. solution used in medicine is too weak to be explosive. Tablets of nitroglycerin (*Tabellæ Trinitrini*, B. P.) each contain $\frac{1}{130}$ grain (0.0005). The *Spiritus Glycerylis Nitratis*, U. S., is a 1 per cent. alcoholic solution of glyceryl trinitrate. It should be kept in tightly stoppered tins, never in glass, and be stored in a cool place, away from heat. Its explosiveness is in direct ratio to the evaporation of its alcohol. If it is spilled in any quantity so that the alcohol can evaporate and so leave nitroglycerin in concentrated form it should be decomposed by pouring over it a solution of potassium hydroxide. The dose of the spirit is the same as that of the watery solution, namely, 1 to 2 minims (0.05–0.1). *Liquor Trinitrini*, B. P., is practically identical with the spirit just named, and is given in the same dose.

Erythrol Tetranitrate.

Erythrol tetranitrate is a white crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water. It is explosive on percussion or trituration, and is employed in the place of nitroglycerin for the purposes just named. It is not so useful, however, and is slower in effect. Its dose is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015–0.03), given in solution or in tablets.

NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Nitro-hydrochloric acid (*Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum*, U. S.) is a liquid giving off a distinct odor, possessing caustic power, which stains the tissues of the body a light yellow. It is official in the form of the dilute acid (*Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum Dilutum*, U. S. and B. P.), in which form it is useless except as an ordinary acid. When it is desired to use the acid for its own peculiar effects, the official dilute acid ought always to be supplanted by the freshly mixed strong acid, which should be of an orange color. If this cannot be obtained, the physician should prepare the compound himself by adding 4 parts of medicinally pure nitric acid to 16 parts of hydrochloric acid, and allowing the mixture to stand in an open bottle until fumes are no longer given off in excess, when it should be tightly corked and kept in a dark place. This acid ought to be freshly prepared every few days.

Poisoning.—When nitric acid is taken in concentrated form, it produces a widespread gastro-enteritis, intense pain in the mouth, œsophagus, and abdomen, and finally death from the inflammation induced or from collapse. If the patient survives the acute stages, he may die from secondary changes in the stomach and bowels, such as stricture or destruction of the peptic tubules. The stain made by the acid about the mouth and on clothing is deep lemon-yellow. Renal irritation is often a severe symptom, and the urine and the passages from the bowels may be bloody.

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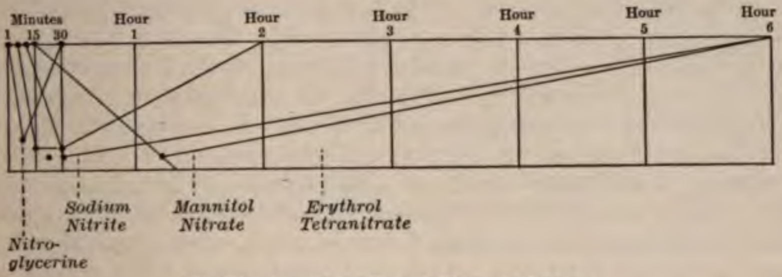
Nitrite of potassium is a salt used largely in modern medicine to take the place of nitroglycerin, as it possesses greater stability, and is, therefore, more lasting in its effects (Fig. 59). It is used for the relief of *angina pectoris* or *heart-pang*, in the treatment of *gastralgia* and in *epilepsy*. The dose is from 3 to 5 grains (0.2–0.3), although much larger doses have been employed. These larger doses are, however, not devoid of danger. Nitrite of potassium is eliminated by the lungs and by the kidneys as a nitrate. (See Nitroglycerin.)

FIG. 59.



Showing length of effect of different nitrites.

Cobalto-nitrite of Potassium.

This preparation has been employed successfully as a substitute for the nitrite of potassium. As it is a more stable compound, it is less rapidly broken up in the system, and so exercises a more prolonged influence. For this reason it does not act so vigorously or suddenly, which is a great advantage in some cases. Its use is identical with that of the rest of the nitrite group. The dose is ½ grain (0.03) every three hours.

NITRITE OF SODIUM.

Sodium nitrite (*Sodii Nitris*, U. S. and B. P.) is used for the same purposes as nitrite of potassium in the dose of 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12) given in pill or cachet. If exposed to the air it deliquesces, gradually oxidizes, and becomes unfit for use. This is probably the best of all the nitrite preparations for cases of *persistent high arterial tension*. It is best given in capsule with sodium bicarbonate. (See Nitroglycerin.)

NITROGLYCERIN.

Nitroglycerin, sometimes called trinitrin or glonoin, is a compound which, in its pure state, is used largely as an explosive, but it is employed in medicine in a dilute form as a useful drug in those instances where a somewhat rapid and powerful effect is to be exercised over the vascular system. As its influence lasts but a short time, it should be given every three or four hours. Its physiological action is identical with that of the other nitrites, such as the amyl nitrite (which see), except that it is not so violent or fugacious as the latter nor so persistent in its effects as the nitrites of sodium and potassium. The dose is 1 to 2 minims (0.05–0.10) of a 1 per cent. alcoholic solution (*Spiritus Glycerylis Nitratis*, U. S. P.) in a little water or in a pill, after the patient has taken the remedy for a considerable period of time, as much as 60 minims has been administered, as the system rapidly becomes accustomed to its effects. Often good results are obtained only by giving ascending doses. It is noteworthy that patients rapidly become immune to the drug, and Reading has recorded a case in which, after a year of treatment, 1 drachm (4.0) of a 10 per cent. solution was taken daily with good effect. The author has given as much as 1¼ grains a day.

The drug is largely employed in *angina pectoris* (see Part IV.), and sometimes in *epilepsy* and *chorea* and in *gastralgia*. J. M. Da Costa and others have highly commended this drug in the treatment of *chronic parenchymatous nephritis*, as it distinctly decreases the excretion of albumin from the kidneys. In *interstitial nephritis*, with cardiac disturbance resulting from the renal changes, in which there is a marked increase in arterial pressure, so that auscultation reveals at the second right costal cartilage an accentuated second sound due to the forcible closure of the aortic leaflets, nitroglycerin often produces a good effect by reducing the pressure and relieving the heart of strain. This use of the drug is one of its most important applications. (See article on Heart Disease, in Part IV.) It is when attacks of angina pectoris seem to be accompanied or preceded by marked vascular spasm that nitroglycerin is chiefly indicated. Nitroglycerin given hypodermically in the dose of $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0.0006–0.0012) is one of the best remedies for *hæmoptysis*. (See Amyl Nitrite.)

In cases of *asthma* dependent upon spasm and engorgement of the mucous membranes of the bronchial tubes it is serviceable. Humphreys asserts that nitroglycerin is a most valuable drug in *vomiting* of all kinds, except that of pregnancy and peritonitis. Given in the dose of $\frac{1}{200}$ grain (0.0003) hypodermically with morphine it prevents the after-nausea sometimes produced by that drug.

Nitroglycerin usually causes a considerable increase in urinary flow by reason of the relaxation of the renal bloodvessels which it produces, particularly those vessels forming the Malpighian tuft.

Because nitroglycerin relaxes arterial tension and so relieves the heart of a certain amount of labor in cases characterized by high arterial tension, thereby doing good when the heart is tired because of the labor required of it, many physicians have come to employ it as a cardiac stimulant in acute diseases without high tension of the bloodvessels. There is no justification for this use of the drug, for it is not a stimulant.

The 1 per cent. solution used in medicine is too weak to be explosive. Tablets of nitroglycerin (*Tabellæ Trinitrini*, B. P.) each contain $\frac{1}{130}$ grain (0.0005). The *Spiritus Glycerylis Nitratis*, U. S., is a 1 per cent. alcoholic solution of glyceryl trinitrate. It should be kept in tightly stoppered tins, never in glass, and be stored in a cool place, away from heat. Its explosiveness is in direct ratio to the evaporation of its alcohol. If it is spilled in any quantity so that the alcohol can evaporate and so leave nitroglycerin in concentrated form it should be decomposed by pouring over it a solution of potassium hydroxide. The dose of the spirit is the same as that of the watery solution, namely, 1 to 2 minims (0.05–0.1). *Liquor Trinitrini*, B. P., is practically identical with the spirit just named, and is given in the same dose.

Erythrol Tetranitrate.

Erythrol tetranitrate is a white crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water. It is explosive on percussion or trituration, and is employed in the place of nitroglycerin for the purposes just named. It is not so useful, however, and is slower in effect. Its dose is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015–0.03), given in solution or in tablets.

NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Nitro-hydrochloric acid (*Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum*, U. S.) is a liquid giving off a distinct odor, possessing caustic power, which stains the tissues of the body a light yellow. It is official in the form of the dilute acid (*Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum Dilutum*, U. S. and B. P.), in which form it is useless except as an ordinary acid. When it is desired to use the acid for its own peculiar effects, the official dilute acid ought always to be supplanted by the freshly mixed strong acid, which should be of an orange color. If this cannot be obtained, the physician should prepare the compound himself by adding 4 parts of medicinally pure nitric acid to 16 parts of hydrochloric acid, and allowing the mixture to stand in an open bottle until fumes are no longer given off in excess, when it should be tightly corked and kept in a dark place. This acid ought to be freshly prepared every few days.

Poisoning.—The symptoms caused by poisonous doses are those of violent gastro-enteritis with vomiting and purging of bloody materials. Death may occur from perforation of the alimentary canal, from inflammation of the abdominal viscera, and from destruction of the peptic tubules or constrictions of the œsophagus or bowel. The treatment consists in the use of alkalies, such as magnesia, lime, plaster, soap, and oils, with opium to allay irritation. The use of external heat to prevent collapse is also to be resorted to.

Therapeutics.—Nitro-hydrochloric acid is an invaluable remedy in many cases of *indigestion* arising either in the stomach or bowels, as it acts as a tonic and stimulant to secretion. Upon the biliary flow its action is marked, and it may even cause bilious purging if administered in full doses for some days. It is therefore largely used in *hepatic torpor*, either acute or chronic, and in the early stages of *hepatic cirrhosis* should always be resorted to. In the *chronic hepatitis* of hot climates it is exceedingly useful, but it is not to be employed in acute sthenic hepatitis, as it is a stimulant to the liver, which, under these conditions, needs quieting. When used in *chronic hepatitis* it should be given in full dose and pushed to its physiological limit, as evidenced by the bilious purging produced or by signs of gastro-intestinal irritation.

A useful additional means for obtaining the beneficial effects of this acid is to use it by means of the foot-bath or general bath. As used by Johnson in India, the acid for this bath is prepared by slowly and carefully adding together 2 parts of nitric acid and 3 parts of hydrochloric acid, and after twenty minutes mixing carefully with these distilled water 5 parts. For a general bath (in a wooden tub) take 5 pailfuls of water, 64 fluidounces (2 litres+) of the acid mixture, and enough boiling water to raise the temperature to 98° F. Keep the patient in the bath twenty minutes. Then rub him thoroughly with warm towels and place him in a dry, warm bed. For the foot-bath add 6 ounces (180.0) of the acid to 2 gallons (7 litres) of water at 98° F., and bathe the thighs and calves of the legs for twenty minutes with a sponge wet with the mixture. This is a very useful treatment, according to Stillé, for cases of *alcoholic hepatic torpor*. If in either case the skin becomes irritated, less acid is to be used.

In ordinary so-called *biliousness*, which is not biliousness but intestinal indigestion, this acid is often of great service. (See Indigestion and Biliousness.) It is also of value in *lienteric diarrhœa* where the dysentery results from defective secretory action on the part of the glands which pour out the proper fluids for digestion.

Another very important action of nitro-hydrochloric acid is the remedial influence it exerts in persons suffering from *oxaluria*, particularly if this be associated with melancholia or great mental depression.

Administration.—The strong, freshly mixed acid should be given to the adult in the dose of 3 to 5 minims (0.20–0.3) three times a day, well diluted, and taken through a tube, after meals. If the patient is intelligent, he should be ordered ½ ounce (16.0) of the pure acid and told how to drop it. If he is not, the physician should order it partly or entirely diluted in the prescription, and in so small an amount that it will be renewed before it loses any of its power. Warning should be given of its effects on clothing with which it may come in contact, and care should be taken that the bottle is held some distance from the face when the cork is withdrawn, as the acid, if freshly mixed, may spurt and burn the eyes and skin.

NITROUS OXIDE.

Nitrous oxide, or *Nitrogenii monoxidum*, U. S., is sometimes called protoxide of nitrogen, or "laughing gas." Its power to relieve pain was first recognized by Sir Humphrey Davy more than one hundred years ago. As with ether, so with nitrous oxide, its first use as a surgical anæsthetic was by an American, Horace Wells, a dentist.

This gas is obtained by a complicated process which requires the use of such cumbersome apparatus that its manufacture is out of the question for the ordinary practitioner of medicine, while the fact that several firms prepare the gas and market it in cylinders ready for use renders its preparation on a small scale unnecessary. The gas is devoid of odor, but possesses a slightly sweet taste. It may be kept in gaseous form, or in liquid form and allowed to become gaseous as it is used. Owing to the symptoms sometimes produced in persons inhaling this gas, it has received the popular name of "laughing gas," but a condition of hilarity is rarely seen when the inhalations are full and deep, and only comes on, in the majority of cases, when the gas is given in small amounts or inhaled very slowly.

Physiological Action.—According to some careful studies upon the action of this gas (Kemp), it has no direct effect on the heart and vasomotor system, but indirectly it causes a rise of arterial pressure by the slight asphyxia which is produced. The anæsthesia is due in part to the non-oxygenation of the blood during the time the gas is in this fluid, but the gas chiefly produces anæsthesia by a direct action on the cerebral cortex. It is a curious fact that the conjunctival reflex is often preserved after general anæsthesia is present. It has been thought that the use of this drug produces temporary glycosuria, but recent studies render this doubtful, to say the least. When permanent glycosuria has been produced, some injury to the vascular system in the region of the diabetic centre in the floor of the fourth ventricle has in all probability occurred. Nitrous oxide gas rarely produces any disagreeable after-effects, save a slight light-headed sensation or dizziness lasting for a few hours.

Therapeutics.—When used properly, the patient is directed to take long, deep inspirations from the tube placed in the mouth, the nose being held so that the nostrils are closed, or a mask, provided with a valve for the escape of the expired air, is applied over the mouth and nose. The gas is then allowed to enter the mask and is inhaled from it. Under these circumstances the face becomes for a moment flushed, then of a deadly pallor, and finally the jaw drops if the effect is complete. At this time anæsthesia is complete and the operation is to be rapidly performed.

Owing to the fact that when pure it is devoid of depressant effects and irritant properties, this gas can be used when ether and chloroform are contraindicated.

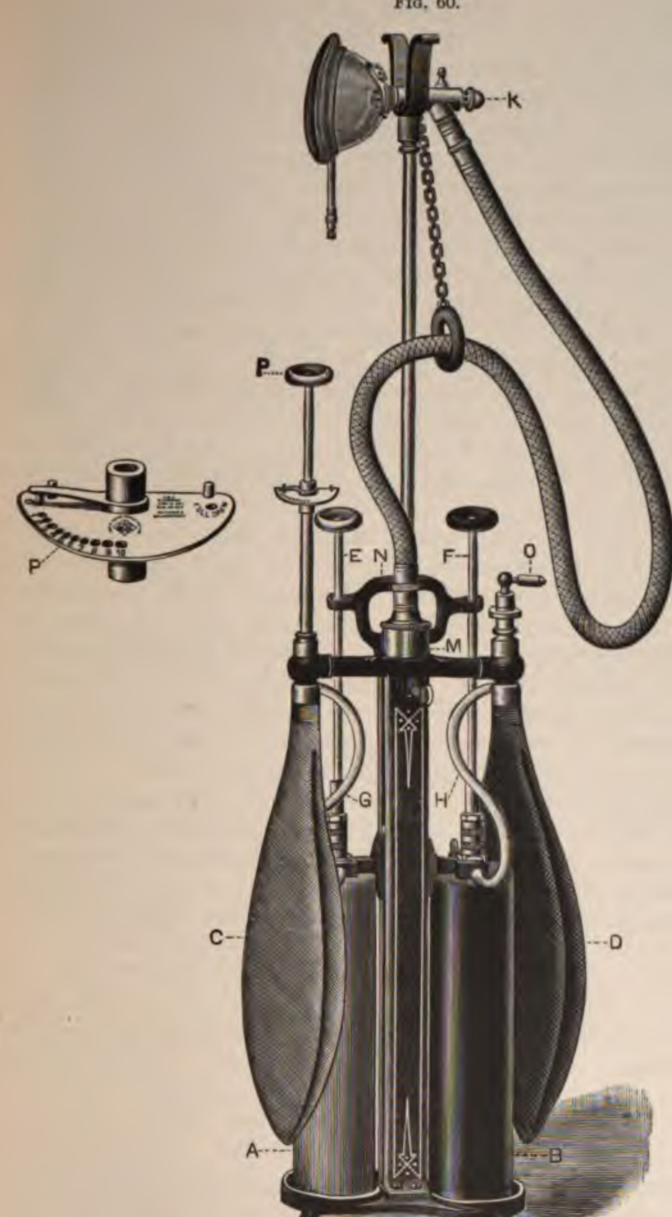
Nitrous oxide is a useful anæsthetic in all minor operations, such as opening an abscess, boil, or felon, or even amputating a digit. It is used by many surgeons at the present time for the purpose of beginning an anæsthesia which is to be continued by ether or chloroform, since the rapidity with which it produces anesthesia prevents the disagreeable preliminary symptoms induced in many persons by these drugs. This is particularly advantageous in nervous women and children. The gas possesses two disadvantages: the first of which is its brevity of action, the other the difficulty in carrying it from place to place. It possesses a great advantage in almost absolute safety, very few deaths having been caused by it directly. It is the safest of all anæsthetics, not even excepting cocaine, which latter drug has largely supplanted the gas for many minor surgical operations.

When teeth are to be extracted, a plug or cork is placed between the jaws before the gas is given to keep them apart. The cork should always be attached to a string, so that if it slips into the back part of the mouth it can be withdrawn before it chokes the patient. Jaw forceps may also be employed.

The combination of nitrous oxide and oxygen-gas is becoming more and more popular for many major operations, since the oxygen enables the anæsthetist to prolong the anæsthesia almost indefinitely and the patient is never more than "just under." So far as surgery is concerned, the use of nitrous oxide alone has been almost completely supplanted by the use of the combined gases. Particularly is it useful if very weak solutions of some local anæsthetic like Schleich's fluid or a 0.25 per cent. novocaine solution is used, the entire field of the operation as it proceeds being infiltrated as nearly as possible along the lines of its nerve supply. As the effect of novocaine is fleeting, it is wise to follow it by quinine and urea hydrochloride.

The following classes of persons, according to Hewitt, do better with the mixture of oxygen and nitrous oxide than with the nitrous oxide alone: 1. Children (who, with nitrous oxide alone, are liable to inconvenient jactitation). 2. Anæmic and debilitated patients, who, like children, quickly exhibit muscular contractions, and, in addition to this, remain but a very short time under the influence of nitrous oxide alone. 3. Any one who has previously exhibited great insusceptibility to nitrous oxide *per se* (such patients are difficult subjects to manage in dental practice because of the short period of available anæsthesia).

Fig. 60.



4. Patients who, under nitrous oxide alone, have experienced highly unpleasant sensations. 5. Patients very advanced in years. 6. Patients with very large tonsils. 7. Patients suffering from heart or lung affections.

Administration.—More training and skill are needed to produce satisfactory anæsthesia for surgical purposes by nitrous oxide than when ether is employed. When nitrous gas is used as an anæsthetic it must be given without any air being admitted to the inhaler. The inhaler fits closely to the face and by means of valves the gas gains access to the lungs during inspiration, but during expiration the expired air and gas escape into the room. Whenever it is desirable to continue nitrous oxide anæsthesia for more than a few moments, it is advantageous to combine with the nitrous oxide gas a small proportion of oxygen, since in this way asphyxia is prevented. The oxygen gas, however, must be given moderately or it will interfere with the full effects of the nitrous oxide. These gases are best administered by some such apparatus as that shown in Fig. 60. One of the tanks (colored red) contains pure oxygen and the other (colored blue) is filled with nitrous oxide. To each tank is attached a rubber bag (C and D), into which the gas escapes and from which it goes to a mixing chamber (M). By means of the stop-cocks (E and F) the flow of the gas from the cylinders to the bags is controlled. By means of the keys (O and P) the gases are governed in their flow from the bags to the mixing chamber, from which chamber they in turn pass along the covered rubber tubing to the inhaler. By means of this mechanism it is possible to accurately control the quantity of either gas which the patient receives. The quantity of oxygen usually allowed should be less than 10 per cent. If more than this proportion is given, a condition of excitation is prone to develop. If the operation is a prolonged one, it is advisable to permit some atmospheric air to enter at the sides of the inhaler occasionally, in addition to the oxygen.

Contraindications.—The gas ought not to be given to those who are advanced in years or have atheromatous bloodvessels, since the rise of arterial pressure consequent upon the asphyxia may rupture a cerebral bloodvessel and thereby cause an apoplexy; but if oxygen gas is properly given with it this danger is largely put aside.

NOSOPHEN.

Nosophen is a substance obtained by the action of iodine on solutions of phenolphthalein, and is a light impalpable powder, without taste or odor, and of a yellowish-gray color. It is said to contain 61.7 per cent. of iodine. Nosophen is insoluble in nearly all solvents, but is soluble in alkaline solutions, and with alkalies it forms salts. The uses of this substance are practically identical with those of iodoform in that it exercises a favorable effect on tissues by reason of its content of iodine and drying properties. Its bulk is four times greater than an equal weight of iodoform. When used as an antiseptic on *sores* it should be brought directly in contact with the living tissue, and not simply applied to the pus or scab covering the part. As it will withstand a high heat, it can be sterilized by exposure up to 220° F. without decomposition. Its lack of odor is a great advantage.

NOVASPIRIN.

Novaspirin is a white powder possessing a faint acidulous taste, but without odor. It is practically insoluble in water, but readily so in alcohol. It contains 62 per cent. of salicylic acid and its chemical name is *methylene-citryl-salicylic acid.* As it is supposed to pass through the stomach unchanged, it may be employed interchangeably with salol or aspirin when the gastric disturbances produced by the ordinary salicylates contraindicate their use. When it comes in contact with the alkaline juices of the intestines it is decomposed into salicylic acid and methylene citric acid. It is less irritating than aspirin.

The uses of novaspirin are practically identical with salol and aspirin, namely: in *influenza, tonsillitis, intestinal fermentation, neuralgia,* and in both *muscular* and *acute articular rheumatism.*

The ordinary dose for an adult is from 8 to 15 grains (0.5–1.0). As much as 60 grains (4.0) or more may be given in twenty-four hours, if necessary, to combat rheumatism.

NOVATOPHAN.

Novatophan is 6 methyl-, 2 phenyl-quinolin, 4 carboxylic acid ethyl ester. It is an almost colorless, tasteless, crystalline powder, insoluble in water, but readily soluble in alkalies or hot alcohol. A number of investigators have seemed to prove that it greatly increases the elimination of uric acid and it undoubtedly relieves pain in gouty and lithæmic persons. The increase in the elimination of uric acid is, however, due chiefly to the action of the drug on the kidneys. It does not mobilize deposited urates.

Novatophan is best given in tablets or capsules, or powder stirred in water after meals and at bedtime being washed down with a full draught of water, preferably Celestin Vichy water, or water containing sodium bicarbonate. The ordinary single dose is 7 to 10 grains (0.5–0.65). Atophan has an identical effect, but is more apt to disturb the stomach.

NOVOCAINE.

Novocaine is a synthetic chemical, being the hydrochloride of para-amino benzoyl diethylamino ethanol. It is a colorless crystalline substance, soluble in equal parts of water, and is not damaged by boiling.

Physiological Action.—Novocaine paralyzes peripheral sensory nerves as does cocaine, but is not so irritant, although its sensory effects are as marked as that drug. Experiments on animals indicate that it is about one-seventh as toxic as cocaine and one-third as toxic as eucaine. Dropped into the eye it does not cause mydriasis.

Therapeutics.—The sole use of novocaine is to produce anæsthesia either by topical application, infiltration, or by spinal anæsthesia. (For method see Tropacocaine.) Many surgeons regard it as the anæsthetic of choice for these purposes. In the eye the strength of the solution varies from 1 to 10 per cent. For infiltration anæsthesia, where large areas are to be affected, a ¼ of 1 per cent. (0.25) may be employed, and for intraspinal anæsthesia 2 to 3 mils. of a 5 per cent. solution is to be used, combined, as a rule, with adrenalin or the synthetic product, suprarenin. When used in the nose the solution is usually of the strength of 5 per cent., and when employed in the throat the solution may be 10 to 15 per cent. When used as an anæsthetic to the gastric mucosa the dose is said to be from 2 to 7 grains (0.01–0.5). The best way to use it is in the tablets of novocaine and sodium chloride, prepared by the manufacturers for the preparation of solutions.

NUTMEG.

Myristica, U. S. and B. P., or nutmeg, is the kernel of the ripe seed of *Myristica fragrans,* an East and West Indian plant, mace being the outside covering of the same. Nutmeg is a soporific and nervous sedative, exercising a peculiar influence over the cerebrum. It is also used as a flavoring substance in somnifacient mixtures, and is of value in prescriptions for *serous diarrhœa.* The oil (*Oleum Myristicæ,* U. S. and B. P.) is given in the dose of 1 to 3 minims (0.05–0.20). The spirit or essence (*Spiritus Myristicæ*) is used in the dose of 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4.0–8.0).

Several instances of poisoning by nutmeg are reported; a severe case by Dr. Reading, of Woodbury, N. J. The symptoms closely resemble those produced by excessive doses of cannabis indica.

NUX VOMICA.

Nux vomica (U. S. and B. P.) is the seeds or beans of *Strychnos Nux-vomica,* an East Indian tree, yielding when assayed by the U. S. P. and B. P. process not less than 1.25 per cent. of strychnine. It contains two alkaloids, strychnine and brucine, and depends largely for its medicinal power on the former. For this reason the statements made in regard to the physiological action of strychnine may practically be considered as applicable to the entire drug.

Physiological Action.—When strychnine is given to man or the lower animals in full medicinal dose it increases reflex activity, respiratory rate, pulse-force, arterial pressure, the acuity of smell, vision, and hearing, and causes general systemic irritation or excitement.

Nervous System.—On the nervous system strychnine exerts its chief influence. It excites the spinal cord in its motor tracts, and probably increases the receptive activity of the sensory centres. It also has some slight influence in increasing the conductive power of the motor and sensory nerves.

In overdose strychnine produces spinal or tetanic convulsions by an action exerted on the spinal cord. When enormous doses are given intravenously, total paralysis, resembling that caused by curare, precedes the convulsions, and if artificial respiration is not used the animal dies from failure of respiration. If death takes place from the effects of the drug, the motor nerves are found to be depressed, partly as the result of the poisonous action of the strychnine, and partly as the result of the exhaustion of the nerve-trunks by the convulsing impulses which they have carried (Fig. 61).

CIRCULATION.—Nux vomica increases the force of the pulse-beat and the pulse-rate by a stimulation of the heart-muscle and its ganglia, while the rise of arterial pressure which it causes is due to stimulation of the vasomotor centre. If very poisonous doses are injected intravenously, a fall of arterial pressure occurs instead of a rise, which is due to vasomotor depression and paralysis.

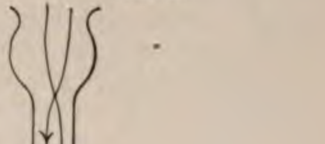
RESPIRATION.—Strychnine is one of the most constant and powerful stimulants of the respiratory centre that we have, and it not only increases the rate of respiration, but also the respiratory capacity.

TEMPERATURE.—Ordinary doses have no effect upon temperature, but poisonous doses may raise it by reason of the convulsions.

ELIMINATION.—Strychnine is eliminated from the body by the kidneys as strychnine and strychnic acid. Most of it is oxidized and destroyed by the liver.

Therapeutics.—Nux vomica, or its chief alkaloid strychnine, is used for several purposes in medicine. Owing to its bitter character, it may be employed as a simple bitter tonic or as one especially influencing the nervous system. It may also be used as a respiratory, cardiac, and ocular stimulant.

FIG. 61.



A, nux vomica stimulates the motor tracts in the spinal cord and to a slight extent the nerve-trunks; *B*, in large, poisonous doses it depresses the motor nerve-plate in the muscle and exhausts the nerve-trunks.

In cases of *functional nervous atony*, or depression, strychnine does good; but in organic disease of the nervous system, if used during the period of acute inflammation, as, for example soon after an apoplexy or in acute infantile palsy, it is distinctly harmful. Some persons who have suffered from apoplexy can never take the drug without a spasm coming on in the paralyzed part or parts, probably through irritation of the degenerated pyramidal tracts. In acute or subacute neuritis strychnine ought never be used, as the nerves are already inflamed, and are not to be still further irritated by the employment of nerve excitants. In *progressive lead palsy* large doses of strychnine should be constantly used to check the progress of the disease, iodide of potassium also being employed to cause elimination of the lead.

In *amaurosis* dependent upon the excessive use of tobacco or alcohol strychnine is almost a specific, and in eye-strain resulting from insufficiency of the ocular muscles it does great good, curing the insufficiency and improving the general condition of the muscles. According to de Schweinitz, the patient should use ascending doses of the tincture of nux vomica, beginning with 10 minims (0.65) three times a day, and increasing the amount 2 minims (0.1) a dose until distinct physiological effects are produced. Sometimes 60 minims (4.0) or more may be taken in twenty-four hours.

Experiments by the author indicate that constantly increasing doses, instead of decreasing the person's susceptibility to the drug, actually increase it, so that a large but moderate dose produces greater effects after some days of use than a full dose does at first.

In *pneumonia* and all other acute diseases in which sudden collapse is liable to occur strychnine is of the greatest service at the time of need. Often it will pull the patient out of a sinking attack which seems certain to end in death. It should be used freely by the hypodermic needle, and is often aided in producing its good effects by the addition of $\frac{1}{150}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0004–0.0006) of atropine to each injection. (See Pneumonia and Shock.)

The author desires to protest most emphatically against the common practice of the day, which consists in the use of strychnine as a circulatory stimulant through prolonged exhausting illness. It is essentially a whip to the flagging heart, to be used at a crisis, but not continued for days. Cases are constantly seen in which the persistent use of the drug in fever produces a rapid running pulse and great nervous irritation and prolongation of the febrile movement.

There is no drug known which is so antidotal to the effects of overdoses of chloroform as is strychnine. In cases of sudden accident, with arrest of the heart or respiration during the use of this anæsthetic the physician should give an intra-muscular injection of $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.006) of strychnine as a powerful, rapidly acting cardiac and respiratory stimulant, which dose may be repeated in ten minutes if no effect is produced.

The use of strychnine as a stimulant in surgical *shock* has been criticized on the ground that it is valueless if the vasomotor centre is paralyzed. This would hold true if the centre was paralyzed; in most cases, however, it is only depressed, and strychnine does good if the operation or accident is past. Given before operation to prevent shock its use is unwise in that, by stimulating and exciting the nervous system, it renders it more susceptible to shock and injury. Oftentimes the apparent collapse of a recuperating patient is due rather to intense nausea than to the shock, and the free use of this drug is not necessary.

It is a better antidote to opium than is belladonna.

In *dyspnœa* from any cause, such as that of old persons suffering from *winter cough* or *bronchorrhœa*, in *emphysema*, *phthisis*, and in *shortness* of breath, strychnine is of service, and it is a valuable drug for the treatment of *opium poisoning*, because it preserves the reflexes and stimulates the respiratory centre.

In *atony of the bowels* strychnine is of service, and it is to be added to purgative pills to avoid their depressing after-effect on the intestines.

In cases of *hemiplegia*, strychnine may be used to keep up the nutrition of the limbs, which are paralyzed; but if the paralysis be due to disease of the trophic cells in the spinal cord, it does little good except to stimulate the remaining cells to greater effort.

According to Ringer, *sick headaches*, due to errors in diet and without much nausea, can be relieved for the day by the use of 1 minim (0.05) of the tincture of nux vomica in a teaspoonful (4.0) of water every five or ten minutes until 10 minims (0.60) are taken.

Strychnine possesses no curative properties in chronic alcoholism. Owing to its powerful stimulant properties it may temporarily brace the nervous system, but its prolonged use is dangerous. It should be employed temporarily only to combat great depression of the system.

Untoward Effects.—Care should be exercised in giving strychnine to children, as they are more susceptible to the drug than are adults. The proper beginning dose of strychnine by the mouth for a child of five or six years is not more than $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0006). In some cases of exhausting disease the prolonged use of full doses of strychnine may produce a talkative delirium with great peevishness, and, if the drug is continued, this condition may pass into a state of temporary insanity. Brunton asserts that nux vomica may induce malarial chills in those predisposed to them. He also asserts that strychnine acts more powerfully when given by the rectum than by the mouth. This is doubtful.

Administration.—The extract of nux vomica (*Extractum Nucis Vomicæ*, U. S., and *Extractum Nucis Vomicæ Siccum*, B. P.) should contain 5 per cent. of strychnine and is given in the dose of $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.01–0.015), $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015–0.06), B. P.; the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Nucis Vomicæ*, U. S.); *Extractum Nucis Vomicæ Liquidum* (B. P.) contains 1 Gm. of strychnine in each 100 mils., and is given in the dose of 1 to 5 minims (0.05–0.3); the tincture (*Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ*, U. S. and B. P.), containing 0.1 Gm. of strychnine in 100 mils., is used in the dose of 5 to 30 minims (0.3–2.0), 5 to 15 minims (0.3–1.0), B. P. *Strychninæ Sulphas* (U. S.), *Strychninæ Nitras* (U. S.), and *Strychninæ Hydrochloridum* (B. P.) are given hypodermically in the dose of $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.002–0.003), and by the mouth in the same amounts. In cases of severe surgical shock as much as ¼ grain (0.015) may be used hypodermically. The B. P. recognizes a solution (*Liquor Strychninæ Hydrochloridi*); dose, 2 to 8 minims (0.1–0.5).

Poisoning.—When a poisonous dose of strychnine is taken, it may act either suddenly or gradually. If suddenly, the man or animal may, without premonition, be thrown several feet and become rigid by contraction of the muscles. If onset is gradual, some stiffness at the back of the neck and uneasy startings may precede the general nerve-storm.

The convulsions are tetanic, or, in other words, tonic, and the body is thrown into opisthotonos: that is, resting on the head and heels at each convulsion. Rarely the trunk is twisted sidewise or the flexion of the body is forward (emprosthotonos). The eyes are open and fixed, the corners of the mouth drawn back into *risus sardonicus*, and respiration during a severe convulsion is impossible owing to the respiratory muscles being in a state of tetanic rigidity.

The slightest noise, draught of air, or touch may cause a convulsion or convulsion after convulsion, because the sensory impulse, reaching the spinal cord, causes a spasmodic motor impulse to be sent out to the muscles.

The convulsions are not absolutely continuous, but periods of utter or partial relaxation occur, during which the patient breathes easily. The cramp-like contractions of the muscles are exceedingly painful. The patient either dies of cramp asphyxia—that is, through failure of respiration because his chest muscles are locked in spasm—or, much more rarely, from exhaustion. After death the posture of the body may or may not be typical of the strychnine spasm. Usually it is not typical, although the severe muscular exertion of the attack may result in the early development of marked rigor mortis. Reichert has shown that it requires five hundred times the ordinary fatal dose of strychnine to cause death in animals if artificial respiration is properly maintained. The average fatal dose for an adult is 1½ to 1¾ grains (0.10–0.12). Death has occurred from ½ grain (0.03) and recovery after swallowing 19 grains (1.25). Hewlett has recorded a case in which 15 grains (1.0) were swallowed yet recovery ensued.

Treatment of Poisoning.—The attendant should give at once, if no symptoms have appeared, inhalations of nitrite of amyl, and meanwhile employ the stomach-pump, using the nitrite to prevent any convulsive tendencies during the operation. Draughts of water containing tannic acid, as the chemical antidote, are to be administered, and after the stomach is washed out 60 grains (4.0) of bromide of potassium and 20 grains (1.3) of chloral in solution are to be given. These are the physiological antidotes, for the bromide of potassium depresses the sensory tracts of the spinal cord, and the chloral depresses the motor tracts. If the convulsions prevent swallowing, the patient should be chloroformed with care, and the physiological antidotes given in starch-water by the rectum, muscular relaxation being maintained by the anæsthetic until the drugs are absorbed. Ether cannot be used as a relaxant, as it is too irritant and too slow. Nitrite of amyl is a physiological antidote, but it is useless if a complete convulsive attack is present, as it cannot be inhaled if the chest is immovable. Neither can any other relaxant, such as chloroform, be used under these circumstances. These drugs should be gently given between the paroxysms. If relief does not occur, the nitrite of amyl should be injected hypodermically.

While a light touch may produce a spasm, it is said that a firm, hard grasp of the limb often relieves the pain of the cramp. Sensation and consciousness are preserved in strychnine poisoning unless the asphyxia obtunds them.

Differential Diagnosis.—The convulsions of strychnine-poisoning do not resemble those of epilepsy, because they are distinctly tonic and never clonic. From tetanus, strychnine poisoning is to be differentiated by the fact that in tetanus the locking of the jaws comes first, while in strychnine poisoning it comes last. The convulsions of tetanus rarely, if ever, completely relax, while those of strychnine do have periods of relaxation. There is a different history in each case—in one perhaps of an injury, as of a nail run into the foot; in the other, of a dose of poison having been swallowed.

The differential diagnosis of strychnine poisoning from hysterical convulsions is more difficult. The convulsions are rarely so persistently tonic in hysteria, and the peculiar expression of the hysterical face is often seen in such cases. The history of the patient, if obtainable, will throw much light on the case and aid very materially in the differentiation of the two conditions, while the peculiar variations in cutaneous sensibility, such as areas of hyperæsthesia and anæsthesia, which are so characteristic of hysteria, may render the diagnosis possible.

As the treatment of all these states is virtually identical, the employment of the measures just suggested may be resorted to in each instance and the diagnosis made afterward.

OPIUM.

Opium (U. S. and B. P.) is the juice or milky exudation appearing on the surface of the unripe capsules of white poppy, or *Papaver somniferum*, a native plant of Asia, now grown in many other parts of the world.

Good opium, according to the U. S. P., should contain at least 9 per cent. of crystalline morphine.

The chemical composition of this drug is very complex, no less than seventeen alkaloids having been obtained from it, the most important of which are morphine, codeine, narcotine, thebaine, narceine, papaverine, pseudomorphine, and laudanine. It also contains meconic acid and meconine.

Physiological Action.—The action of opium upon man and the lower animals varies with the degree of intelligence or cerebral development. It quiets the brain and excites the spinal cord.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—The dominant action of opium upon man is to produce nervous sedation in small doses and sleep when given in larger amounts. Sometimes, however, in persons who are accustomed to its use, it produces a state of restless insomnia or quiet, wakeful apathy. When given to frogs, it often produces tetanic convulsions, owing to its primary stimulant effect on the spinal cord. In dogs it increases the reflexes and produces drowsiness, and in man, sleep. If, however, the patient be a member of one of the lower races or a young child, the spinal irritation may be as manifest as the cerebral sedation. If large doses are given, sleep is produced in all animals, and both the brain and spinal cord are depressed. The sensory nerves are also markedly benumbed, and the motor nerves may finally be rendered inactive.

CIRCULATION.—Small therapeutic doses of opium have no effect upon the circulation, but large ones primarily slow the pulse, increase its force, and slightly raise arterial pressure.

The slowing of the pulse depends upon stimulation of the pneumogastric nerves peripherally and centrically; the increase in pulse-force results from the stimulation of the heart-muscle and its ganglia; the rise of pressure is due chiefly to the increased heart-action.

After poisonous doses the pulse becomes rapid and feeble, due to depression of the vasomotor centre and the heart, and the gradually increasing asphyxia.

RESPIRATION.—In very minute doses opium is a feeble stimulant, or at least not a depressant, to the function of respiration. In overdose it is one of the most powerful paralyzants of the respiratory centres in the medulla oblongata, causing death by this action.

TEMPERATURE.—The bodily temperature is raised slightly by full doses and lowered by poisonous amounts of opium.

TISSUE-WASTE.—Opium acts as a preventive to tissue-waste, decreasing the elimination of urea and other results of nitrogenous breakdown.

ELIMINATION.—If given in excess, the drug escapes from the body as morphine, by way of the intestine and kidneys, but most of it is destroyed by oxidation in the liver and tissues. Experiments made by Alt and Tauber show that morphine is largely eliminated by the stomach, and that if this viscus is frequently washed out during a case of poisoning, recovery is much aided, as by this means resorption is prevented.

PUPILS.—The myosis caused by morphine is often ascribed to depression of the dilator portion of the pupillary centre situated in the medulla, but the existence of such a centre is purely hypothetical, and it is probable that the older teaching, to the effect that the myosis is due to centric oculomotor stimulation, is correct.

STOMACH, INTESTINES, AND SECRETION.—Opium depresses the motor activity of the stomach and intestines and produces constipation. It does this by stimulating the splanchnic inhibitory fibres of the intestine and thereby preventing peristalsis. In very large doses it increases peristalsis by paralyzing these fibres.

Opium checks every secretion in the body except that of the skin.

Acute Poisoning.—When opium is taken by man in overdose, it causes drowsiness, deep sleep, full breathing, a slow, full pulse, a warm, dry skin, contracted pupils, and pleasant—or, more commonly in the Anglo-Saxon race, disagreeable—dreams or no dreams at all. Preceding this period there may be a brief one during which the individual feels self-satisfied and contented. The duration of this agreeable sensation lasts only a short time, and if the dose is large does not occur or is evanescent. It has been called the first stage, while the more marked symptoms just described have been grouped into a so-called second stage.

During the sleep of the second stage the patient may be roused by shouting in his ear or by violent shaking, but sinks into slumber at once when not disturbed.

Many of the symptoms resemble those of congestion of the brain. The face is suffused and reddened, and may be finally distinctly cyanotic. The breathing may be puffing and stertorous. When the patient is awakened, he breathes more rapidly, and for this reason the duskiness of the face disappears and the normal hue returns. Death never occurs in the second stage of opium poisoning from the poison alone, but if a complicating disease is present death may take place at this time.

The third or fatal stage emerges from the second by a process so gradual that no abrupt line of separation can be noted. The face becomes at first more cyanotic, then pale and livid; the respirations, which have been 8 to 10 to the minute, are now only 4 to 5, and finally such prolonged pauses occur that all hope of another respiration is lost by the attendant. While the slow breathing is at first deep, it soon becomes shallow, and muscular relaxation is present to the greatest degree. The skin, previously dry, is wet with the sweat of death, the patient is so deeply narcotized that nothing can arouse him, and he dies from respiratory failure, although the heart may cease almost simultaneously from the asphyxia. The pupils do not dilate in the third stage, except in the relaxation of death.

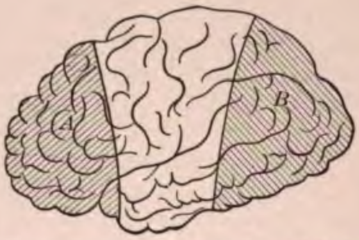
Treatment of Acute Poisoning.—After employing the usual methods resorted to for the purpose of emptying the stomach, and after giving permanganate of potassium or tannic acid, preferably the former, as the chemical antidote, the patient should receive by the rectum one or more cups of black coffee, hot and concentrated. The heat in the liquid is useful in maintaining bodily temperature, and the caffeine stimulates the respiratory centre and keeps the patient awake. Coffee should be used even before any symptoms come on, in order to prevent their onset if possible. If strychnine is at hand and the respirations are becoming very slow, $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.002–0.006) should be given hypodermically. Strychnine is much better than atropine as an antidote to opium, and should be given hypodermically in full dose, repeated frequently enough to keep the nervous system of the patient active and respiration intact. The pupil is no guide as to the action of, atropine in opium poisoning, as the influence of these two drugs (opium and atropine) on the eye is not directly antagonistic. Cocaine is thought by some physicians to be a satisfactory physiological antidote to opium.

Alcoholic stimulants may be called for, and ammonia as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant may be resorted to.

In the third stage heat should be applied to the trunk and extremities.

Much emphasis has been placed on keeping the patient awake, and it has been thought that the cause of death was the deep sleep. This is not so. The man must be kept awake in order that he will supplement the efforts of his depressed respiratory centres by voluntary breathing. If he sleeps, he forgets to breathe, and sleep means death for this reason, and not because sleep in itself produces death.

Fig. 62.



A, Opium produces sleep by depressing the intellectual centres of the brain, and *B*, relieves pain by depressing the perceptive centres in the brain.

Besides the use of hot strong coffee, the patient may be kept awake by lashing him with switches or by walking him up and down between two attendants. Both of these measures are reprehensible if anything better can be done—the first method because it covers the patient with cuts and bruises, the second because it may aid in the production of death by exhaustion. If an ordinary medical faradic battery is at hand, the full force of the current may be allowed to come in contact with the skin from two small poles wet with salt water, or, better still, the dry or wire electric brush should be swept over the body while the negative pole is held in the hand of the patient or pressed against his skin. This causes the most exquisite pain in the normal individual, but if the brush is kept moving will not cause bruises or discoloration. (See Asphyxia.) Artificial respiration may be resorted to.

As pointed out when discussing the elimination of opium, the drug is eliminated into the stomach from the bloodvessels and then reabsorbed. Frequent washing out of the stomach is therefore advisable in cases of poisoning.

Chronic Poisoning.—Morphine or opium when taken constantly generates a habit. The person—or morphine-habitué, as he is sometimes called—depends for a comfortable existence on the drug, and day by day increases the dose until the most extraordinary amounts are taken by the stomach or by means of the hypodermic needle. This ability to take large doses depends upon an increased ability on the part of the body to oxidize the poison. A full dose given to an ordinary person results in the escape by the bowels of a large percentage of it, but if gradually increasing doses are given, no trace of even large doses are obtainable in the stools or urine. If the drug is withheld from the morphine habitué, a train of symptoms typifying depression or exhaustion ensues. The pulse is scarcely to be felt, horrible mental depression and melancholia come on, the miserable man or woman wrings his or her hands, and begs, screams, howls, or yells for morphine, only to break down and cry on being refused the customary dose. Diarrhœa of a serous type and most violent in character, with cramps in the muscles, may assert itself, and must be controlled by astringents and camphor, and an active line of treatment, as far as possible free from opium. (See Diarrhœa.)

A characteristic symptom of chronic opium-eating is the development of the most clever lying in previously truthful persons. In the same breath that the patient begs the physician to cure him, he will lie to obtain the drug in a surreptitious manner, and may even have the drug in his mouth at the moment he speaks. It will often be found hidden in the seams of the clothing, and the nurse must be absolutely reliable, above bribery, and forever on the watch lest the drug be obtained by smuggling. Any sudden improvement on the part of the patient should be placed to the credit of more morphine, not to professional skill.

The well-known fact that certain races of mankind are affected by some drugs in quite a different manner from that exerted upon the white race finds an interesting confirmation in the opinion expressed by physicians and government officials, who have investigated the subject in India and China, that a large number of Orientals use opium in moderation for years without deleterious effects. They remain well nourished, are able to perform labor requiring severe physical exertion, and the death rate among them is not higher than among other classes of people.

Sometimes paregoric is taken in excess, and the writer has seen and treated a case in which over a pint of paregoric was taken every day.

When a mother is an opium-eater, the newborn child often suffers from collapse on the second or third day after birth, owing to the lack of its customary dose of opium.

TREATMENT.—The best way to decrease the use of the drug is to "taper off" the daily dose, and to decrease by a sixth or a fourth the total customary amount in each twenty-four hours. The sudden complete withdrawal of the drug is an unnecessarily severe measure, and its withdrawal in a slower manner than that named is simply prolonging the treatment beyond resonable limits.

It is essential at the beginning of the withdrawal that the liver and bowels be thoroughly unloaded by 5 grains of blue mass and 10 to 20 grains of compound extract of colocynth.

A very valuable means of treatment is the use of massive doses of hyoscine hypodermically. If this plan is followed, the morphine may be sometimes withdrawn at once. (See Hyoscine.) If the circulation flags, digitalis and strychnine may be given and the remaining symptoms treated as common-sense indicates. Cocaine has been unwisely used to tide over the crisis after the withdrawal of the morphine, and too frequently the patient passes from opium to the cocaine, and finally to the alcohol habit, all of which are equally bad.

A method of treatment of the morphine habit which has attained considerable popularity is the so-called Towns' method. This method is also utilized in the treatment of patients addicted to cocaine and alcohol. It appears exceedingly rigorous, but it is claimed that even debilitated and feeble patients are able to withstand it with advantage. The patient, being under absolute control as to his ability to obtain morphine, is given five compound cathartic pills and in addition five grains of blue mass. Six hours later, if these have not acted, a saline purge is given. After the patient has three or four copious movements he receives, by the mouth or by hypodermic injection, according to his custom in taking the drug, two-thirds to three-fourths of his total daily intake in three divided doses at half-hour intervals. Six drops of a mixture of tincture of belladonna, 2 parts; fluidextract of xanthoxylin, 1 part; and fluidextract of hyoscyamus, 1 part, are given in a capsule at the same time as the morphine, cocaine, or alcohol and repeated every hour for six hours. At the end of six hours, the dose of this mixture is increased by 2 drops and it is continued every subsequent hour, day and night continuously, throughout the treatment, increasing by 2 drops every six hours until 16 drops are given at a dose. If the patient shows very marked symptoms of the physiological action of the belladonna mixture the dose may be diminished, but, on the other hand, if he is resistant to the drug, it must be increased up to 20 drops every hour. Ten hours after the first dose of morphine has been received the patient is again given 5 compound cathartic pills and 5 grains of blue mass and if these doses do not act upon the bowels in six or eight hours a vigorous saline purge is administered. The morphine is used after this purgation in half the original dose, and ten hours later the same number of compound cathartic pills and the same amount of blue mass is used. After thirty-six hours have elapsed from the beginning of the treatment the third dose of morphine, which is one-fourth of the original amount, is given, and it is claimed that this is usually the last dose which is needful. Forty-six hours after the beginning of the treatment the compound cathartic pills and blue mass are again given, again followed by a saline, and, possibly, as late as the fifty-sixth hour of treatment a fourth small dose of morphine may be used with two ounces of castor oil.

When alcoholism is being treated, the belladonna mixture and the 5 compound cathartic pills and 5 grains of blue mass are given simultaneously at the first dose and then repeated on the twelfth, twenty-fourth, and thirty-sixth hour, and castor oil is given after the forty-fourth hour. In cases where nervous excitement is very marked, a continuous hot bath is to be used as a sedative method of treatment. After this plan has been carried out the patient is given tonics, fresh air, moderate exercise and good surroundings.

Therapeutics.—Opium is used for the relief of five great conditions, which will be spoken of *seriatim*, the minor uses of the drug being considered afterward. These are pain, insomnia, inflammation and irritation, oversecretion, and systemic strain.

PAIN.—Opium is the best remedy that we possess for the relief of all forms of *pain*, except in those instances when *neuralgia* is present, when antipyrine and its fellow-compounds exceed it in medicinal value because they have no marked after-effects. It is to be remembered, however, that no drug has yet been discovered which equals its pain-relieving power in this or any other painful affection. In one form of pain opium is not to be employed—namely, that arising from *cerebral congestion* and *cerebritis*, for it is distinctly contraindicated in these affections, as it aggravates them. In acute or traumatic *meningitis*, however, opium is of great service, either alone or combined with mercury in sthenic cases. In the treatment of *renal* and *hepatic colic* associated with spasm, and in *dysmenorrhœa*, belladonna, and opium given together will relieve the spasm and pain, and yet so counteract each other elsewhere in the body as to be devoid of marked effect upon other organs. Usually in these severely painful affections it is best to give morphine and atropine hypodermically. Persons suffering from severe pain will usually bear larger amounts of opium than individuals without pain.

For the relief of *violent pain* physicians of experience usually employ morphine hypodermically as the most rapid and effective means of giving relief. If this is not possible, the morphine should be given by the mouth in a little hot water with or without whisky or brandy added to it; or tincture of deodorized opium may be given in the same manner. If neither the hypodermic needle nor the draught can be resorted to, then the drug is best given, in the form of the tincture, by the rectum, being first mixed with warm starch-water. If the pain is chiefly in the pelvic viscera, the rectal administration of the drug is advisable by clyster or by suppository.

When pain is due to *violent sciatica* or to *muscular spasm*, it is best relieved by injecting the morphine directly into the subcutaneous tissues or the muscles of the affected part. In other instances local pain due to superficial inflammation may be relieved by compresses wet with laudanum and lead-water.

To patients who are prone to frequent attacks of pain opium must be given with the greatest caution, as the "opium habit" is easily produced.

Many surgeons are in the habit of giving $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.008–0.015) hypodermically before administering ether or chloroform, for the production of surgical anæsthesia, because less of the latter drugs are needed to cause anæsthesia.

(For the use of morphine and scopolamine for the production of surgical anæsthesia, see Scopolamine.)

INSOMNIA.—Opium, while incapable of producing sleep in almost every case in which it is given, save in those individuals who by reason of idiosyncrasy are made wakeful by it, is only to be used in those instances where the sleeplessness is due to pain. If constantly used for the relief of insomnia or pain, the opium habit is rapidly contracted, and for this reason the use of this drug should be alternated with chloral, cannabis indica, and other soporific drugs.

In some cases chloral and morphine, when given in small doses in combination, will so act upon the brain as to produce sleep. Thus, in the following prescription, the dose of both active ingredients is much smaller than would be needed if either was used alone, yet the result sought by their use—namely, sleep—is readily produced:

℞—Morphinæ sulphatis	gr. ij (0.12).
Chlorali hydrati	ʒj (4.0).
Syrupi	f℥j (30.0).
Aquæ destillatæ.	f℥ij (60.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) at 9 P.M., and, if needed, again at 10 or 11 o'clock.

In the *persistent insomnia of typhoid fever, croupous pneumonia,* and all acute diseases in which nervous exhaustion is due to lack of sleep, a hypodermic injection of morphine will sometimes produce most excellent results, but the proper use of cold bathing in typhoid fever is to be preferred for this purpose if it can be employed. (See Cold, Part III.)

INFLAMMATION AND IRRITATION.—Opium seems to possess some influence over inflammation which we cannot explain, and both small and large doses are valuable in inflammation of serous membranes, such as *pleuritis, meningitis,* and *pericarditis.* In peritonitis opium has been thought to be useful, but grave doubts are now entertained as to its value. (See the article on Peritonitis in Part IV.)

Opium allays the nervous excitement and cough following *hæmoptysis,* and the intense unrest caused by *itching skin diseases,* as, for example, the *irritation of smallpox.*

Sometimes intense irritation or inflammation produces so great an effect upon unstriped muscular fibres as to cause spasm or paralysis, as in *retention of urine, cystitis,* or the *constipation* following inflammation of the bowels due to the ingestion of irritating foods; under these circumstances the employment of opium is indicated, and is usually very successful. In *irritative coughs* morphine given in syrup of wild-cherry bark does good in the dose of $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.005–0.006).

In some cases of *irritable cough* due to a tickling sensation in the larynx, much relief can be had by inhaling the steam arising from a cup of boiling water in which has been placed a drachm or two of paregoric.

Whenever *cough* is excessive—that is, greater than is necessary to free the lungs from mucus—morphine may be given in small doses. If the lungs contain more râles after its use than before, its use must be stopped, as the increase in the number of râles indicates an increased accumulation of mucus.

In the treatment of *strangury* due to *cystitis*, and in *rectal inflammation*, provided they are not acute, and after operation on the pelvic organs, suppositories of the strength of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015–0.03) of the watery extract of opium are useful. In *excessive vomiting* from any cause, except it be from a previous dose of opium, an enema of tincture of deodorized opium 30 minims (2.0) and starch-water 4 ounces (120.0), with 40 grains (2.6) of bromide of sodium, will be found of value. (See Vomiting, Part IV.)

In *muscular rheumatism* and similar states, and in the incipient stage of a "cold," opium in the form of Dover's powder in the dose of 5 to 10 grains (0.30–0.60) will often produce a cure, particularly if employed in combination with hot drinks and a hot foot-bath. Camphor can often be added to the Dover's powder with advantage. (See Coryza, Part IV.)

For *sprains* and *bruises* lead-water and laudanum is one of the best applications. (See article on Lead.) If the skin is broken, the laudanum may be used alone to relieve pain, and, by its alcohol, will act as an antiseptic. Opium is also a useful drug in the treatment of internal and external *burns* to relieve the pain and irritation.

Oversecretion.—In *serous diarrhœa*, *diabetes insipidus* and *mellitus*, and in the treatment of oversecretion on the part of all secreting surfaces except the skin, opium may be used.

Opium is said to decrease the amount of urine before decreasing the amount of the sugar in diabetes. However this may be, the employment of opium or morphine or codeine in diabetes is a valuable form of treatment. When moderate doses fail their size must be rapidly increased, as the effect may be obtained only by ascending amounts, and diabetic patients seem peculiarly immune to the nervous influence of this drug and its alkaloids. Morphine is, therapeutically, more powerful than codeine, but crude opium is more powerful for good in this affection than either. None of them, probably, cure the disease, but so modify it as to make life bearable, for the sugar is decreased in many cases, and the excessive hunger, thirst, and nervous irritability are relieved. Itching of the skin is also allayed in this class of patients by its use. (See article on Diabetes, Part IV.) The sudden withdrawal of opium from a case of diabetes may precipitate diabetic coma.

Opium should not be used to arrest an attack of *mucous diarrhœa* until after the mucus which is already present in the bowel has been swept out of the intestinal canal by a dose of castor oil or magnesium sulphate. Minute doses of $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0.0008 to 0.0012) of morphine given hypodermically will sometimes check *summer diarrhœa* in children at once after all undigested food has been swept out by castor oil. (See article on Diarrhœa.)

Morphine rather than opium is used to relieve pain because it does not cause so much constipation, but opium is better to check diarrhœa. Paregoric is particularly useful in diarrhœa because it contains a volatile oil and camphor.

SYSTEMIC STRAIN.—In prolonged strain upon the system, as in great physical or nervous effort, or more frequently in *old age* to smooth the remaining years of life and decrease worry, opium is useful, but its use in young persons is most dangerous, as it is almost certain to produce the opium habit. In *asthenic fevers* opium is thought to be supportive, but its use is apt to cause so many other conditions, such as constipation, anorexia, or mental depression, that alcohol is much better for this purpose. In advanced *phthisis* it is often justifiable to give sufficient opium to keep the patient free from pain and discomfort for the remaining hours of his life, but care must be taken that the dose does not interfere with the breathing and so hasten death.

In *heart disease*, particularly of the mitral valves, the patient can often breathe easily only when awake, starting up when he falls asleep and gasping for breath. It is stated by some writers that morphine will relieve this state and permit sleep, but that it will not be of service in aortic disease. While this may be partly true, the drug will often give great relief in all forms of *cardiac dyspnœa*, and ought always to be tried with caution, although it is contraindicated if the heart has undergone fatty degeneration. Care should be taken that the first dose is small, as in some instances it increases the discomfort. The relief obtained is supposed to be due to cardiac stimulation by the drug, and this is no doubt correct, since the other cardiac stimulants, such as digitalis, will often fail when morphine succeeds. The presence of cyanosis and lividity is said to be no contraindication to the hypodermic use of morphine under these circumstances, provided the dose is not unreasonably large, and provided these signs are purely circulatory in origin. If they are due to pulmonary œdema or diffuse bronchitis, it is unsafe. Not rarely in the course of pneumonia and typhoid fever a state of *nervous restlessness* with active talkative delirium develops, in which the patient may die from lack of sleep. At such times a hypodermic dose of morphine may be most useful and save life. The drug should be given hypodermically for these purposes in the dose of about $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.015).

Opium and morphine, particularly the latter, have been freely given to produce quiet in patients with *uræmic convulsions.* The practice is a dangerous one, and should not be resorted to as a rule, as the impaired state of the kidneys prevents elimination of the drug.

Administration.—Recent studies upon the action of opium and its alkaloids show that it acts in an inhibitory manner upon gastric digestion and absorption, decreasing the amount of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice. For this reason, unless there is an excess of acid present in the stomach, it is well not to give opium or morphine at meal-time, but some time after.

Opium itself is used in the form of the powder (*Opii Pulvis*, U. S.), and in granulated form (*Opium Granulatum*, U. S.) in the dose of from ¼ to 2 grains (0.015–0.12) and deodorized opium (*Opium Deodoratum*, U. S.), which is deprived of its narcotine, dose ½ to 2 grains (0.03–0.12). Both these preparations should yield on assay not less than 12 per cent. nor more than 12.5 per cent. of morphine. Of the watery extract (*Extractum Opii*, U. S. and *Extractum Opii Siccum*, B. P.) the dose is ¼ to ½ grain (0.015–0.03), ¼ to 1 grain (0.015–0.06), B. P. Of the liquid preparations we have paregoric (*Tinctura Opii Camphorata*, U. S.; *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita*, B. P.), dose 1 drachm to 1 tablespoonful (4.0–16.0); B. P. dose is 30 to 60 minims (2.0–4.0); laudanum (*Tinctura Opii*, U. S. and B. P.), dose 5 to 20 minims (0.30–1.30), containing not less than 1.2 nor more than 1.25 Gm. (B. P. 1 per cent.) of crystallizable morphine in 100 mils.; the tincture of deodorized opium (*Tinctura Opii Deodorati*, U. S.), dose 5 to 20 minims (0.30–1.30), containing not less than 1.2 nor more than 1.25 Gm. of crystallizable morphine in 100 mils.; *Vinum Opii*, sometimes called Sydenham's laudanum, dose 5 to 20 minims (0.30–1.30); and *Acetum Opii*, or black drop, dose 5 to 20 minims (0.30–1.30).

As all the liquid preparations of opium in the U. S. P. are of 10 per cent. strength, except paregoric, which is about 2 grains to the ounce, the dose of all of them except paregoric is identical. This is a fact to be particularly remembered by students.

Under the name of Dover's powder (*Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii*, U. S.; *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus*, B. P.), a powder containing 1 part of powdered opium, 1 part of powdered ipecac, and 8 parts of sugar of milk is largely used. The dose is 5 to 20 grains (0.30–1.30). It is more efficacious if separated into fifths and taken in divided doses. The tincture of ipecac and opium (*Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ et Opii*) is given in the dose of 5 to 20 minims (0.30–1.30).

The preparations of opium official in the B. P., other than those named, are *Extractum Opii Liquidum*, dose 5 to 30 minims (0.3–2.0); *Pulvis Opii Compositus*, composed of opium, pepper, ginger, caraway-fruit, and tragacanth, dose 2 to 10 grains (0.12–0.60); *Tinctura Opii Ammoniata*, dose ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0). *Pilula Saponis Composita*, B. P., is really a preparation of opium. It is sometimes necessary to give this drug to patients without their knowledge, and it may be prescribed in this way, the patient not learning from the prescription the nature of the medicine. The dose is 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25).

Under the name of pantopon (*Panopsium Hydrochloridum*) a German preparation, a soluble preparation of the combined alkaloids of opium is on the market for use by the mouth or hypodermic needle. It is claimed to be more sedative than morphine. The dose is $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.01–0.015).

Untoward Effects.—When opium is given to some individuals it produces for several hours marked wakefulness followed by sleep, and in many patients causes after its primary influence great nausea, and sometimes vomiting. The mental depression may be simply overwhelming, and the very fact of having to drag out existence is a curse. By far the most effective mode of preventing these very distressing effects of opium or its derivatives is to administer with this drug about $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of nitroglycerin. One of the chief causes, however, of the nausea produced by the use of opium or morphine is the change in the body of morphine into oxy-dimorphine, which is eliminated into the stomach and there reabsorbed, and then induces these secondary effects. It is also a fact that these symptoms can be largely relieved by the use of 20 grains (1.3) of bromide of potassium, which must be taken at the same time as the opiate, and by employing the preparations of opium largely devoid of narcotine, such as the deodorized tincture or deodorized opium itself. Whenever possible these preparations should be used to the exclusion of the others. Haig is responsible for the assertion that, as opium frees the blood from uric acid by causing its retention in the tissues of the body, the pleasant effects are so produced, and that, the retention being cumulative, no sooner does the effect of the opiate pass off than the uric acid is set free in the blood, and as a result depression ensues. He states that if salicylates are given with the opium retention does not occur, and the unpleasant sequelæ are modified or prevented. After the untoward symptoms come on coffee and stimulants may be used with advantage to overcome them. In some persons the use of opium is followed by itching of the skin or by the development of an erythematous rash which may go on to desquamation.

Children bear opium badly, and some children are very much more susceptible than others to its influence.

One-eighth grain of morphine has caused death in an adult when given hypodermically, probably because it entered a vein. Sometimes the drug causes collapse, or in other cases an eruption upon the skin of the body.

The use of repeated doses of morphine for several days often excites obstinate vomiting, due probably to the change of the drug into oxy-dimorphine or apomorphine.

Codeine.

(See p. 224.)

Morphine.

Morphina, U. S. and B. P., is the chief alkaloid of opium, but owing to its insolubility is rarely used, being generally given in the form of sulphate.

Sulphate of morphine (*Morphinæ Sulphas*, U. S.) is given in the dose of ⅛ to ½ grain (0.008–0.03), either by the mouth or hypodermically. Besides the sulphate of morphine we have the hydrochloride (*Morphinæ Hydrochloridum*, U. S. and B. P.), and the tartrate (*Morphinæ Tartras*, B. P.), all given in the dose of ⅛ to ½ grain (0.008–0.03). In the U. S. Pharmacopœia of 1870 a solution of morphine was official, called *Liquor Morphinæ Sulphatis* (B. P.), dose 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0); but it is no longer official and should not be called for. Magendie's solution of morphine is sixteen times as strong as the liquor just named (16 grains to the ounce), and is also not official. The words "Liquor Morphinæ Sulphatis" may cause Magendie's solution to be dispensed particularly in New York State, and care should be taken that poisoning does not result. *Pulvis Morphinæ Compositus*, or Tully's powder, is given in the dose of 10 grains (0.60). Ten grains contain sulphate of morphine about ⅙ grain (0.6), camphor 3 grains (0.19), liquorice 3⅓ grains (0.20), and precipitated calcium carbonate 3⅓ grains (0.20). It is used to check forming colds and as a nervous sedative. Troches of morphine and ipecac (*Trochisci Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ*) are given one or two at a time for *irritation of the pharynx*.

The following additional preparations of morphine are official in the B. P.: *Liquor Morphinæ Hydrochloridi* and *Liquor Morphinæ Tartratis*, dose 10 to 60 minims (0.60–4.0); *Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinæ Composita*, dose 5 to 15 minims (0.30–1.0); *Suppositoria Morphinæ*, each suppository containing ¼ grain (0.015) of morphine; *Trochiscus Morphinæ* and *Trochiscus Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ*, each lozenge containing $\frac{1}{36}$ grain (0.002) of morphine, dose 1 to 4. *Liquor Morphinæ Acetatis* is given in 10- to 60-minim (0.6–4.0) doses. *Injectio Morphinæ Hypodermica*, B. P., contains ½ grain (0.03) of the tartrate of morphine in each 22 minims (1.4) of water. Its dose is 1 to 10 minims (0.05–0.6).

Incompatibles.—Morphine is incompatible with potassium permanganate and with tannic or gallic acid or solutions containing them; with alkalies, such as potassium, sodium, and ammonium salts, but with the chloride of ammonium it is not incompatible. With tincture of chloride of iron it forms a deep red color (meconic acid).

ORTHOFORM.

Orthoform, which is the methyl ester of para-aminometaoxybenzoic acid, has been supplanted by "orthoform new," which is metamino-para-oxybenzoic acid and the latter is a colorless, bulky, odorless, and tasteless powder which is quite soluble in hot water. It is used as a local anæsthetic and antiseptic dressing for *small wounds* and *burns*, and is said to be non-toxic, but this is an error. It may be applied in powder or ointment. The latter is usually of the strength of 2 drachms to the ounce of lanolin (8.0–30.0). It may be given by the stomach in cases of epigastric pain to determine its source. In cases of *gastric ulcer* it may relieve the pain, but if the pain be due to gallstones it will fail. The dose is 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.3), in pill or capsule, three times a day on an empty stomach.

OVARIAN EXTRACT.

The ovarian gland, in the form of the dried gland substance or in that of an extract made from it, has been used for relief of the nervous and nutritional disturbances of the *menopause,* whether they be the result of age or of operative removal of these bodies. It is said to be the most efficacious in those instances in which the ovaries have been removed from young women. As the use of the ovarian extract in medicinal doses seems to be harmless, it may be given for a long time without danger. The beginning dose should be 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25) a day, and this be gradually increased until some effect is produced or it proves useless. The best method of giving it is in compressed tablet or in capsule. Professional opinion as to its value is not favorable. (See Corpus Luteum.)

OX-GALL.

Ox-gall (*Extractum Felis Bovis,* U. S.) is, as its name implies, dried ox-bile, derived from the gall-bladder of the common ox (*Bos taurus*). It is used in medicine for the purpose of relieving certain forms of indigestion which result from deficient secretion of bile or which occur in persons who digest fats with difficulty. In full doses it is apt to cause some looseness of the bowels, and it may be given with the object of producing this condition. When it is used, the fact should be remembered that bile prevents the gastric juice from acting upon proteid or albuminous substances, shrivelling them up, and in addition so alters the gastric liquids as to decrease their digestive power. We know, therefore, that this drug must be administered some hours after meals, as a rule, or, in other words, when gastric digestion is ended and intestinal activity is beginning. The dose of ox-gall is 5 to 15 grains (0.30–1.0). Purified ox-gall; *Fel Bovinum Purificatum,* B. P.) is given in the same dose as U. S. P. preparation.

OXYGEN.

The gas oxygen is now widely used in medical and surgical practice in two ways, as follows: By inhalation of the gas itself from a cylinder in which it is compressed until 40 gallons occupy a very small space; and by the use of the dioxide or peroxide of hydrogen, which is applied locally to diseased surfaces. (See Hydrogen Peroxide.)

Inhalations of oxygen are useful in the second and third stages of *pneumonia* where the patient seems to be suffering from deficient aëration of the blood and associated heart-distention. They are also of value in advanced *bronchitis*, particularly that of old persons, and for the resuscitation of individuals asphyxiated by coal-gas (Hare and Martin). In *phthisis* and other exhausting diseases oxygen will allay dyspnœa and oppression. Oxygen inhalations are also of service in the treatment of *anæmia* in all its forms and give relief even in *pernicious anæmia* and in *leukæmia*. Often a mixture of oxygen gas 60 parts and nitrous oxide gas 40 parts is used as a stimulant inhalation and nervous sedative.

The clinical results which have so far been obtained from the administration of ether and chloroform vapor when combined with oxygen gas seem to prove beyond all doubt that the oxygen decreases the danger of the anæsthetic and to a large extent obviates the difficulties which attend the administration of these drugs, and most of the untoward effects which result from their use. Thus, when oxygen is given with ether, vomiting is less frequently met with, excessive pallor is rarely seen, and post-operative depression seems to be largely avoided.

As a general rule, however, it has been the custom of physicians and surgeons who have employed oxygen gas in combination with ether or chloroform, to place the anæsthetic in a wash-bottle and then to allow the oxygen gas to pass through it in such a way that the patient received in the inhaler a mixture of anæsthetic vapor and oxygen, the mixture resulting from the passage of the oxygen gas through the liquid anæsthetic in the bottle. An evident disadvantage of this arrangement is that the quantity of anæsthetic which is volatilized can only be in direct proportion to the volume of oxygen gas which is forced through the wash-bottle, and therefore with every increase in the quantity of vapor which the patient receives he must also receive an increased quantity of oxygen. It has been claimed, too, by those who have employed the ether and oxygen combination most frequently, that in a large proportion of cases a greater length of time is required for the anæsthetizing of the patient, and that in some cases it seems almost impossible to get the patient under the direct influence of the drug. This difficulty lies in the fact that as soon as a large quantity of oxygen gas is used to convey much of the anæsthetic vapor to the lungs, the patient rapidly passes into a condition which is called by physiologists apnœa. The respiratory centre is no longer irritated by the normal proportions of carbonic acid in the blood, and therefore sends out feeble respiratory impulses; and as the patient does not breathe so rapidly or so deeply as before, the result is that very small quantities of the anæsthetic are taken into the body.

The tube which leads off from the oxygen tank should be placed under the edge of the inhaler and the gas given as desired.

The writer cannot condemn too strongly the method of employing chloroform vapor and oxygen by passing the oxygen directly through the chloroform without the free administration of air in addition, for, after all, air is what we are intended to breathe, and not oxygen gas alone, although it may be advantageous at times to add an increased quantity of oxygen to the air.

Still more severe condemnation should be directed toward the attachment which is placed on some of the Junker inhalers, and which consists of a small rubber bag which, instead of acting as a reservoir of fresh anæsthetic vapor and oxygen, is inflated and collapsed by the expiration and the inspiration of the patient, who does not receive even fresh oxygen and anæsthetic vapor, much less fresh air, but, on the contrary, inhales again and again air, oxygen, and vapor which are loaded with the impurities of frequent expiratory efforts.

(For the directions for using oxygen with nitrous oxide as an anæsthetic see the article on Nitrous Oxide.)

PANCREATIN AND PANCREATIC EXTRACTS.

Under these names a number of firms now sell an extract from the pancreatic gland or juice of the hog or ox and the U. S. P. recognizes such a product under the name of *Pancreatinum*. Pancreatin should convert 25 times its own weight of starch into substances soluble in water (U. S. P.). It contains, or should contain, the four pancreatic ferments—trypsin, which digests proteids (meat, eggs, etc.); steapsin, which splits up and emulsifies the fats; amylopsin, which has diastatic power (that is, converts starch into sugar), and finally a milk-curdling ferment.

Pancreatin may be made by the physician in the following manner: Take the pancreas of a pig which has been killed about six hours after a full meal, the organ being therefore active, and, after chopping it finely, add to it four times its weight of dilute alcohol and allow it to stand for twelve hours. Decant or filter off the alcohol, and give the filtrate in the dose of 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0). Or, better still, as follows: Wash and chop finely a fresh pancreas, and allow the gland to soak in alcohol (absolute) twenty-four to forty-eight hours. Then squeeze out the alcohol and add to the gland ten times its weight of glycerin. The mixture must stand forty-eight hours and then be filtered, and may be used in doses of 30 minims (2.0) to each glass of milk. (For the use of pancreatin in artificial digestion see the article on Peptonized Foods in Part III.)

Pancreatin, as prepared for the market, is a dry powder, given in the dose of 2 to 20 grains (0.12–1.3) after meals or during them.

Pancreatin should usually be prescribed with bicarbonate of sodium to aid it in its digestive action. It is indicated in all cases of *lienteric diarrhœa* and in many cases of deficient digestion. Pancreatin, or the powdered pancreas, may also be freely used in those cases of *diabetes mellitus* in which the disease depends upon a lesion of the pancreatic gland, as carcinoma or atrophy from other cause.

Some doubt has been cast upon the usefulness of the employment of pancreatin in foods unless this ferment is allowed to act upon the aliment before it is swallowed by the patient, on the ground that pancreatin is destroyed and rendered inert in the presence of the acid which it meets in the stomach. This objection is not a valid one, because food remains in the stomach for from fifteen minutes to half an hour before enough gastric juice is secreted to interfere with the pancreatic action. It is during this preliminary period that the work of the pancreatin is accomplished.

Pancreatized or peptonized foods should not be employed unless really needed, nor continued for any length of time, as digestion is finally impaired by torpor of the glands arising from disuse.

The B. P. recognizes a solution (*Liquor Pancreatis*); dose **1 to 2** drachms (4.0–8.0).

The dose of pancreatin is from 2 to 20 grains (0.12–1.3).

PAPAIN, PAPAYOTIN, AND PAPOID.

Papain, papayotin, and papoid are names given to a digestive ferment derived from the juice of *Carica papaya.* This ferment possesses the power of changing proteids into peptones in the presence of an acid or an alkali, or even in a neutral mixture, thereby differing from pepsin and pancreatin. This power would be of great value, since the drug would then be useful in all forms of dyspepsia, were it not that careful experimentation renders it doubtful whether papain, papayotin, or papoid can really supplant either of the animal ferments named above. The dose of all these products is from 1 to 8 grains (0.06–0.50) given in solution, or better in pill. The plant itself, taken internally, has the reputation of being capable of causing abortion.

PARALDEHYDE.

Paraldehydum, U. S. and B. P., is a form of aldehyde used as a soporific and nervous sedative, and is a clear, colorless liquid with an ethereal odor and a burning, followed by a cool, taste. It should be kept in dark, well-stoppered bottles in a cool place. Paraldehyde is readily soluble in alcohol, moderately so in cold water, less so in hot water. It possesses the great disadvantages of being necessarily given in large dose and of having a disagreeable taste and odor. It is also prone to disorder the stomach. Paraldehyde kills by respiratory failure when taken in overdose, but is not so depressant to the heart as is chloral, and it is not to be classed as a dangerous drug. Clouster records a case which received 2 ounces (60.0) by accident without grave a local anæsthetic and antiseptic dressing for *small wounds* and *burns*, and is said to be non-toxic, but this is an error. It may be applied in powder or ointment. The latter is usually of the strength of 2 drachms to the ounce of lanolin (8.0–30.0). It may be given by the stomach in cases of epigastric pain to determine its source. In cases of *gastric ulcer* it may relieve the pain, but if the pain be due to gall-stones it will fail. The dose is 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.3), in pill or capsule, three times a day on an empty stomach.

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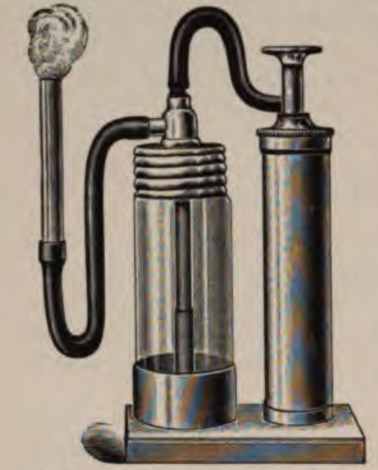
Menthol.

Menthol, U. S. and B. P., or mint stearopten, or, as it is called, mint camphor, is derived chiefly from the essential oil of peppermint. It occurs in colorless prismatic crystals with a strong odor of peppermint. Upon it rests much, if not all, of the therapeutic activity of peppermint. Menthol is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, ether, and in oils.

FIG. 63.



Nebulizer. The small pump on the right side forces air through the black tube in the glass jar. This air escapes from an aperture in the side of the tube and draws up the medicated liquid, which is then driven forcibly against the side of the glass. The finely comminuted fluid then passes as a vapor through the exit tube.

Menthol has been used in the *vomiting of pregnancy* with great advantage in hourly doses of a teaspoonful of the following:

℞—Mentholis . . .	gr. xv (1.0).
Spiritus frumenti .	fʒvj (24.0).
Syrupi	f℥j (30.0).

Menthol has also been used as a carminative and in *gastralgia* in the dose of from 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12) three times a day in pill or in alcoholic solution. It is contraindicated in acute inflammation of the gastric mucous membrane. As menthol exercises a local anæsthetic effect on the skin as well as on mucous membranes, it is used externally over the course of *neuralgic nerves* and for *migraine* by means of menthol pencils.

Menthol when applied to the mucous membrane of the throat or nose causes a contraction of the local bloodvessels, which is not followed by the excessive dilatation produced by cocaine. In *acute coryza* its local application to the mucous membrane by a spray or dropper is often a source of great relief in a solution of about 1 grain (0.06) to the ounce (30.0) of water, or 3 grains (0.20) of menthol in ½ ounce (16.0) of albolene. (See Coryza, Part IV.)

Another very useful method of applying menthol is by means of a simple inhaler consisting of a small glass tube of about one-quarter of an inch in diameter and two and a half inches in length. Both ends are closed by a piece of gauze and two perforated corks, the menthol being placed in between. The air is now drawn through this tube, and, being heavily loaded with the fumes, clears the nares and relieves the stuffiness. It is not to be only smelled, but also inhaled. Care should be taken that the crystals are not allowed to enter the nostrils, as they are almost cauterant in power. Sometimes, where great excoriation of the alæ of the nose exists, the too persistent use of the menthol may produce small herpetic spots about the nostrils. When menthol is inhaled for a long time or swallowed in any quantity it is apt to produce severe congestive headache.

Still another method is by the use of a nebulizer. (See Fig. 63; also article on Inhalations, Part III.) The following mixture is placed in the glass jar, and the air being driven through the tube a vapor of the drugs is given off which is a valuable sedative to the entire respiratory tract.

℞—Chloretone	gr. ij (0.12).
Mentholis	gr. xx (1.3).
Camphoræ	gr. xx (1.3).
Olei cinnamomi	♏ij (0.10).
Petrolati liquidi	f℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—Use in a vaporizer every three hours for a period of about ten minutes

Sometimes menthol in 10 per cent. alcoholic solution is dropped on the cone with which ether is given, to diminish the irritation caused by that drug when it is inhaled.

Menthol vapor is also useful in *spasmodic croup*. (See Part IV.)

Emplastrum Menthol, B. P., is used as a mild local irritant and anæsthetic.

PEPSIN.

Pepsinum, U. S. and B. P., is the digestive ferment of the gastric juice. That sold in the shops is generally derived from the pig, and is prepared by manufacturers in many ways. Much of the pepsin of the market contains more peptone than pepsin, and much mucus and albumin. Used with hydrochloric acid in weak solution, pepsin carries out the digestive action of the stomach. Pepsin containing peptone has the peculiar musty smell of peptone, and if the peptone is in excess will absorb moisture and become sticky on exposure to the air.

According to the U. S. P. official pepsin must have the power to digest three thousand times its weight of albumin.

Therapeutics.—Pepsin is a much over-rated remedy for *indigestion*, which in many cases is due to hepatic disorder or to actual disease of the stomach which it cannot relieve. Pancreatin will nearly always be found more serviceable, and should be given either during or one or two hours after meals. Pepsin should be used immediately after the food is taken or with it. Hydrochloric acid should always be given with pepsin to aid its action, and because it converts the pepsinogen in the gastric tubules into pepsin. *Liquor Pepsini* is given in the dose of 2 drachms (8.0). Pure pepsin should be given in 5- to 15-grain (0.30–1.0) doses. A glycerite (*Glycerinum Pepsinum*) is official in the B. P.

Very useful and readily taken liquid preparations are pepsin essence and cordial, which are given in the dose of 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0) after meals. A nutritious article of diet can be made by adding one teaspoonful of either of these liquids to a half-pint of warm milk, and allowing it to cool, thereby forming "curds and whey" through the action of the milk-curdling ferment. (See Part III.)

PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM.

Potassii Permanganas, U. S. and B. P., is a salt of a dark purplish-red color, appearing in small crystals and readily soluble in water. In the presence of moisture it rapidly gives up the oxygen which it contains and becomes the dioxide of manganese.

By reason of its oxidizing power the permanganate of potassium is useful as an antiseptic and deodorant. It should not be employed as a disinfectant for filth, because its action is too fleeting, but in saturated solution, followed by oxalic acid solution, it proves itself one of the best disinfectants for the hands in surgical practice. (See Antisepsis and Disinfection.)

Permanganate of potassium is given in the same dose for *amenorrhœa* as the dioxide of manganese, but is much less efficacious. It is also very apt to irritate the stomach.

The permanganate is thought to be useful in *dyspepsia, flatulence, lithæmia*, and *obesity*, and in the first two states is often of service, being a destroyer of the abnormal products by oxidation. Owing to this oxidizing power, it has been asserted, by Weir Mitchell and Reichert, to be the most efficient antidote to *snake-venom* if placed in the wound before the poison is absorbed. It should also be injected hypodermically all about the seat of the bite. Permanganate of potassium is the best chemical antidote in *poisoning by morphine* and in that caused by many other vegetable alkaloids. It is also a good chemical antidote in *phosphorus-poisoning*. In large doses it is efficient in cholera. (See Cholera.) Owing to its rapid evolution of oxygen it acts as an antiseptic, and may be used to wash *wounds, ulcers*, and *sores*, and as a lotion in the form of a gargle or on a swab in the sore throat of *diphtheria* and *scarlet fever*. The solution used should be from 20 to 60 grains (1.3–4.0) to the pint (480 mils.); the former is used on mucous membranes, the latter for sores and wounds. In *fetid rhinitis* and *otitis media* permanganate solution is useful as a wash in the proportion of 1 grain (0.06) to the ounce (30.0). When given in solution permanganate of potassium should be dissolved in distilled water, *and it should never be mixed in a mortar with any organic matter, as it will explode*. A solution (*Liquor Potassii Permanganatis*) is official in the B. P.

PETROLATUM.

Under the name of *Petrolatum*, U. S., or soft petrolatum, or *Unguentum Petrolei*, is sold a semisolid substance derived from certain kinds of petroleum, and sometimes called cosmoline or vaseline.

Owing to its soothing powers and non-rancidity, it is used as an emollient dressing in sores and skin affections. It has no value except as a protective. It is not absorbed, although assertions to the contrary have been made.

Petrolatum is a useful ointment base for medicaments for the skin. Under the name of fluid or liquid petrolatum (*Petrolatum Liquidum*, U. S.) a fluid form is sold, which is much used in the form of a spray in the treatment of *rhinitis* and after irritant applications to the nasal cavities. Liquid petrolatum in its heavy form is useful as a laxative in the dose of 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls (15.0–30.0) at night, or a tablespoonful (15.0) three times a day.

Petrolatum Album (U. S.), or white petrolatum, is a purer product, being devoid of coloring matters.

PHENOCOLL.

Phenocoll is a compound closely allied to phenacetin. It is always used in the form of the hydrochloride of phenocoll, which occurs in a fine white powder, and which is soluble in water and forms a neutral solution. It is incompatible with alkalies, and is used as an antipyretic.

Physiological Action.—A number of studies of the action of phenocoll hydrochloride upon the animal organism have been made by Kobert and von Mering in Europe, and by Wood and Cerna and Ott in America. These investigators have found that it is different from most of the coal-tar antipyretics in that it has little effect on the red blood-corpuscles. It does not cause so great a sweat when the fever falls as do its near antipyretic relatives. Von Mering has shown that phenocoll has little lethal power, but Ott asserts that in poisonous dose it kills by failure of respiration, and causes paraplegia. cyanosis, and depression of the heart.

Therapeutics.—As pointed out in the article on the treatment of Fever, antipyretic drugs are of little value as compared to bathing. Phenocoll may be given for the same purpose and under the same circumstances in the presence of fever as antipyrine or acetanilide, but, like these drugs, is contraindicated in advanced exhausting diseases, such as consumption. A number of clinicians have tried phenocoll hydrochloride for the relief of *acute rheumatism* and *neuralgic pain*, with asserted success. The dose of phenocoll hydrochloride is 5 to 8 grains (0.30–0.50) two to five times a day. It is best given in capsule.

PHENOL (CARBOLIC ACID).

Phenol, U. S., and *Acidum Carbolicum*, B. P., is also known as phenylic alcohol and phenic acid. Not only is it an acid, but in addition it is an alcohol of the peculiar group known as the phenols, which are derived from coal-tar by a process of distillation. Its acidity is, however, very feeble. The official phenol should assay not less than 96 per cent. of absolute phenol.

Phenol is sold in several grades, No. 1 being the purest. Both Nos. 1 and 2 are crystalline, while Nos. 3, 4, 5 are impure because of the presence of cresylic acid and other foreign substances. Only No. 1 should be ordered when phenol is to be given by the mouth.

Phenol has a characteristic odor, and varies in color according to its method of preparation and purity. It is soluble in 20 parts of water, but it is liquefied by the addition of 8 per cent. of water. Phenol should be kept in dark amber-colored, well-stoppered bottles.

If the crystals be exposed to the air, they undergo liquefaction, and in consequence the purest phenol is usually prescribed in minim doses rather than in grains. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin, and most oils. It unites with alkaline bases to form salts, carbolates; but these are readily decomposed, even by the feeblest acids, such as carbonic acid.

Physiological Action.—Locally applied to the skin, phenol produces at first a burning sensation, accompanied by a diffuse reddening of the surface. If the solution be strong, the part at once becomes temporarily painful, then bleached and numb, so that tactile sensibility is destroyed. Applied to mucous membranes, it causes similar changes, but to a more marked degree, and may even act as a moderately severe caustic of a superficial type. Owing to the coagulation of albumin produced when it is applied, it cannot cauterize the tissues very deeply.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Phenol acts as a depressant and paralyzant to the peripheral sensory nerves when locally applied.

Upon the higher centres in the brain the acid produces a condition of depression and stupor.

The convulsions which sometimes occur after toxic doses have been taken are spinal in origin, as they occur after section of the spinal cord. The motor nerves escape almost untouched, as do also the muscles. Convulsions rarely develop in man.

CIRCULATION.—Upon the circulation in the higher animals the drug exercises a distinct depressant influence, stopping the heart in diastole in lethal dose, and paralyzing the vasomotor centre even before the cardiac muscle is affected. These changes follow only lethal doses. Small medicinal doses have no effect of any moment upon the circulation.

RESPIRATION.—After large doses the breathing becomes more rapid and full. These changes, according to Salkowski and others, are due to stimulation of the respiratory centres and the peripheral vagi. Lethal doses almost invariably kill by failure of respiration due to depression of the respiratory centres.

TEMPERATURE.—Phenol acts as a feeble depressant to normal bodily temperature even when given in medicinal dose, and also decreases the bodily heat in fever. It lowers fever by diminishing heat-production and increasing heat-dissipation. This antipyretic power is hardly sufficient to permit of its use in disease for this purpose.

KIDNEYS AND ELIMINATION.—When phenol is given in overdose, the kidneys may become so irritated that total urinary depression may occur. When taken in large quantity, it causes the urine to become brownish-black. This discoloration is due to an educt of phenol which is not yet isolated, perhaps hydrochinon. Phenol is eliminated in the urine as phenol-sulphonate of sodium and potassium and as glyco-uronic acid and hydrochinon. Part of it is burnt up in the body.

It is to be distinctly understood that the dark urine of phenol poisoning is not due to the presence of blood or of any of its educts.

Poisoning, Prolonged and Acute.—As the changes produced in the tissues of the body by acute and subacute poisoning by phenol are in many respects identical, they may be considered together.

Phenol is one of the most deadly and rapidly acting poisons known, although this fact does not seem to be generally recognized. If a large lethal dose be swallowed by a man, he may drop dead from its effects before he can go more than a few feet from the spot where he stood when drinking the drug, or he may live a few hours. In cases where death has occurred suddenly from taking this acid the direct cause has been failure of respiration. If the patient does not die at once, all the evidences of gastro-enteritis come on. Violent vomiting and purging may ensue, and burning pain in the entire abdomen is a prominent symptom. The skin is wet with sweat, the face pinched and anxious. Collapse, with a thready, imperceptible pulse and extreme dyspnœa, may be present. The mouth and lips may not smell of the drug, but the mucous membrane will be seen to be corrugated and stained black if impure acid has been taken, or be whitish if the pure drug has been used. The eschar on the mucous membrane is a peculiar one, and is pathognomonic of the poison, having a white centre surrounded by a reddened and inflamed zone, the centre sometimes becoming dark brown or black. The post-mortem will show these spots in the œsophagus and stomach, and even in the intestines. All the internal organs, as the brain, kidneys, liver, and spleen, will be found filled with dark grumous blood, and on opening the body the odor of the acid will be perceived. A peculiar croupous exudate is sometimes found in the bronchial tubes, and fatty degeneration of a more or less widespread type often follows phenol poisoning. Langerhans has noted that in some of these cases evidences of croupous pneumonia exist. A very common symptom is hoarseness of the voice due to an effect on the larynx after the drug is absorbed, and not from its local influence.

A large number of cases are on record in which subacute phenol poisoning has been produced by its absorption from surgical dressings.

The earliest signs of such an accident are the darkened, smoky hue of the urine and slight nervous unrest or cerebral disturbance. Very often pain in the lumbar region indicates kidney irritation. The dressings should be, of course, at once removed.

TREATMENT OF POISONING.—The chemical antidotes to phenol are generally considered to be any non-poisonous soluble sulphate such as Epsom or Glauber's salt, which are supposed to form insoluble sulphocarbolates, the latter being preferable to other soluble sulphates in that they also act as purgatives if freely used. Sollman and others have recently asserted, as the result of an experimental investigation, that the sulphates are useless, but there seems to be strong evidence that these soluble sulphates are of value in some instances at least. In those instances in which the symptoms are subacute, the venous injection of sodium sulphate may do much good because the acid combines with the soluble sulphate and so is rendered harmless. The further treatment consists in hot applications to the extremities, the hypodermic injection of cardiac and respiratory stimulants, such as digitalis and strychnine, intravenous injection of normal saline, and the use of morphine to relieve pain. The stomach-pump should be used if possible.

When *phenol has been spilled on the hands, its effect can be overcome if the hands are immersed at once in absolute alcohol.* There is no satisfactory explanation of this extraordinary effect. Alcohol is useless as an antidote when phenol has been swallowed.

Therapeutics.—Internally phenol is little used, but, nevertheless, has a very favorable effect in certain states. In *nervous vomiting* or in that due to *gastric irritation* the drug does good in ½ to 2 minims (0.03–0.12) doses by depressing the sensory nerves in the stomach.

In *diarrhœa* depending upon fermentation from 2 to 4 minims (0.10–0.25) of phenol do great good, particularly if combined with 10 to 20 grains (0.60–1.30) of bismuth administered in powder or capsule.

In *gangrene* and *tuberculosis of the lung* a spray of phenol in water in the strength of 5 to 15 minims (0.3–1.0) to the ounce (30.0) may do some good, and at least control the *cough* and relieve the irritation and *tickling in the throat.*[1] (See Part III., Inhalations.) Creosote is, however is, generally preferred in these conditions at the present time.

In *diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat,* and even in ordinary *stomatitis,* phenol will be found of value when used in a spray or mouth-wash in the proportion of 1 part to 75 parts of water; and in ordinary *sore throat* or that due to sepsis, in the strength of 1 part to 100 of water it will be found, when applied on a swab or by a gargle, to relieve the pain and inflammation. By means of a stick it may be applied pure to the spots in *aphthous stomatitis.* In the treatment of *burns* phenolized sweet oil in the proportion of 1 drachm (4.0) of the drug to each

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[1] The spray must be a very fine one, or it will not carry the drug far enough down into the lungs to be efficacious.

6 ounces (180.0) makes one of the best dressings that can be used. By means of the local anæsthesia produced by the drug, minor operations, such as *eversion of an ingrowing toe-nail* or opening a *felon*, may be performed by applying the pure drug by means of a brush to the line of the incision. Phenol may be used as a lotion in the *itching of jaundice* in the proportion of 10 grains (0.60) of the drug to 2 drachms (8.0) of glycerin and 2 drachms (8.0) of water, or, better still, 4 drachms (16.0) of sweet oil.

In the form of an ointment phenol may be used in the strength of 10 minims to the ounce (0.60–30.0) of a simple cerate, particularly in cases of *subacute eczema* where there is a great amount of weeping. In cases of *eczema* with much itching, and in *pruritus* and *lichen planus*, the following ointment is useful:

℞—Mentholis	gr. v (0.30).
Phenolis	gr. x (0.60).
Unguenti aquæ rosæ	℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—Apply locally.

Several clinicians have recommended the treatment of *smallpox* by touching the vesicles in limited areas each day with a small brush or a stick dipped in the pure drug. It is claimed that in this way pustulation is decreased, secondary fever is diminished, and pitting is lessened.

In *enlarged glands* which have not gone on to suppuration intraglandular injections of phenol by means of a hypodermic needle are of value in a large number of cases, the solution used being no weaker or stronger than 2 per cent.; 5 to 10 minims (0.30–0.60) of this solution are sufficient for each gland. In the treatment of *buboes* 10 minims (0.6) of a solution of 8 grains (0.5) to the ounce (30.0) may be injected into the swelling, the skin being first benumbed by an ether spray. This is a most successful treatment. The same treatment may be applied in *chronic synovitis* and repeated every three days, and *boils* and *carbuncles* may also be so treated with great success if this measure be used early enough to abort the trouble.

Phenol is rarely used directly over *wounds* in dressings at present unless the dressing be one of phenolized oil. Other drugs, or rigid asepsis, have supplanted it when used in this way, but surgeons have returned to its employment as a useful antiseptic when used in pure form to swab out open wounds that are infected. The use of the phenolized spray over wounds has been found to do more harm than good, and it ought never to be employed.

A valuable application for *burns*, *small wounds*, and *abrasions* that are probably infected is one composed of phenol and camphor. Three parts of camphor and 1 part of phenol are mixed, the crystals of phenol being first liquefied by heat. The mixture after several hours becomes perfectly blended and part of its odor is dissipated if the bottle holding it is left open for a few days. This preparation will not harm the tissues nor cause pain as phenol does when not mixed with camphor, and may be applied with absorbent cotton or gauze or with petrolatum. Applied undiluted it is a useful application in *tonsillitis* in its early stages.

As a *disinfectant* phenol ranks among the poorest: 1 to 2 per cent. solutions, however, kill most spores and germs.

Untoward Effects.—Phenol when applied as a dressing, even in as weak a strength as 3 per cent., to a finger or toe may cause gangrene of the part severe enough to destroy it or to require amputation. Such strengths applied to the skin of the trunk rarely produce evil effects, probably because the circulation is not so completely cut off by the action of the drug on the bloodvessels. (See Plate I.)

Administration.—Phenol ointment (*Unguentum Phenolis,* U. S.; *Unguentum Acidi Carbolici,* B. P.) and the glycerite (*Glyceritum Phenolis,* U. S.) and liquefied phenol *Phenol Liquefactum,* U. S.) are the only official preparations of phenol in the U. S. P. In the B. P. the following preparations are official: *Acidum Carbolicum Liquefactum,* given in the dose of 1 to 2 minims (0.05–0.10); *Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici, Trochiscus Acidi Carbolici,* and *Suppositorium Acidi Carbolici.*

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.

Phenolphthaleinum, U. S. and B. P. ($C_{20}H_{14}O_4$), originally used as a test for acids and alkalies, has come to be generally employed by many practitioners as a satisfactory laxative to overcome *habitual constipation.* It may be given alone in pill or tablet or combined with aloes. When given in the ordinary dose of 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12) at bedtime it produces a free, normal evacuation without pain or griping and produces no effect on the general system even when given over a long period of time. It is eliminated almost entirely in the feces.

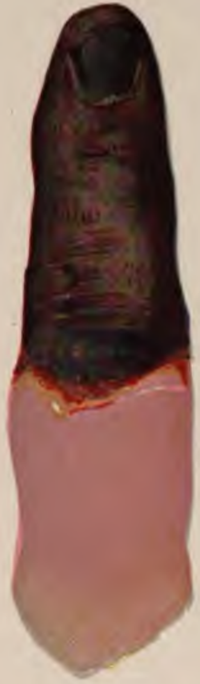
PHENYL SALICYLATE.

(See SALOL.)

PHENOLSULPHONATES OF ZINC AND SODIUM.

The phenolsulphonates of zinc (*Zinci Phenolsulphonas,* U. S.) and sodium (*Sodii Phenolsulphonas,* U. S.) are largely employed by some practitioners as mild antiseptic local stimulants, either in powder or in solution, on *ulcers* and *sores.* Much more commonly they are given internally for the production of gastro-intestinal antisepsis when there is *diarrhœa* with fetid, ill-smelling stools, as in the bowel disorders of hot weather in children or adults, or in the course of *typhoid fever.* How much good they do in the latter disease, so far as the disease itself

PLATE I



PHENOL GANGRENE.

Appearance of a finger four weeks after the application for twenty-four hours of a dilute solution of phenol. The finger was wrapped in cloths which were saturated with the carbolic solution not stronger than five per cent. Amputation necessary. Inflammatory process at the base of the finger shown by the reddened tissues. (Harrington's case.)

is concerned, is uncertain, but they undoubtedly render the stools less foul and tend to check the diarrhœa. The phenolsulphonate of zinc is the better of the two for these purposes. The dose is 2 to 3 grains (0.12–0.20) in pill four or five times a day. The phenolsulphonates are probably eliminated from the body unchanged. Sometimes good results follow the use of cascara sagrada with these salts in cases of *constipation* with *flatulence* and signs of *auto-intoxication.*

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

The pure acid is rarely employed in medicine, but when given is used in 2- to 8-minim (0.1–0.5) doses. In the form of dilute phosphoric acid (*Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum,* U. S. and B. P.) it is widely employed in the dose of 20 minims to 1 drachm (1.3–4.0), 5 to 20 minims (0.3–1.2), B. P., as a tonic and gastric stimulant. It is not a food to the nervous system, does not resemble phosphorus in its physiological action, and is not to be employed in its place. It does good in *nervous exhaustion* simply by stimulating the stomach and thereby aiding that organ in the digestion of food. Phosphoric acid is also official in the B. P. as *Acidum Phosphoricum Concentratum.*

PHOSPHORUS.

Phosphorus, U. S. and B. P., is a non-metallic element, generally obtained from bones, and is very soluble in oils, less so in ether and alcohol. Its odor is characteristic and peculiar. When placed in a dark room after exposure to light it is luminous, and if exposed to the air will ignite. It should be kept under water in tightly-stoppered bottles. Very commonly it is contaminated by arsenic and sulphur.

Physiological Action.—Phosphorus is found in large amount, comparatively speaking, in the bones and in the nervous system, and is a stimulant to the growth of both. It acts, therefore, as a direct tonic to nervous tissue and is a producer of bone. Upon tissue-waste the drug acts as a depressant, thereby preserving the body, as it decreases the elimination of urea and diminishes the quantity of carbonic oxide exhaled.

Upon the growth of bones phosphorus has a most remarkable influence, causing, when it is given to young animals, great increase in the size of these parts. The first change noted is an enlargement, which consists in a jelly-like mass containing little or no bone salts, and this is finally converted into a very hard material which may fill the entire canal in the centre of the bone. Kissel has stated that this does not occur, but his results must be doubted in view of the thorough studies of Wegner.

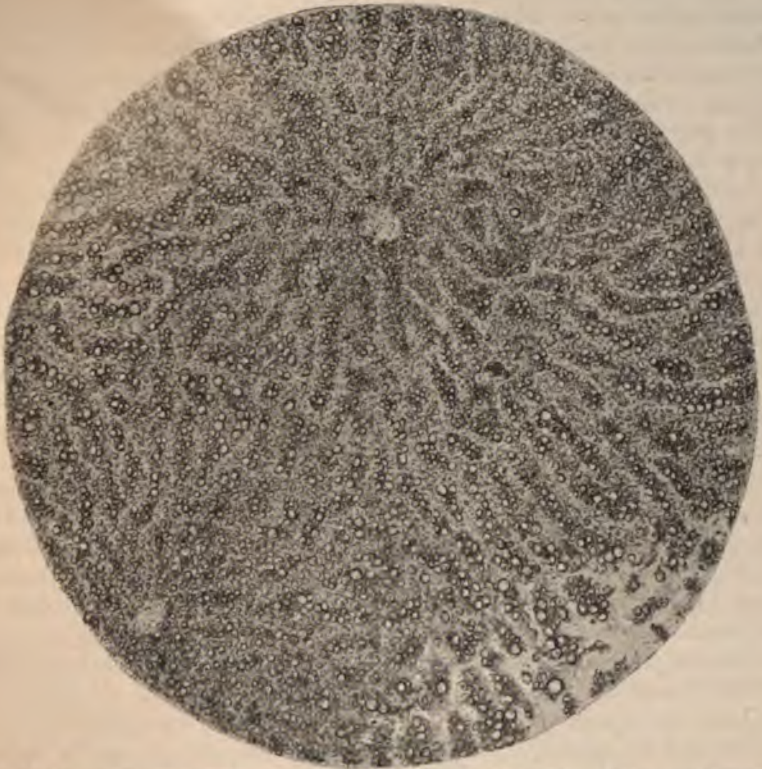
Acute and Chronic Poisoning.—When phosphorus is taken in poisonous dose, often from the ends of matches, no symptoms may come on for eight or ten hours. At the end of that time the peculiar taste of phosphorus may be noted in the mouth, the breath is heavily laden with its odor, and burning pain in the œsophagus, stomach, and abdomen becomes a pressing symptom. Vomiting and purging now assert themselves, and both the matters which are vomited and those which are passed from the bowels may be luminous in the dark, owing to the presence of phosphorus. The vomit at first consists of food, then mucus, then bile, and then perhaps blood. All the symptoms of a mild gastro-enteritis may develop, but it is to be noted that constipation of an obstinate type may be present instead of purging. Very soon the liver increases in size, and gives rise to general hypochondriac pain and tenderness as well as local swelling. At the end of twenty-four hours, or perhaps after the second day, a cessation in the symptoms occurs, and, if the physician be not on his guard, this will lead him to a hopeful prognosis, but in the course of a few hours jaundice begins in the conjunctiva and then extends over the entire body. With the onset of jaundice the vomiting and pain return with renewed vigor. The matters vomited have often the color of 'coffee grounds," due to exuded and altered blood. The bowels are absolutely confined, or the few hard masses of fecal matter which are passed are white and clay-like because of the absence of biliary coloring matter. There is no bile in the vomit in this stage, because the hepatic ducts have been closed by the inflammation which has been produced in the liver. Later, nervous symptoms ensue. Muscular twitchings, headache, vertigo, wild delirium, erotic convulsions, and, finally, unconsciousness and death occur. Sometimes the convulsions occur just before dissolution. Even if the patient survives the acute stage of the poisoning, he generally dies of the changes produced in his vital organs, which consist in widespread fatty degeneration. These fatty changes occur even in the acute form of the poisoning. Atrophy of the liver, destruction of the gastric tubules, pancreatic involvement, and kidney degenerations aid in producing the ultimately fatal results.

During poisoning by phosphorus the urine is scanty and perhaps albuminous, and is peculiar because of the unusual substances which are found in it. The most unusual of these is sarcolactic acid, which results from breaking down of the muscular tissues. Leucin and tyrosin are also found, and tube-casts with fatty globules in them are seen. Free fat-globules may also occur. Bile acids and bile coloring-matter are found in large amount, and the urine is generally dark colored for this reason. As phosphorus is eliminated in the urine as hypophosphoric acid, this substance is also present.

The symptoms of phosphorus poisoning may so closely resemble those of acute yellow atrophy of the liver as to make a differential diagnosis impossible unless some evidence of the presence of phosphorus is obtainable.

In chronic poisoning by phosphorus, usually caused by the inhalation of its fumes, by far the most common lesion is necrosis of the wer jaw, which may be widespread or limited. The phosphorus attacking the periosteum exposes it to infection, and pyogenic organisms attack the bone. Sometimes the tubercle bacillus causes the necrosis. Phosphorus necrosis never occurs in those who have no solution of continuity in the teeth or gums, and for this reason it is necessary that the employees in match factories should have their teeth and gums constantly attended to. It has been said that pans containing turpentine when set around the work-room will protect the workmen, but this is certainly incorrect.

FIG. 64.



Showing the fat-granules produced in the liver in phosphorus poisoning. (Kast and Rümpler.)

TREATMENT OF ACUTE POISONING.—The antidote to phosphorus is generally taught to be the sulphate of copper, which will also act as an emetic if given in excess, but studies made by Thornton in my laboratory at the Jefferson Medical College prove that when given in a dose large enough to be efficient it is as dangerous a poison as the phosphorus. Peroxide of hydrogen or permanganate of potassium are probably the best antidotes, as they convert the phosphorus into phosphoric acid. Oil of turpentine, in America, is not only valueless as an antidote, but harmful, for only old, ozonized French oil of turpentine is antidotal in its influence. As phosphorus is soluble in oils, we simply aid in its absorption if any such substances are given.

Therapeutics.—Owing to its influence on the development of bone, phosphorus is very useful in *rhachitis* and *osteomalacia*. It is also useful in the *sweats* of general or *nervous debility* and in *nervous exhaustion*, and in some cases of *melancholia* depending upon overwork. In the course of prolonged exhausting diseases, as *typhoid fever* or *typhoid pneumonia*, the drug is of service if the nervous system seems to be particularly affected, and in convalescence it is of service in aiding to build up the shattered forces of a patient.

In the sequelæ of *acute* and *chronic alcoholism* and in *morphiomania* it is of service. Phosphorus is also employed in *sexual exhaustion* or abuse. In *boils* and *carbuncles* and similar disorders phosphorus is very useful, particularly so in *acne indurata*. In *pneumonia* some physicians use minute doses with the belief that it aids in the production of resolution. Probably it does good in these cases by stimulating or supporting the nervous system.

In the *neuralgia* from *nerve-depression* and in *cerebral softening* and *meningitis* of a chronic type phosphorus may be given with advantage.

The dose of phosphorus is $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0.0006–0.0012) in pill form (*Pilulæ Phosphori*, U. S. and B. P.), but it may be gradually pushed to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.003) if urgently needed. Phosphorated oil (*Oleum Phosphoratum*, B. P.) and *Spiritus Phosphori* are given in the dose of 1 to 5 minims (0.05–0.30). *Elixir Phosphori* is given in the dose of 15 minims to 1 drachm (1.0–4.0).

The beginning dose of phosphorus should not be above $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0006), for fear of some idiosyncrasy.

PHYSOSTIGMA.

Physostigma, U. S. (*Physostigmatis Semina*, B. P.), is a seed derived from *Physostigma venenosum*, a tree of West Africa, often called Calabar bean, yielding, when assayed by the U. S. P. process, not less than 0.15 per cent. of alkaloids soluble in ether. It contains two alkaloids, eserine or physostigmine and calabarine. The former is the most important from a medical point of view.

Physiological Action.—When a very large dose of physostigma is given by the mouth it often produces some pain in the stomach and a sense of oppression and weakness. The pulse becomes slow, the respiration is depressed, and the pupils are contracted. Calabar bean in poisonous dose is a general paralyzant, but if the alkaloid calabarine be present in excess, it may be a convulsant.

Nervous System.—On the spinal cord in poisonous dose this drug acts as a depressant poison, particularly affecting the sensory tracts. On the motor nerves it exerts no influence unless given in toxic doses, when it depresses their peripheral ends. The sensory nerves escape, but sometimes even they are involved. On the voluntary muscles the drug in these doses causes twitchings. In medicinal doses the drug is a stimulant to unstriped muscular fibre and acts as a mild nervous sedative.

Circulation.—Calabăr bean causes little circulatory change, but poisonous doses at first produce a rise of arterial pressure, due to a direct stimulation of the heart and of the muscular coats of the vessels. It slows the pulse by peripheral stimulation of the vagi. In medicinal dose its circulatory effect is not marked, but is depressant rather than stimulant.

Respiration.—In moderate amount calabar bean does not affect respiration, but in poisonous dose it produces death by paralysis of the respiratory centre.

Pupil.—Physostigma causes myosis or contraction of the pupil by stimulation of the circular muscular fibres of the iris, and not by depression of the sympathetic fibres, nor by stimulation of the oculomotor fibres, nor again by causing contraction of the bloodvessels of the iris. It decreases intraocular tension, produces temporarily an increase in the power of accommodation for near objects, and then causes spasm of accommodation. The myosis usually develops in about eight to fourteen minutes after the drug is dropped into the eye, and reaches its maximum in thirty minutes, lasting for from six to eight hours. The partial influence may last, however, for four or five days.

Alimentary Tract.—Physostigma is a stimulant to intestinal peristalsis, increasing the muscular activity in the walls of the gut and acting as a tonic to these fibres.

Poisoning.—Poisonous doses of physostigma cause muscular tremors, followed by complete muscular relaxation. The pupils contract, the respirations become slow and irregular, and all reflex action fails. Vomiting or purging may or may not occur.

Treatment of Poisoning.—This consists in the use of atropine, which is the physiological antidote; in the application of heat to the body, and the use of respiratory and cardiac stimulants, such as digitalis, alcohol, or ammonia.

Therapeutics.—Calabar bean has been employed in many affections, such as *trismus neonatorum*, *tetanus*, and other *spasms*, with only moderately good results. It is, however, of value in atony of the bladder and intestine and in catarrh of the bowels. Combined with nux vomica the author has used eserine with advantage in cases of *gastric* and *intestinal dilatation*. Some physicians think it of value in cases of *tympanites*, but in a limited use of it in certain severe cases of pneumonia with tympanites the writer has not found it of value.

It has also been used advantageously by surgeons to overcome *post-operative tympanites* in the dose of $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (0.002) by hypodermic injection with or without strychnine.

In *bronchial asthma* and *emphysema* it aids in expulsion of the mucus by its influence over the muscular fibres in the walls of the air-tubes. It is also useful in purgative pills to stimulate the muscular fibres of the intestine. (See Constipation.)

In the eye, in the strength of 1 to 2 grains to the ounce (0.06–0.12:30.0) of water, eserine is used in the treatment of *corneal ulcerations*, for the relief of *glaucoma*, and to diminish high intraocular tension. If, for any reason, *atropine mydriasis* is to be rapidly overcome, eserine may be used, but it is not so powerful a myotic as atropine is a mydriatic, and it requires larger amounts of the solution to produce contraction than it took of atropine to cause mydriasis.

Administration.—Physostigma is used in the form of the extract (*Extractum Physostigmatis*, U. S. and B. P.) in the dose of $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.008, which may be readily increased to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.015), $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015–0.06), B. P. This extract should contain 2 per cent. of ether-soluble alkaloids.

The tincture (*Tinctura Physostigmatis*, U. S.) should contain 0.014 Gm. of ether-soluble alkaloids in 100 mils. and is given in the dose of 5 to 30 minims (0.30–2.0).

Eserine is usually employed in the form of *Physostigminæ Salicylas*, U. S., and may be used in the dose of $\frac{1}{80}$ grain (0.0008) three times a day. The sulphate is much more soluble, and is generally to be employed. The salicylate is largely used, nevertheless, by ophthalmologists. *Lamellæ Physostigminæ*, B. P., each contain $\frac{1}{1000}$ grain (0.00006) of physostigmine sulphate. The dose of both salts of eserine is $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ grain (0.0006–0.0008).

PICRIC ACID.

Picric acid, *Trinitrophenol*, U. S. (*Acidum Picricum*, B. P.), occurs in light yellow scales or needles without odor, and is chiefly used in the arts as a dye. Its uses in medicine are limited. It has been found exceedingly efficacious in solution in the treatment of severe *burns* and *scalds*. This solution is made as follows:

℞—Acidi picrici	gr. lxxv–ʒij (5.0–8.0).
Alcoholis	f℥iiss (75.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	Oij (960 mils.).—M.

After the burn is cleansed of dirt and charred clothing, strips of sterilized gauze are soaked in this solution and applied to the part. Over this is placed a pad of dry absorbent cotton which is fastened by a light bandage. The dressing rapidly dries, and may be left in place for several days. It is then moistened with the solution so as to soften it, is removed, and then a fresh dressing is applied for a week. All blisters should be pricked. At first the acid causes some pain, but in a short time this dressing relieves pain. It prevents suppuration, hastens healing, and results in a smooth cicatrix. As this dressing stains the hands, the physician should use rubber gloves when applying it. The existence of marked renal irritation should make us cautious in applying this acid solution to large surfaces, lest absorption occur.

To remove the stain of picric acid from the skin, wash the hands in a solution of lithium carbonate in water in the strength of 1 drachm (4.0) to 1 quart (1000 mils.).

PILOCARPUS.

Pilocarpus, U. S., is the leaflets of a South American tree, *Pilocarpus microphyllus*, or *Pilocarpus jaborandi*, yielding, when assayed by the U. S. P. process, not less than 0.5 per cent. of alkaloids. It contains two alkaloids, known as pilocarpine, and isopilocarpine. Jaborine is a combination of these alkaloids and a resinous substance. The alkaloid pilocarpine is non-crystallizable and occurs as a soft mass, but the salts of pilocarpine are crystallizable.

Physiological Action.—When pilocarpus is taken in medicinal dose by a healthy man it causes a deep flushing of the face and neck, followed by the outbreak of a profuse sweat, which, though beginning in these regions, rapidly spreads over the entire body. Accompanying the sweat, salivation is often exceedingly profuse, so that saliva dribbles from the mouth. The sweat lasts from two to five hours. Nausea frequently comes on, and severe vomiting may appear in susceptible persons either during or after the sweating. Some individuals are singularly insusceptible to the diaphoretic influence of pilocarpus and this is particularly so, according to Ringer, with children, who will often take as much as 60 grains (4.0) of the crude drug before they perspire.[1]

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Moderate doses given to men have no effect on this part of the body.

CIRCULATION.—In large doses there is no doubt that jaborandi acts as a cardiac depressant rather than a stimulant. The drug causes in the lower animals a slow pulse and decreased arterial pressure, in moderate quantities, the first change being due to an action on the inhibitory centres in the heart or on the peripheral vagi. (See Fig. 65.) In man the drug does not slow the pulse, but quickens it very markedly, often as much as 40 to 50 beats per minute. Although the pulse in animals is generally made stronger by its use, in man it is generally made weaker.

STOMACH.—Jaborandi sometimes produces nausea and vomiting by irritating the stomach and perhaps the vomiting centre.

TEMPERATURE.—Jaborandi lowers bodily temperature to a considerable degree, probably by the dilatation of the peripheral capillaries and the profuse sweat which it produces. This fall is sometimes preceded by a brief rise.

KIDNEYS AND TISSUE-WASTE.—Upon the kidneys jaborandi acts very slightly or very strongly, according to the dose that is given. Large doses, which produce a profuse sweat, naturally decrease the urinary secretion, but small ones undoubtedly increase it. Upon the tissue-changes in the body under pilocarpine no researches have been made, but it is an undoubted fact that in disease the excretion of urea is largely increased under the influence of this drug.

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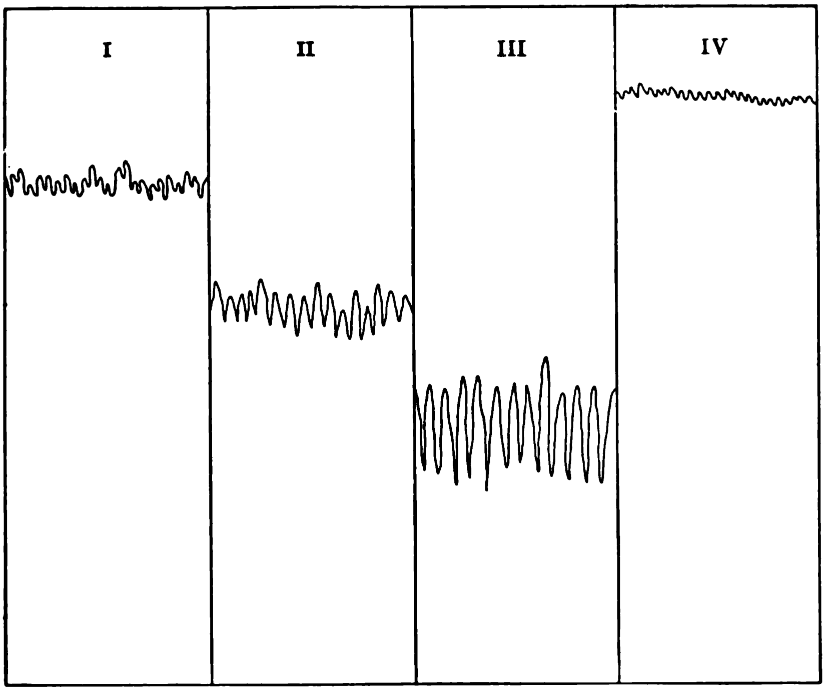
[1] The writer has reported a case (see Idiosyncrasy) in which a woman of thirty years received ¾ grain of the muriate of pilocarpine hypodermically in half an hour without any effect.

FIG. 65.



Parts of a tracing showing the effect of pilocarpine in depressing blood-pressure, and the stimulant effect of atropine upon blood-pressure in the circulation of a dog. (After Schmiedeberg.) I. Shows the pulse-rate and blood-pressure unaffected by drugs. II. Pilocarpine injected, which slows the pulse from 28 in ten seconds to 19 in ten seconds, and lowers the blood-pressure from 126 to 96. III. Further depression and slowing; pressure, 70. IV. Atropine given, which raises blood-pressure to 145 and pulse-rate to 30.

EYE.—Jaborandi contracts the pupil by stimulating the peripheral ends of the oculomotor nerve in the iris.

SKIN AND SECRETION.—The amount of sweat caused by the drug in man may equal as much as a pint, and it is generally first acid, from the secretions of the sebaceous glands, then neutral, and finally alkaline. The sweating is not primarily due to vasomotor palsy, but to stimulation of the ends of the nerves supplying the glands and of the sweat-glands themselves. The sweat usually lasts about two or five hours. Sometimes excessive salivary secretion supplants that of the skin.

Pilocarpine increases the gastric, salivary, and lachrymal secretions, as well as that of the skin and kidneys. It also seems to have considerable influence over the secretion of milk.

Therapeutics.—Jaborandi, or, better still, its alkaloid, pilocarpine, is of some value for the relief of *dropsy* of the renal type. (See below.) In cardiac dropsy it is generally too depressing, and the author knows of more than one case in which a fatal result speedily followed its use under these circumstances. It may be used to abort an attack or paroxysm of *malarial fever*, but because of its depressant influence it should never be employed in asthenic fevers, such as typhoid fever. In *pleurisy* with effusion it has been used, but more efficient remedies are elaterium, or salines given in concentrated form and at the proper time of the day. (See Magnesium Sulphate and Dropsy.) Better than all these is thoracentesis. Spaulding and de Schweinitz have both recommended very highly the hypodermic use of pilocarpine in the dose of $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.005–0.006) a day for *opacities of the vitreous humor* of the eye. The fluidextract of jaborandi may be employed, but is apt to nauseate the patient. Diaphoresis should not be produced. Because of its myotic influence on the pupil pilocarpine is of very great value in the treatment of all conditions of the eye associated with *increased intraocular pressure.* It is so good a myotic as to be rapidly supplanting eserine for this purpose with some clinicians. The strength of pilocarpine solution for this purpose is 1 to 4 grains (0.06–0.25) to the ounce (30.0). It should be dropped into the eye, 1 or 2 drops at a time, every hour until the patient is relieved. Pilocarpine is also useful as an ocular tonic to relieve eye-pain after excessive use of the eyes, in the strength of $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.006) to the ounce (30.0). A few drops of this solution may be dropped into the eye three times a day. This solution should have a little boric acid (4 grains) added to it to prevent fungus growth. (See Asthenopia.) Clinical reports show that pilocarpine in small doses is a good remedy in *tobacco* and *alcoholic amblyopia.*

Mitkowski has tried pilocarpine in *catarrhal jaundice* of a persistent type with great benefit, in the hypodermic dose of $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01) every other day for three weeks. In *uræmic poisoning* pilocarpine is theoretically the most efficient and rapidly acting remedy that we have, and when used in *Bright's disease* it may be of value; but the frequency with which its use has been followed by pulmonary œdema or a transudation of fluid into the bronchi has made many practitioners afraid to employ it.

Care should always be exercised in the use of the drug lest cardiac depression ensue, and alcohol or strychnine may often be used with advantage to guard against this accident. The general consensus of opinion is that in the nephritis of middle or advanced life with cardiac changes it is contraindicated. The author never uses it in chronic parenchymatous nephritis. In the convulsions of pregnancy pilocarpine, while theoretically useful, has been proved by experience to do more harm than good through its depressing influences, although the drug in small doses often increases renal activity. The hypodermic dose of pilocarpine as a renal stimulant should be about $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.002–0.003). In some forms of *profuse sweating,* such as come on at night in cases of general debility, pilocarpine, if given hypodermically or by the mouth about two hours before the sweat in the dose of $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.003), is often useful even where atropine fails. The good effect is produced by stimulating the sweat-glands and so overcoming their atony.

J. M. Da Costa and Barr have highly recommended the hypodermic injection of pilocarpine in *erysipelas* as a preventive and curative measure in the early stages of this disease, and their reports are so encouraging as to warrant a careful trial of the method. The proper dose is $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01) every three hours until free sweating ensues. After this is accomplished the doses may be repeated every four or six hours. The author would fear that such active treatment might seriously affect the strength of the patient unless stimulants were also used.

In cases of obstinate *aural vertigo* a most efficient treatment is the hypodermic use of pilocarpine every few days in sufficient dose to produce some salivation. The patient must lie down or go to bed after the dose is given.

Pilocarpine certainly has a decided effect in encouraging the growth of hair, and applied locally will often do good in partial *baldness*. If too much pilocarpine is used, it is apt to cause the development of small pustules about the hair-follicles. Bartholow recommended the following application for baldness:

℞—Fluidextracti pilocarpi . . . . . . f℥j (30.0).
Tincturæ cantharidis . . . . f℥ss (16.0).
Linimenti saponis . . . . f℥iss (45.0).—M.

The author has found the following prescription very efficacious in falling of the hair:

℞—Fluidextracti pilocarpi . . . . . . fʒj (4.0).
Tincturæ capsici . . . . f℥j (30.0).
Tr. cantharidis . . . . fʒss (2.0).
Olei ricini . . . . fʒj (4.0).
Alcoholis . . . . q. s. f℥iv (120.0).—M.
S.—Apply with friction in spots to the scalp, night and morning.

Antagonisms of Jaborandi.—Jaborandi is a physiological antidote to atropine and to agaricin. Four times the dose of pilocarpine must be used to counterbalance a dose of atropine. Vomiting produced by pilocarpus is to be antagonized by morphine.

Untoward Effects.—Dimness of vision, vomiting, sudden collapse, swelling of the salivary glands and tonsils, hiccough and strangury are sometimes met with after using pilocarpus. Sometimes bloody leucorrhœa is seen. The vomiting can usually be prevented by full doses of chlorodyne. Occasionally pulmonary œdema develops.

Prentiss has called attention to the fact that the continued use of pilocarpine may cause the hair to become coarse and dark.

Administration.—The dose of jaborandi is 40 grains (2.6) used in the form of the powdered leaves in infusion. The fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Pilocarpi*, U. S.; *Extractum Jaborandi Liquidum*, B. P.) contains 0.4 Gm. of the alkaloids of pilocarpus in each 100 mils., and should be used in the dose of 10 to 40 minims (0.60–2.6), 5 to 15 minims (0.3–1.0), B. P Pilocarpine is far superior to jaborandi, in that it does not so often produce nausea and vomiting. It is used in the form of the hydrochloride (*Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridum*, U. S.), in the dose of from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.008–0.03) hypodermically, or $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015–0.03) by the mouth and in the form of the nitrate (*Pilocarpinæ Nitras*, U. S.) in the same dose as the hydrochloride.

The additional preparations of the B. P. are—the tincture (*Tinctura Jaborandi*), dose $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounce (8.0–16.0); and the nitrate of pilocarpine (*Pilocarpinæ Nitras*), $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.008–0.03).

PIMENTA.

Pimenta or Allspice is the nearly ripe fruit of *Pimenta officinalis*, a tree of the West Indies. It contains an official volatile oil (*Oleum Pimentæ*, U. S. and B. P.), used for flavoring purposes, as a constituent of spice plasters, in diarrhœa mixtures, or as a carminative. It will also prevent the griping of purgative medicines. The dose of the oil is 1 to 5 minims (0.06–0.30). *Aqua Pimentæ* (B. P.) is given in the dose of 1 to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0).

PIPERAZINE.

Piperazina is a substance, the chemical formula of which is $C_4H_{10}N_2$, which has been recently introduced into medicine for the treating of the *uric-acid diathesis*. It is not stable, and when exposed to the air attracts water and carbonic acid; so it must be kept in tightly-stoppered bottles. Aqueous solutions are decidedly alkaline, but do not have any distinct taste.

Piperazine is peculiar in its power to dissolve uric acid, dissolving twelve times as much as will carbonate of lithium, and it is also entirely soluble in water, which lithium is not. When taken into the body the drug is partly oxidized and partly eliminated unchanged. Theoretically, piperazine, when taken into the body, forms with uric acid a urate of piperazine, which is soluble and readily eliminated. Experiments to determine this point have been made with very satisfactory results, and repeated clinical observation has shown that the administration of the drug causes an increase in the amount of urea in the urine with a decrease in the uric acid, indicating that under its influence oxidation is more complete.

Therapeutics.—Piperazine is used for the purpose of preventing the formation of renal and vesical calculi in the so-called *uric-acid diathesis*, and also in cases where the excess of uric acid in the urine tends to produce *irritation of the bladder*. Similarly, its action has been found of value in treating vesical irritation due to this cause by washing out the bladder with a solution of piperazine of the strength of 1 per cent.

Piperazine has also been injected into uric-acid deposits about the body or applied to the broken-down surfaces of these deposits in 1 per cent. solution, but the author has not been favorably impressed with this method, and would advise against its use—first, because it does little if any good, and, second, because the method is painful and apt to cause sloughs by interfering with nutrition of the skin, which is already lacking in health.

The dose of piperazine is 15 grains (1.0) in twenty-four hours. It is best given by dissolving this amount of the drug in 1 pint (480 mils.) of water, and directing the patient to take a wineglassful of the solution frequently through the day. Owing to the effect upon the drug of exposure to air, it cannot be given in pill or powder, and should be freshly mixed each day. The writer has failed to obtain any results from the use of this drug in his practice.

Stewart has noted, as untoward effects of full doses of piperazine tremors, hallucinations, and clonic spasms.

Lycetol is a substance closely allied to piperazine, and is used in medicine for the same purposes. Dissolved in water it has a taste somewhat like lemonade. Unlike piperazine, it is not hygroscopic and will keep indefinitely. The dose of lycetol is 15 to 30 grains (1.0–2.0) a day, well diluted with water, to which a little sugar may be added to improve the taste. Usually it is best to give the drug in carbonated water, and to begin with small doses, which are to be gradually increased in size.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA.

Piscidia Erythrina is a drug which is stated to possess marked narcotic and pain-relieving properties. It is sometimes called Jamaica dogwood. Its powers as a soporific and analgesic do not compare with those of opium, but it is stated to be devoid of the unpleasant after-effects of the latter drug. Further studies concerning its effects on the animal economy are needed. According to Dr. Isaac Ott and Dr. Nagle, the drug has little or no effect on the motor and sensory nerves, and its dominant effect on the circulation is to increase arterial pressure through stimulation of the vasomotor system. The indications which have been met best by piscidia are *dysmenorrhœa* due to irregular flow and spasm of the uterine cervix and fundus, to allay nervous irritability, and to relieve pain or insomnia due to pain.

Administration.—The dose of the fluidextract of piscidia erythrina is ½ to 2 drachms (2.0–8.0); of the solid extract, 2 to 10 grains (0.12–0.60). The alkaloid, *piscidine*, is not known to represent all the properties of the drug, and is not used in medicine.

PITCH.

Pix is a resinous exudation derived from several species of pines, firs, and spruces, and is, in one of its forms, obtained by the evaporation of wood-tar. It is used for various purposes, according to its derivation. Burgundy Pitch (*Pix Burgundica*, B. P.) is derived from Norway spruce, or *Abies* (*Picea*, B. P.) *excelsa*, a plant of Europe and Asia. It softens and melts at the temperature of the body and is useful for plasters. In *muscular rheumatism* and in *chronic bronchitis* pitch is a mild and fairly useful local remedy for external use. In the form of the plaster (*Emplastrum Picis*, B. P.), and in the form of warming plaster (*Emplastrum Picis Cantharidatum*), it is employed for the relief of deep-seated *sprains* and *bruises*, and acts as a mild counterirritant, which may blister a tender skin. Canada pitch (*Pix canadensis*) is obtained from the hemlock spruce of Canada and the United States, and is used for the same purposes as Burgundy pitch. The Canada-pitch plaster (*Emplastrum Picis Canadensis*) is employed for the same conditions as the plaster of Burgundy pitch.

PITUITARY GLAND.

The posterior lobe (infundibulum) of the pituitary gland is now largely used in medicine. In dried form it is official in the U. S. P. as *Hypophysis Sicca*, and a liquid extract is also official as *Liquor Hypophysis*, U. S. The preparation in liquid form most generally used for all purposes is called "pituitrin."

The *physiological action* of this substance is almost identical with adrenalin in that it is a stimulant to the heart and the muscular coats of the bloodvessels, but its action, although more prolonged than that of adrenalin, is less powerful and less sudden in onset. It slows the pulse rate. Locally applied to mucous membranes it induces a similar ischæmia to that caused by adrenalin. Upon the parturient uterus after the os is dilated it acts as a powerful stimulant. It also stimulates intestinal peristalsis and the muscular coats of the bladder. It increases urinary flow, not by stimulating the epithelium of the kidney, but by increasing the blood-pressure in the renal vessels. It also in some cases increases the secretion of milk.

Therapeutics.—Pituitrin for the reasons just given finds its chief use as an oxytoxic which is not to be given until the os is dilated to the size of a quarter of a dollar and until the physician is sure that the birth canal is not obstructed. Its action is so prompt that after it is given the physician should not leave the patient. It has largely displaced the forceps in slow labor due to feebleness and *uterine inertia*. This drug is also used as a circulatory stimulant in *collapse*, to control surgical *shock*, for the relief of *postoperative intestinal torpor* and to remove *tympanites* in the course of the acute infectious diseases. It is also used in *atony of the bladder*. In all these conditions it is given hypodermically in the dose of 5 to 15 minims (0.3–1.0). Where used locally to constrict engorged mucous membranes, as in *hay fever* and *acute rhinitis*, it is best to dilute it from three to ten times with normal salt solution.

The exact physiological and therapeutic value of the anterior lobe of the pituitary body is still undetermined. It would seem to be indicated in cases of delayed *development in childhood, physical, mental,* and *sexual,* particularly if there is an abnormal tolerance for sugar, so that when sugar is taken in excess glycosuria does not ensue. It is given in the form of the desiccated powder in the dose of 2 to 3 grains (0.1–0.25) three times a day. Some physicians have gone so far as to prescribe the anterior lobe for *sexual atony* in adults.

PODOPHYLLUM.

Podophyllum, U. S., May apple or mandrake, is the rhizome and small roots of *Podophyllum peltatum,* a plant of the United States and Canada. Podophyllum contains a resin, podophyllin.

Therapeutics.—Podophyllum is the slowest-acting purge official in the Pharmacopœia. In small doses it is laxative, but is purgative and almost drastic in larger amounts. In overdose it may produce gastroenteritis. The drug particularly excites the flow of bile, and is used as a cholagogue. It is best given when the stools are dark in color, calomel being indicated when they are light. The author has found the following prescription useful in cases of *intestinal flatulence* and *indigestion* with *constipation:*

℞—Podophyllin	gr. v. (0.30).
Euonymin	gr. v. (0.30).
Leptandrin	gr. v. (0.30).
Extracti chiratæ	gr. xlv. (3.0).
Creosoti	gr. x. (0.60).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. xx.

In children one or two months old who have *hard, stony stools* podophyllin is a good remedy. The dose should be given by dissolving a grain of the resin in a drachm of alcohol and using 2 drops or more of this on sugar once or twice a day. In children who suffer from *summer diarrhœa,* in which the passages consist almost entirely of water, which have a peculiar musty smell or a mouse odor, podophyllin in the dose of $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0.001–0.0012), repeated every few hours, is of service, seeming to control the passages and make them normal. This treatment will often succeed when all else fails. This statement is also true in regard to the *chronic diarrhœas* of adults, though the drug should be given in somewhat larger amounts in such cases. Podophyllin will also check *vomiting* in these doses in some instances, provided that the stomach is depressed and the liver is torpid. It should not be employed if the vomiting is due to irritation or inflammation of the stomach.

Administration.—Podophyllum is used in the form of the extract (*Extractum Podophylli*), dose 1 to 5 grains (0.06–0.30); the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Podophylli,* U. S.), dose 2 to 20 minims (0.12–1.3); and more commonly than all, as the *Resina Podophylli,* U. S. *Podophylli Resina,* B. P., or podophyllin, which is the best preparation.

The dose of this preparation is from $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.003–0.006) as a feeble laxative, and from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.006–0.03) as a purge, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015–0.06), B. P. The tincture (*Tinctura Podophylli*, B. P.) is given in the dose of 5 to 15 minims (0.3–1.0).

POMEGRANATE.

Granatum, U. S., is the bark of the stem and root of *Punica granatum*, It is seldom used in America in its crude form. It contains an alkaloid known as pelletierine, this alkaloid being a colorless liquid, soluble in 20 parts of water and readily miscible with ether, chloroform, and alcohol. When to it acids are added it forms crystalline salts, of which four are used—namely, the tannate, the sulphate, the hydrobromide, and the hydrochloride. The first is most commonly employed, and is a yellowish powder possessing an astringent taste. It is soluble in 235 parts of water and 12.6 of alcohol. Its physiological action needs further investigation, but the drug in poisonous amounts paralyzes the peripheral ends of the motor nerves in a manner closely resembling the action of curare. Sensibility is preserved. The loss of power is chiefly manifested in the lower limbs, in which at first there may be cramps. There may also be nausea and vomiting.

Therapeutics.—Originally, pomegranate was largely used in the form of the rind of the fruit in decoction as a vegetable astringent, but this practice has ceased because of its disagreeable taste and effect upon the stomach. The ailments which were supposed to indicate its employment were serous diarrhœa and profuse sweats. In some tropical countries the bark of the root is used as a vermifuge, and it is very efficient in removing the *tape-worm*. It is said that the bark of the root of the wild shrub is much more efficacious than that of the cultivated and more handsome plant. To be effective the dose of the decoction of the bark must be large. The drug is prepared by soaking 2 ounces (60.0) of the bark in 2 pints (960) of water for twenty-four hours and then boiling down to a pint (480). A wineglassful (30.0) of this is the dose which is generally given, and it may be repeated every hour until the whole amount is taken. The objection to this line of treatment is that it is unnecessarily severe, often purging and vomiting the patient excessively. The nausea produced is often great. Should purging fail to occur, it is necessary to give castor oil or other purge to dislodge the worm, and it is always necessary to starve the patient for twelve hours before the remedy is tried.

The dose of pelletierine is 3 to 5 grains (0.20–0.30), and the tannate (*Pelletierinæ Tannas*, U. S. and B. P.) is the salt usually employed. Practically, the only pelletierine used is the French preparation of Tanret. This preparation is put up in small vials; each contains a dose of 5 grains of the drug in solution ready to take.

As large doses as 20 grains (1.3) of pelletierine have been used, but as serious paralytic symptoms have ensued after the ingestion of

5 grains by a susceptible woman, not more than this amount should be given. When pelletierine is used, it should always be followed in two hours by a purge. Those who have used it most place great reliance on it. The fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Granati*, U. S.) is given in the dose of 20 to 30 minims (1.3–2.0). The B. P. contains one official preparation of pomegranate—namely, the *Decoctum Granati Corticis,* the dose of which is 1 to 2 fluidounces (30.0–60.0).

POTASSIUM ACETATE.

Potassii Acetas, U. S. and B. P., should contain, when thoroughly dried, not less than 98 per cent. of pure potassium acetate [$KC_2.H_3O_2$], and should be kept in well-stoppered bottles.

It occurs in a white powder, or in crystalline masses of a satin-like lustre, odorless, and having a warming, saline taste. It is very deliquescent on exposure to the air.

Soluble in 0.4 part of water, and in 2 parts of alcohol at 25° C. (77° F.); with increasing temperature it becomes much more soluble in both liquids.

It was at one time largely used in the treatment of *acute rheumatism* in the "alkaline method," as when it enters the blood it is changed into an alkaline carbonate. It has been supplanted by the salicylates in the treatment of most cases of rheumatism. The dose should be from ½ to 1 ounce (16.0–30.0) a day. A combination of 10 grains (0.6) of the iodide of potassium and 30 grains (2.0) of the acetate is useful in *subacute rheumatism* in some instances.

In *hepatic torpor* acetate of potassium is exceedingly efficacious, and aids in promoting the flow of bile as well as that of the urine. It has been used in the treatment of the so-called *uric-acid diathesis,* and quickly renders an acid urine alkaline. At one time it was supposed to purify the blood by aiding in the oxidation of effete material.

The dose of *potassii acetas* is from 20 grains to 2 ounces (1.3–60.0), the latter dose being employed only when a purgative effect is desired; but other drugs are more suitable for this purpose.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.

This salt (*Potassii Bicarbonas,* U. S. and B. P.) is used for the same purposes as the citrate and acetate of potassium, and, as it is much less agreeable in taste, should not be employed when they can be obtained. From the bicarbonate of potassium are made several very useful preparations: the *liquor potassii citratis,* by adding 120 grains (8.0) to 90 grains (6.0) of citric acid and 10 ounces (300.0) of water; the neutral mixture, by adding to 1 pint (480.0) of lemon-juice enough of the potassium salt to neutralize it. The dose of *potassii* *bicarbonas* is 5 to 40 grains (0.3–0.6), or even as much as 2 drachms (8.0) may be given if well diluted with water.

POTASSIUM BITARTRATE.

Potassii Bitartras, U. S., *Potassii Tartras Acidus*, B. P., is sometimes called "cream of tartar," or acid tartrate of potassium. It is a white gritty powder which may occur in rhombic crystals. Owing to its stability, it escapes from the body without oxidation, and so differs from the other potassium salts formed by vegetable acids which are changed into alkaline carbonates.

Therapeutics.—The bitartrate of potassium is the most diuretic of the potassium salts, and is used in heart disease with gin or compound infusion of juniper, for the purpose of removing *dropsy*. One ounce (30.0) of the salt is added to a pint (480 mils.) of the infusion of juniper berries, and the entire quantity taken in divided doses in twenty-four hours. In *acute renal disease* the drug should be used without the juniper and it should be remembered that if nephritis prevents the free excretion of the potash it may act as a serious depressant. In large doses—½ ounce (15.0)—it acts as a watery purge, but is rarely so used. Where the *urine is thick and alkaline*, bitartrate of potassium is a useful remedy to acidify and make it clear and normal in appearance.

A useful diuretic beverage called "Imperial Drink" is prepared as follows:

Potassium bitartrate	1 ounce (30.0).
Tartaric acid	1 ounce (30.0).
Oil of lemon	12 minims (1.0).
Sugar	16 ounces.
Boiling water	1 gallon. Cool and strain.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE.

(See BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.)

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.

Carbonate of potassium (*Potassii Carbonas*, U. S. and B. P.). This salt is never used in medicine, except to prepare other salts, as it is disagreeable to the taste and is an irritant. (See Potassium Citrate.)

POTASSIUM CHLORATE.

Chlorate of potassium (*Potassii Chloras*, U. S. and B. P.) is a salt of potassium differing entirely in its physiological action from all the other potassium salts, and, with the exception of the cyanide of potassium, is certainly the most poisonous. Not only is it, when locally applied, an irritant to mucous membranes, but when absorbed into the blood it causes changes of a serious character in this fluid, and produces acute nephritis if given in overdose.

In dry form chlorate of potassium ought never be rubbed with organic substances in a mortar, as an explosion may occur.

Physiological Action.—It has been thought by some that chlorate of potassium gives up a large amount of oxygen to the body, and that for this reason it would be of value in cases of slow asphyxia, such as results from pneumonia or phthisis. It has even been recommended to travellers crossing high mountains where the rarity of the air produced disagreeable effects; but nothing is more absurd than the belief that it gives up oxygen to the body. Chlorate of potassium does give off oxygen when exposed to high heat, but not at the temperature of the body. Nearly all of it escapes from the body unchanged.

When overdoses of the chlorate are taken, it produces sickness of the stomach, headache, pain in the loins and belly, dyspnœa, cyanosis, heart-failure, and great weakness. Poisonous doses cause the blood to be of a chocolate color, this change being due to the production of methæmoglobin. The blood-corpuscles are crenated and broken down, and after death the liver, kidneys, and spleen are found softened and filled with broken-down and disorganized blood.

Therapeutics.—Chlorate of potassium is useful in *stomatitis* and in *mercurial sore mouth* as a mouth-wash, or given internally, in the following mixture:

℞—Potassii chloratis	gr. xlviij (3.2).
Tincturæ myrrhæ	f ʒss (2.0).
Elixiris calisayæ . . . . . . q. s. ad	f ℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every five hours, or use as a mouth-wash.

Owing to the fact that the drug is eliminated by the saliva to a great extent, the mucous membranes affected by stomatitis are constantly bathed by the solution of the chlorate when it is taken by the stomach. If any irritation of the stomach or kidneys exist, the medicament must be used on a swab and none of it swallowed.

In *diphtheria* chlorate of potassium is very commonly employed, but its use is dangerous. Death in many cases of diphtheria is aided by renal irritability, possibly by reason of an acute nephritis, and this drug simply increases the inflammatory process. If the chlorate of potassium is employed in diphtheria, it should be used in solution and applied by means of a swab. (See Diphtheria.)

In *acute follicular pharyngitis* chlorate of potassium is a useful gargle, and Wood recommends the use of a solution made by adding 1 ounce (30.0) of sumach-berries, ½ ounce (16.0) of chlorate of potassium, and 1 pint (480 Cc.) of boiling water to each other, and allowing them to simmer for a few hours, when the mixture should be strained, cooled, and used as a gargle.

The following is equally serviceable:

℞—Potassii chloratis		ʒj (4.0).
Fluidextracti rhois glabræ		f℥ss (16.0).
Aqua destillatæ	q. s. ad	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—To be added to an equal quantity of water in a glass and used as a gargle every two hours, after stirring.

This prescription makes an abominable-looking pharmaceutical preparation, but is an exceedingly useful one.

In *acute rectal catarrh* with *mucous diarrhœa* and *tenesmus* a solution of chlorate of potassium in water, 20 grains (1.3) to the ounce (30.0), injected into the bowel, will often produce a cure after one or two injections. Not more than 4 ounces (120.0) should be used, and it ought to be retained for twenty minutes. Often it will be well to add the saturated watery solution of the chlorate to an equal quantity of starch-water, as the latter aids in allaying the local irritation. This same method can be used in the treatment of *hemorrhoids*, and a few drops of laudanum, if added to this solution, will be found of great service. The troches (*Trochisci Potassii Chloratis*, U. S. and B. P.) are given in the dose of 1 to 6, each lozenge containing about 2½ grains (0.15). They are intended to be dissolved in the mouth to affect the oral mucous membrane, but if many are used they are apt to disorder the stomach by reason of an excess of the drug being swallowed in the saliva.

POTASSIUM CITRATE.

Citrate of potassium (*Potassii Citras*, U. S. and B. P.) is a white, granular, deliquescent salt, almost neutral in reaction and very soluble in water. It is by far the most agreeable of all the salts of potassium to the taste. In the early stages of *bronchitis* it is of the greatest value when combined with ipecac (see Bronchitis), and it is also useful as an alkaline diuretic. In *bronchitis* the dose should be 20 grains (1.3) every four hours, and in *urinary incontinence* due to acid and concentrated urine the dose should be equally large.

Under the name of neutral mixture (*Mistura Potassii Citratis*), made by adding to 1 pint (480 mils.) of lemon-juice enough bicarbonate of potassium to neutralize it, we have a useful febrifuge drink in *fevers*, particularly those of childhood. The dose is ½ to 1 ounce (16.0–30.0) every few hours.

Liquor Potassii Citratis, U. S., is made in the same manner as is the neutral mixture, except that citric acid is substituted for the lemon-juice (citric acid 6 Gm., potassium bicarbonate 8 Gm., and water 100 mils.).

The neutral mixture is the better preparation of the two, but more expensive. A very refreshing and agreeable way of prescribing this drug is in the form of "effervescing draught," made by mixing two solutions which are prepared as follows: (1) Lemon-juice and water, equal parts, enough to make 4 ounces (120 mils.) (2) Bicarbonate of potassium 1 drachm (4.0) and water 3 ounces (90.0). These solutions are to be mixed in the quantities desired, and taken while effervescing. If lemon-juice is not at hand, a solution of citric acid of the strength of 2 drachms (8.0) to 4 ounces (120.0) of water should be employed in its stead.

Under the name of *Potassii Citras Effervescens* the U. S. P. of 1900 calls for an official powder possessing the advantages of the mixture just named.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE.

Cyanide of potassium (no longer official) is used in the same way and for the same purpose as hydrocyanic acid. (See Hydrocyanic Acid.) The dose is $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.006).

The following prescriptions may be used in cases suffering from *bronchitis* or *phthisis* accompanied with excessive cough:

℞—Potassii cyanidi	gr. ij (0.12).
Morphinæ sulphatis	gr. j (0.06).
Syrupi pruni virginianæ . q. s. ad	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) three to five times a day.

Or as follows:

℞—Potassii cyanidi	gr. ij (0.12).
Ammonii chloridi	ʒij (8.0).
Elixiris calisayæ . . . . q. s. ad	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) three or four times a day.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.

Potassium hydroxide (*Potassii Hydroxidum; Potassa Caustica*, B. P.) is a hard white solid, which readily deliquesces; it possesses great caustic power, and has been used in medicine for the purpose of burning away *growths or exuberant ulcers*. In small *cutaneous cancers* it is applied to the spot for a minute or two after the protecting scab is removed. The parts are then poulticed for several days, when the slough comes away. A piece of the drug placed on the skin by means of a pair of forceps will at once soften and burn the tissues for some distance. The surrounding skin should be protected by wax, suet, or oils, and a piece of adhesive plaster, with a hole for the growth, should first be applied to prevent action on the surrounding healthy tissues. The burn produced by caustic potash is very painful, and cauterization through its influence should not be practised if it can be avoided. When the caustic has acted sufficiently, it is to be washed off with vinegar or other dilute acid to neutralize it. It may be used in extracting a foreign body from under a nail by scraping the nail until it is very thin, then applying a 15 per cent. solution to the spot until the nail is soft, washing the part with water. The object can then be grasped with forceps. Vienna paste (*Potassa cum Calce*) is used for the same purpose as is caustic potash.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.

(See IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.)

POTASSIUM NITRATE.

Nitre (*Potassii Nitras*, U. S. and B. P.), or saltpetre, occurs in long, needle-like crystals and has a sharp, saline taste. Sal prunella is saltpetre melted and run into moulds.

Next to the cyanide and chlorate of potassium, this is the most poisonous of the potassium salts, and produces when taken in overdose, violent gastro-enteritis. While it does not affect the blood, it is more irritant than the chlorate.

Nitrate of potassium is rarely employed at present, and has been very properly put aside as inferior to the harmless vegetable potassium salts (the citrate, acetate, and bitartrate). If used in *rheumatism*, the dose should be 1 ounce (30.0) in a pint (480 Cc.) of barley-water or syrup of acacia and water, to be taken in divided doses of a tablespoonful every three hours. Nitrate-of-potassium papers (*Charta Potassii Nitratis*) are made by dipping unsized paper in a solution of the drug of the strength of 20 parts of the salt to 80 parts of distilled water. They are rolled into cigarettes and smoked by *asthmatics*, or burned in a pan and the fumes arising from them inhaled. Their efficacy may be increased in cases where the respiratory mucous membrane is irritable by dipping them in compound tincture of benzoin and exposing to the air long enough to dry. They should then be protected from the air until used. The paper used should be moderately thin bibulous paper.

PROTARGOL.

Protargol is a new silver preparation containing 8.3 per cent. of silver, and occurs as a yellowish powder readily dissolved in cold and hot water, forming a clear solution. It is employed in *gonorrhœa* and in *gonorrhœal conjunctivitis* because it is destructive to the gonococcus. (See Conjunctivitis.) It is not precipitated on contact with albumin or alkalies, nor by dilute hydrochloric acid. It therefore has distinct advantages over nitrate of silver. A 1 to 5 per cent. solution of protargol is the strength ordinarily used in the treatment of gonorrhœa, and these solutions may also be employed in the eye. (See Conjunctivitis.) If used on a camel's-hair brush or swab, the solution may be as strong as 5 per cent.; but if the drug is used as a collyrium its strength should not exceed 1: 400 or 1: 200.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA.

Prunus Virginiana, U. S., and *Pruni Virginianæ Cortex*, B. P.—wild cherry, as it is incorrectly called—is the bark of *Prunus serotina*, a large tree of the United States and Canada. It contains a substance known as amygdalin, which when it comes in contact with water forms hydrocyanic acid through the action of another substance, known as emulsin.

Therapeutics.—Wild-cherry bark is largely used as a domestic tonic, and in the form of a syrup as a vehicle for *cough* mixtures.

It has been supposed that the hydrocyanic acid present allays the cough, but this is doubtful, as the acid is fleeting in its effect and is present in very small quantity.

Administration.—As a tonic prunus virginiana is used in the form of the infusion, dose ½ to 1 ounce (16.0–30.0), and the fluidextract, dose 30 minims to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0). The syrup (*Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ*, U. S. and B. P.) is given in the dose of 1 to 4 drachms (4.0–16.0), ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0), B. P. The B. P. also contains a tincture (*Tinctura Pruni Virginianæ*), given in the dose of ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0).

PYOKTANIN.

(See Methyl Blue.)

PYROGALLOL.

Pyrogallol, U. S., sometimes called pyrogallic acid, is a triatomic phenol obtained by carefully heating gallic acid, and should be kept in dark, well-stoppered bottles. It occurs in light white scales or crystals, has no odor, but a bitter taste. If exposed to the light, it becomes dark. It is soluble in 1.6 parts of water, and readily so in ether and alcohol.

Therapeutics.—Pyrogallol is used in *parasitic skin diseases*, in ointment, in the strength of 30 to 100 grains (2.0–6.6) to the ounce (30.0). The stronger ointments exercise a mild caustic effect. It may be employed in place of chrysarobin in *psoriasis*. It stains the skin a deep brown.

QUASSIA.

Quassia, U. S. (*Quassiæ Lignum*, B. P.), is the wood of *Picrasma excelsa*, a large tree of Jamaica and other islands of the West Indian group. It is also derived from *Quassia amara*. It contains an active principle, named quassin, which is intensely bitter and an irritant to mucous membranes.

Quassia is a simple bitter tonic which has been used very largely in domestic medicine and by the medical profession. It is very efficient as a tonic, is supposed to be particularly useful in the ***anorexia*** following malarial fevers, and has even been thought to possess antiperiodic power. In *simple dyspepsia* with ***eructations*** after meals, due to gastric inactivity, it is very serviceable.

In the treatment of ***seat-worms*** (***Oxyuris vermicularis***), or ***thread-worms***, as they are often called, injections of the infusion of quassia are the most efficacious and useful remedial measures we possess, and yet are harmless to the patient. The bowel should be well washed out with soap and water, and ½ pint to 1 pint of an infusion, made by adding 1 to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0) of quassia chips to a pint (480) of water, should be injected and retained for some minutes. A few such injections will invariably kill the parasites, provided the bowel is first well washed out with soap and water and enough fluid is injected to reach high up into the rectum.

Administration.—The tincture (*Tinctura Quassiæ*, U. S. and B. P.) is given in the dose of ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0), the fluidextract ½ drachm (2.0), and solid extract 1 to 3 grains (0.06–0.2). The infusion (*Infusum Quassiæ*, B. P.) is given in the dose of ½ to 1 ounce (16.0–30.0), and is made by macerating 10 grammes of quassia with 1000 mils. of water, and allowing it to stand fifteen minutes or more.

QUERCUS.

Quercus, or white oak, in infusion made from the crude drug 1 ounce (30.0) to the pint (480 mils.), or by adding the fluidextract to water, is used as an astringent injection in *gonorrhœa* and ***vaginitis*** in women, where a large amount of fluid is necessarily employed. It is also used in *prolapse of the rectum*, in *hemorrhoids*, in ***leucorrhœa***, and as a gargle in *sore throat*. It stains the clothing very slightly.

Quercus Tinctoria is equally efficient, but is seldom used because it stains the clothing. In the form of the powdered bark it is often used as an astringent poultice to freely *running sores*, to check the discharge.

RESIN, OR ROSIN.

Resina, U. S. and B. P., is resin or rosin, the mass left after the distillation of turpentine, and enters largely into plasters, cerates, and similar preparations. Its fumes when it is burnt are said to be of value when inhaled in cases of *chronic bronchitis*. *Ceratum **Resinæ***, U. S., is used in *chilblains* and *superficial scalds*. *Ceratum **Resinæ** Compositum*, U. S., popularly known as Deshler's Salve, is used as a stimulating application. *Unguentum Resinæ* is a B. P. preparation, and is used for the same purposes as the cerate.

RESORCINOL.

Resorcinol, U. S., and *Resorcinum*, B. P. (metadioxybenzol), is the *meta*-compound of the group of which hydrochinone is the *para*- and pyrocatechin the *ortho*-, and occurs in clear crystals of a slightly reddish hue. It is quite soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Physiological Action.—Resorcinol is an irritant to mucous membranes, and when taken internally in poisonous doses causes deafness, giddiness, salivation, profuse sweat, unconsciousness, and clonic convulsions. The heart of the dog under its influence is at first slowed by vagal stimulation, and then becomes very rapid in its action from vagal palsy.

Therapeutics.—Resorcinol has been found of service as a remedy for *whooping-cough*, given in the dose of 10 minims (0.60) of a 2 per cent. solution or used in a spray of the same strength, the latter being the better method of using the drug.

Resorcinol has also been employed in a spray in 2 per cent. solution in *hay fever* with remarkably good effects. It has been used as an antipyretic, but is not serviceable and has little power over fevers.

The chief use of resorcinol is in skin affections of a subacute or chronic character, such as *eczema* with much induration, and in *psoriasis*. In these states an ointment of the following character, well applied, is of service:

℞—Resorcinolis	ʒj (4.0).
Zinci oxidi	ʒj (4.0).
Unguenti aquæ rosæ	ʒx (40.0).—M.

S.—Apply twice a day to the part affected.

After mixing the ointment heat it until the resorcinol crystals melt, to prevent any irritation of the skin.

Resorcinol is also of service in weak solution in allaying itching of the skin due to *erythematous eczema*. For this purpose it should be used in watery solutions of about 10 or 15 grains to the ounce, and a little salt added to aid in its absorption by the skin. This should be dabbed, not rubbed, on the part:

℞—Resorcinolis	gr. xv (1.0).
Glycerini	♏x (0 60).
Liquoris calcis	f℥j (30.0).—M.

In the slowly spreading *epithelioma of the face* the following plaster, recommended by Hartzell, is useful:

℞—Resorcinolis	gr. lxxij (5.0).
Ceræ flavi et pulveris resinæ	ʒiss (6.0).
Olei olivæ	q. s.—M.

Another valuable use of resorcinol is in the treatment of *seborrhœa capitis* of the dry, scaly type:

℞—Resorcinolis	ʒj (4.0).
Olei ricini	♏xxx (2.0).
Alcoholis	f℥ij (60.0).
Spiritus myrciæ	q. s. f℥iv (120.0).—M.

S.—Use as a lotion to the scalp, after washing with castile soap and water, once a day.

Within the last few years resorcinol has been employed with good results in the treatment of *gastric ulcer* in the dose of 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25) before each meal in pill or capsule. It is supposed to act by reason of its analgesic, antiseptic, and hæmostatic power.

RHAMNUS PURSHIANA.

(See CASCARA SAGRADA.)

RHIGOLENE.

Rhigolene is a product of petroleum obtained by repeated redistillation until the liquid resulting from this process boils at 64.4° F. It evaporates more rapidly than any other known liquid, except cymogene, which boils at 32° F., and is used in a spray for the production of localized numbness or freezing before *minor painful operations*, such as the use of the actual cautery.

RHUBARB.

Rheum, U. S. (*Rhei Radix*, B. P.), is the root of several species of *Rheum*, a plant of Thibet, but which is cultivated in America and elsewhere. It is also derived from China, and this variety is known as Chinese rhubarb. Several alkaloids are contained in it, all of which are unimportant and never used alone, except chrysophanic acid.

Physiological Action.—According to the studies of Prevost and Binet, rhubarb acts inconstantly upon the flow of bile, sometimes increasing it, sometimes having no effect; but, on the other hand, according to those of Rutherford and Vignal, it never fails to stimulate biliary secretion. Owing to the astringent properties possessed by rhubarb, it does not purge excessively, and improves the appetite, digestion, and intestinal tone. Its constant use produces chronic constipation.

Therapeutics.—Whenever it is desired simply to *unload the bowels* without affecting the general system rhubarb may be employed. With equal parts of castor oil it is very effective. In children a state is very commonly seen in which *constipation* is replaced by diarrhœa if any ordinary laxative is employed, and in these instances rhubarb is the best remedy, as it is astringent and prevents any after-effects other than those directly produced by the dose. In the *summer diarrhœa* of children, when the stools are green, rhubarb is often used to empty the bowels of fermentative products before direct treatment is instituted.

Rhubarb, because of its chrysophan, may stain alkaline urine carmine or acid urine yellow.

Administration.—The preparations of rhubarb are unnecessarily numerous. Rhubarb itself may be given in the dose of 20 grains (1.3) in powder, and small pieces of the root are habitually chewed by some persons for the relief of constipation. *Extractum Rhei*, U. S. and B. P., is given in the dose of 5 to 10 grains (0.30–0.60) in pills. *Pilulæ Rhei*, U. S., of which each pill contains 3 grains (0.20) of rhubarb, is given in the dose of one to three pills; and *Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ*, U. S., and *Composita*, B. P., which contain 2 grains (0.12) of rhubarb and 1½ (0.09) of aloes, are given in the same dose. *Pulvis Rhei Compositus*, U. S. and B. P., contains rhubarb, magnesium oxide, and ginger, and is given in the dose of 20 to 40 grains (1.3–2.6); *Fluidextractum Rhei*, U. S., is given in the dose of 20 to 30 minims (1.3–2.0). *Syrupus Rhei*, U. S. and B. P., is given in the dose of 1 drachm (4.0) to a babe, and 4 drachms (16.0) to an adult, although rarely used for older persons. *Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus*, U. S., is given in the same dose and to the same class of cases. *Tinctura Rhei*, U. S., is used in the dose of ½ to 2 drachms (2.0–4.0), *Tinctura Rhei Aromatica*, U. S., *Tinctura Rhei Composita*, B. P., is used in the dose of ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0), and *Tinctura Rhei Dulcis*, U. S., 2 to 3 drachms (8.0–12.0). The aromatic syrup is commonly employed for children, and the compound pills for adults. *Infusum Rhei*, B. P., is given in the dose of 1 to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0).

RHUS AROMATICA.

Sweet sumac is unofficial, but has been so largely used of late that it deserves notice. In *hæmaturia*, *menorrhagia*, *diabetes insipidus*, and in *urinary incontinence* in children depending upon vesical atony it has been highly praised. In the latter affection a sufficient amount of experience has been acquired to show that it really is of benefit. Rhus aromatica should be used in the form of the fluidextract, derived from the bark of the roots according to the general directions in the Pharmacopœia for making fluidextracts. The dose as a remedy for *urinary incontinence* is 15 minims (1.0) of this preparation. Adults may take from 15 to 60 minims (1.0–4.0). The drug is best given with glycerin and water.

RHUS GLABRA.

Rhus Glabra, smooth sumac, is the fruit of *Rhus glabra*, and contains tannic and malic acids as its chief constituents of medicinal value. In the fluidextract we have a preparation which is very efficient as a gargle for *sore throat* when diluted with glycerin and water or prepared according to the formula given under Potassium Chlorate.

ROCHELLE SALT.

Potassii et Sodii Tartras, U. S. (*Soda Tartarata*, B. P.), is largely used as a saline cathartic in the dose of ½ ounce (16.0), and is preferred by many patients to Epsom salt because its taste is not so disagreeable. It is, however, more irritating. Rochelle salt is the purgative constituent of Seidlitz powder.

ROSA GALLICA.

Rosa Gallica, U. S. (*Rosæ Gallicæ Petala*, B. P.), red rose, contains gallic and tannic acids, and is astringent. From it are prepared the *Fluidextractum Rosæ*, U. S., dose 5 drops to 2 drachms (0.30–8.0), used to flavor other extracts, and the *Confectio Rosæ*, U. S., and *Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ*, B. P., which are used as bases for pills. *Mel Rosæ*, U. S., or honey of rose, is employed as a local application or as a vehicle for gargles, and the *Syrupus Rosæ*, U. S. and B. P., dose 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0), as a flavoring substance. The acid infusion (*Infusum Rosæ Acidum*, B. P.) is given in the dose of ½ to 1 fluidounce (15.0–30.0).

Aqua Rosæ, U. S. and B. P., is used as a diluent or solvent for preparations, such as astringents, which are to be employed locally, as in injections for *gonorrhœa*. It may also be used internally for these purposes. *Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ*, U. S. and B. P., is "cold cream," and is largely used as an emollient application to *small burns, sores, cuts, scratches*, and *chapped hands* and *lips* It is much improved if a little glycerin and benzoic acid are added to keep it sweet in warm weather.

RUBUS IDÆUS, OR RASPBERRY.

Rubus Idæus, or raspberry, is used for the preparation of a syrup (*Syrupus Rubi Idæi*), which is employed very largely as an elegant vehicle or flavoring mixture. The leaves are often used in domestic medicine in a decoction or infusion for the cure of *diarrhœa* when an astringent is needed.

RUE.

Ruta graveolens is the source from which is derived the oil of rue.

Physiological Action.—Locally applied, rue is an irritant, producing vesication, and if taken internally in large amount gastro-enteritis, which may be very severe. It is eliminated by the lungs, kidneys, and skin, and its odor is easily recognized in all these secretions. If the dose be poisonous, vomiting, great pain in the belly, and epileptiform convulsions come on, but death has rarely occurred.

Therapeutics.—Rue has been used as an abortifacient, but with great danger to the mother. Its action is most uncertain even when poisonous doses are employed. It has been given in *colic* as a carminative, and seems to be valuable in atonic *menorrhagia* and *metrorrhagia.*

Oil of rue has been employed for the removal of *lumbricoid* or *round-worms*, but ought not to be so used. The dose of the oil is 3 to 6 minims (0.20–0.40), best given in capsule.

SACCHARIN.

Saccharin (*Benzosulphinidum*, U. S.; *Glusidum*, B. P.) is the anhydride of ortho-sulphamide-benzoic acid or benzoyl-sulphonic-imide. It occurs as a white, crystalline powder, nearly odorless, having an intensely sweet taste even in dilute solutions. It is soluble in 250 parts of water and in 25 parts of alcohol, and but slightly soluble in ether or chloroform at 25° C. (77° F.); soluble in 24 parts of water at 100° C. (212° F.). This compound was first prepared by Fahlberg, under the direction of Professor Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University. It is a remarkably sweet substance, two hundred and twenty times stronger than sugar in sweetening power. It is used largely to sweeten glucose and in confections. Saccharin escapes from the body unchanged, and is used in place of sugar to sweeten coffee, food, or medicine in cases of *diabetes* and *gout.*

The dose is indefinite, but it is to be noted that a very few grains will sweeten a large bulk of material. As 1 grain (0.06) is equivalent to about 1 teaspoonful (4.0) of sugar, less than 1 grain is the quantity usually given. It is commonly sold in small tablets containing half a grain each (0.03).

Physiological Action.—Upon the circulation and similar vital functions saccharin has no effect, but Plügge has proved it to retard the action of all the digestive ferments, and to be in consequence not devoid of evil effect on diabetics whose digestion is impaired.

SALICIN.

Salicin (*Salicinum*, U. S. and B. P.) is a glucoside obtained from several species of Salix and Populus. In other words, it is obtained from willow-bark. It is crystalline, without odor, and quite bitter, and is soluble in 21 parts of water and 71 of alcohol at 25° C. (77° F.). Salicin is highly thought of by many practitioners as a substitute for salicylic acid in the treatment of *acute articular* and *muscular rheumatism.* It has also been largely used in the treatment of *influenza.*

The dose is from 5 to 40 grains (0.3–2.6) every four hours, and it is best given in capsule or cachet, and washed down with a draught of water or milk after food has been taken.

SALICYLIC ACID.

Salicylic acid (*Acidum Salicylicum,* U. S. and B. P.) occurs in fine white crystals or in fine white powder. It has a sweet yet acrid taste, and is derived from carbolic acid by treating it with caustic soda and carbonic acid at a moderate heat. Sometimes it is derived from plants in which it exists in combination, although the artificial acid is chiefly used. If the crystals are pinkish in hue, the acid should not be used, as it is probably impure. It is soluble in 308 parts of water and 2 parts of alcohol at 25° C. (77° F.).

Physiological Action.—On mucous membranes salicylic acid acts as an irritant. (See Poisoning.)

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Upon the nervous system salicylic acid exerts a moderate influence when given in medicinal doses, and causes buzzing in the ears and decrease of the reflexes. In poisonous doses epileptiform convulsions are produced by an action on the brain.

CIRCULATION.—Upon the circulation the effects of salicylic acid are not very marked in medicinal dose. It undoubtedly has a depressant rather than a stimulant effect, but the depression is very slight. It is sufficient, however, to make the use of the drug in cases of feeble circulation worthy of thought and care.

RESPIRATION.—Salicylic acid feebly stimulates the pulmonary vagi and respiratory centre, but if the dose be poisonous death is due to respiratory failure. Medicinally it does not affect this function.

TEMPERATURE.—The effect of salicylic acid on temperature has been studied by the author with a good deal of care. The drug acts as a distinct antipyretic upon fevered states, and is a slight depressant of normal bodily heat. The studies of Gedl, Fürbringer, and Sée also show this, and those of Danewsky point to it. In the experiments of North upon man, after and during exercise, the antipyretic effects were marked. According to the author's studies, the drug lowers fever by diminishing heat-production and increasing heat-dissipation, but this is by no means positively decided as a fact.

ABSORPTION AND ELIMINATION.—Salicylic acid is absorbed from the stomach as a salicylate of sodium, and so circulates in the blood. It is eliminated by the kidneys and by all the secretions. In the urine it appears as salicyluric acid. According to Kolbe, after a dose of 1 ounce (30.0) elimination does not commence for three hours, but Fleischer found the drug in the urine in one and a half hours. Usually, however, it is far more rapidly eliminated, and, as pointed out by Soullier, after a dose of 15 grains (1.0) it appears in the urine in ten to twenty minutes and after 30 grains (2.0) in five minutes. The elimination continues for a period of from thirty-three to fifty-six hours (Weill). The urine after very large doses is dark olive green, and this change in color is due to the presence of indican and pyrocatechin, which are formed by the action of the pancreatic juices upon the drug in the intestine. The presence of salicyluric acid in the urine is to be discovered by the addition of a solution of the chloride of iron to that fluid, which causes the appearance of a violet color. Stockman has shown that salicyluric acid is inert, so the drug probably acts as salicylate of sodium.

The increase in the elimination of uric acid when salicylic acid is given is not due so much to an increase in the excretion of acid already formed, but is due to increased metabolism or tissue change produced by the drug. That the drug does not increase the elimination of the uric acid already deposited in the tissues is also proved by the fact that the salicylic acid and not salicyluric acid is often found in the kidney.

Poisoning.—Salicylic acid when taken in excessive dose causes profuse sweating, roaring in the ears, dimness of vision, headache, partial or total deafness, and a decided fall in temperature. The pulse becomes weak and relaxed, and finally ptosis, strabismus, and general paralysis ensue. The urine and feces are passed involuntarily, and the urine is olive green in color. The respirations at first are quickened and deepened, but finally become shallow and feeble, death ensuing from respiratory failure.

If the dose is sufficiently large, the blood is involved and the corpuscles rapidly break down.

Therapeutics.—Salicylic acid, owing to its close resemblanc to quinine, was first introduced as an antiperiodic and antipyretic, but soon was found to be of inferior value in these states and of superlative value in *acute articular rheumatism*, in which disease it is supposed to destroy the specific-micro-organism.

At present it is rarely if ever used for either of the former purposes, but is largely employed as a standard remedy for the latter disease. (See Rheumatism.)

The value of salicylic acid in rheumatism limits itself solely to the relief of pain and the cure of the malady without preventing the complications incident to its course. That is to say, the changes in the joints or heart in rheumatism are only of less frequency after the use of salicylic acid because the drug shortens the disease, and not because it prevents these changes by a direct influence; this is also true of *rheumatic hyperpyrexia*, where salicylic acid is of service in shortening the attack, though it often fails to control the temperature to any great extent. In *acute rheumatism* 15 to 20 grains (1.0–1.3) should be given every four hours until marked physiological symptoms occur. With these doses it is wise to give 10 to 15 grains (0.60–1.0) of sodium bicarbonate to prevent irritation of the stomach and because clinical experience has shown that this combination acts better for the cure of the disease than the salicylates alone. When larger doses are used the sodium bicarbonate tends to prevent the development of coma associated with acetonuria. Another method is to give 30 or 40 grains at 5 and 7 P. M., with a copious draught of milk, so that the main effects will be produced during sleep. It is to be remembered, however, that in many cases the salicylates seem to be of no value whatever, merely producing sweats and headaches, and it is also worthy of note that nothing else does these cases much good, as they seem bound to run a given course before the patient recovers. If a cure does take place, relapses are very common indeed, and the drug should always be continued for many days after all symptoms cease.

When chorea is associated with rheumatism it is a better drug than arsenic. In *gonorrhœal rheumatism* salicylic acid is of no value, for it has no influence upon the gonococcus in the joints. In *rheumatoid arthritis* it is valueless.

The question as to the value of the salicylates in cases of *gout* is one open for debate. Some physicians regard it as useful, others as useless. Thus Duckworth states that in his experience and that of his friends the salicylates do not compare with colchicum. On the other hand, Sée, Jaccoud, and Haig find them useful. If they are of any value, it is only when the dose is very large, and even then their usefulness seems to be doubtful. In that systemic state sometimes called "lithæmic" the salicylates are useful. In *subacute rheumatism* citrate or acetate of potassium may be used in place of salicylic acid in the dose of 30 to 60 grains (2.0–4.0), these salts being taken just before going to bed.

In *lumbago, sciatica,* and similar states salicylic acid is a very useful remedy. While it is not so good as phenacetin in *neuralgia,* it is of great service in the *migraine* of rheumatic persons, often curing the disease. (See article on Migraine.)

Brunton has highly recommended the use of the salicylates with the bromides in the *nervous irritability* of gouty or lithæmic persons.

Salicylic acid has been largely used for the removal of pleural effusion if the effusion be serous. Dock believes that the duration of treatment is less with the salicylates than by the use of diuretics, alteratives, or purgatives, but the author has not reached good results from this plan of treatment. The dose should be from 1 to 2 drachms [illegible] daily. Doses larger than this are not necessary. How salicylic acid does good in pleural effusion is not known, as its diuretic properties are not sufficiently great to drain away the liquid by this method.

In *quinsy* or true *tonsillitis* the drug is thought by some practitioners to act as a specific, particularly when this condition is associated with a rheumatic tendency or goutiness. It will often prevent suppuration, shorten the attack, and relieve the pain and swelling. The doses should be small, say 3 grains (0.20) at each dose, and given hourly. In *dermatitis,* after the blisters have broken, the burning and pain are often intense, and a mouth-wash of salicylic acid in the proportion of 1 to 250 of water is useful.

Ringer recommends the use of the following salve in *pruritus* of the anus and vulva:

℞—Acidi salicylici	ʒij (8.0).
Olei theobromatis	ʒv (20.0).
Cetaceæ	ʒiij (12.0).
Olei myristicæ	fʒiss (6.0).—M.

In the treatment of *corns* there is probably no better application than lint soaked in a solution of salicylic acid, or the use of the following formula as a paint, which should be applied after soaking the foot in hot water:

℞—Acidi salicylici	gr. xxx (2.0).
Extracti cannabis indicæ	gr. v (0.30).
Collodii	f℥ss (16.0).—M.

S.—Apply with a brush until a good coat is formed.

After a few days the corn can be peeled off with ease.

A useful salve for the soreness following horseback or bicycle riding is one composed as follows:

℞—Acidi salicylici	gr. x (0.60).
Adipis benzoinati	℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—Apply to the sore part.

A solution of salicylate of sodium or of bicarbonate of sodium, applied on lint to *inflamed rheumatic joints*, often gives great relief. Smearing an ointment of salicylic acid over the joints not only produces good effects locally, but by absorption of the drug influences the disease. (See Rheumatism, Part IV.)

In *gastric dilatation* or *catarrh*, where vomiting occurs and the matters vomited contain *sarcinæ*, salicylic acid will be found of service, as it acts as an antiseptic in the stomach. In adults suffering from *ascaris lumbricoides*, or *round-worms*, salicylic acid may be used in the dose of 8 grains (0.5) every hour till 40 grains (2.60) are taken. This treatment should be followed by the use of a purge. For thread- or seat-worms the following injection will be found of service:

℞—Acidi salicylici	ʒss (2.0).
Sodii boratis	ʒss (2.0).
Aquæ	Oj (480).—M.

S.—Warm, and inject into the bowels. For a child reduce this one-half in all its parts.

In *bromidrosis* of the feet (excessive sweating with fetor) salicylic acid may be dusted over the parts, or the following powder used:

℞—Acidi salicylici,	
Pulveris amyli	āā ℥ss (16.0).—M.

S.—Apply to the feet.

In *eczema* of the face and hands, where the eczema is of the wet or weeping variety, salicylic acid, locally applied, is often of great service.

The dose is from 5 to 40 grains (0.3–2.6) every four hours, and it is best given in capsule or cachet, and washed down with a draught of water or milk after food has been taken.

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SALOL.

Phenylis Salicylas, U. S., *Salol*, B. P., is a white crystalline powder, faintly aromatic and almost without taste. It is not soluble in water, but is in alcohol, and an alcoholic solution forms an imperfect emulsion when mixed with water. Salol is also slightly soluble in copaiba, in the oils of sandal-wood and of turpentine, and in mineral oils. This solubility is very useful in prescribing it with these remedies in certain diseases of the genito-urinary apparatus. (See Gonorrhœa.)

Salol is a compound of 60 parts of salicylic acid and 40 of phenol, and is decomposed by the pancreatic juice into these two substances. For this reason overdoses are capable of producing symptoms of phenol poisoning. Thus 20 grains of salol (1.3) taken five times a day will cause a person to take 40 grains (2.60) of phenol, which is almost a poisonous dose.

Hesselbach has proved that large doses of salol are very apt to affect the kidneys unfavorably, and rightly believes it to be contraindicated in all cases of renal inflammation of an acute type.

It is worthy of note that the drug rarely produces untoward effects, although at one time a number of observers accused it of frequently doing so.

Salol is used for the same purposes as salicylic acid in the treatment of *rheumatism* when the stomach is so irritated that it cannot bear the latter drug, as salol is dissolved in the small intestine. A dose often used is 5 grains (0.30) an hour, but this is too much, as a rule, and may produce renal irritation. Salol is also useful in *muscular rheumatism* and *neuralgia* due to exposure. In *pharyngitis* 5 grains (0.30) of salol, given three times daily, is a valuable part of the treatment of the affection, and in persons subject to *chronic sore throat* due to the lithaemic diathesis this treatment will often produce extraordinary results. It is of the greatest use in *duodenal catarrh* and *catarrhal jaundice* to arrest intestinal fermentation.

In the treatment of *gonorrhœa* in all its stages salol may be employed by the mouth, as in its elimination it sterilizes the urine and tends to disinfect or sterilize the urethra at each act of micturition. (See Gonorrhœa.)

Salol is of great value in *intestinal indigestion* and *fermentation*, and is sometimes used in cases of mild or *pernicious anæmia* when it is thought that the development of decomposition products is their cause. (See Anæmia.) In *diarrhœa* dependent upon such causes salol is one of the best remedies we have, since it renders the intestinal canal antiseptic, and so removes the cause of the disorder, instead of locking the putrid material in the bowel, as does opium. In *cholera morbus* the following is very useful:

℞—Phenylis salicylatis	ʒj (4.0).
Bismuthi subnitratis	ʒij (8.0).
Misturæ cretæ . . . . . q. s. ad	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Two teaspoonfuls (8.0) every two hours. "Shake" well.

Wide experience with the drug in the treatment of *cholera* during recent epidemics has proved it to be one of the best remedies that can be employed in the treatment of this disease.

Salol may be given in wafers, capsules, or pills, in the dose of 5 grains (0.30) or more.

SALOPHEN.

Salophen (*Salophenum*) has been introduced into medicine as a substitute for salol, and is said to possess the advantage of being far less poisonous than salol, because in this case the phenol of the salol is replaced by a compound of phenol, which is innocuous. Experiments on animals seem to indicate that these theoretical advantages are present in fact. Like salol, salophen is broken up in the intestine by the juices there present, and the result is salicylic acid and acetylparamidophenol. Salophen contains about 10 per cent. less salicylic acid than does salol (51 per cent.), and appears in the form of thin, white laminæ nearly insoluble in water. It is tasteless.

Therapeutics.—For the therapeutics of salophen the reader is referred to the article on Salol, as the indications for both drugs are identical, save that salophen can probably be used when salol cannot be employed. The dose of salophen is from 5 to 20 grains (0.30–1.3) three times a day. It can be very effectually combined with phenacetin in the treatment of *neuralgia*. In *subacute rheumatic* affections it is certainly very useful.

SALVARSAN.

Salvarsan, sometimes called "606" or, more correctly, dioxydiamidoarsenobenzol dihydrochloride, is a fine yellow powder, readily soluble in water, methyl alcohol (1–3), and in glycerin, but less soluble in ethyl alcohol, and is insoluble in ether. It depends chiefly for its therapeutic power upon its content of arsenic. Owing to the fact that it is readily oxidizable it is kept in small ampoules in a vacuum. For this reason the contents of an ampoule when opened should be used at once, and none of the drug saved for another dose, as any change in its composition makes it poisonous. (See Neosalvarsan.)

Physiological Action.—Salvarsan when first introduced was supposed to act by reason of the fact that it combined with and destroyed the protoplasm of certain parasites found in the blood and tissues without damaging the protoplasm of their host, destroying the Treponema pallida, the spirillum of relapsing fever, and the Trypanosomes of sleeping-sickness. Ehrlich now believes that its action is indirect and is of the nature of complement-fixation reaction, for salvarsan does not destroy the spirochæte *in vitro* but only *in vivo*. (See Introductory Chapter.)

Therapeutics.—The chief use of salvarsan is the treatment of ***syphilis*** in all its stages, but particularly the acute form, as represented by mucous patches, skin affections, and the chancre. When the disease has existed long enough to result in the destruction of tissue, salvarsan cannot be expected to cause the regeneration of tissue which is destroyed.

Salvarsan may be said to have the following scope of usefulness and limitations:

1. Salvarsan is not to be resorted to in haphazard manner, as we are using a tool with a very sharp edge. In the presence of severe, fulminating syphilis in an acute form it should always be used, barring extraordinary contraindications.

2. Given within two weeks of the initial lesion it may, if given in repeated doses, produce a complete cure so far as we at present know, although years must pass before this is determined.

3. Given to a patient with active lesions on the penis, or elsewhere as the point of infection, and mucous patches in the mouth, it exerts a marvellous influence, so that these lesions speedily become sterile, sometimes after one dose, and often heal promptly. Its power to produce a true cure diminishes as each week goes by, and after secondary symptoms are well established it fails unless associated with mercurial injections. This is proved by the frequent recurrence of relapses, particularly in nervous syphilis (see No. 6) and in cases of gumma. In other words, salvarsan relieves the symptoms of syphilis, but does not always eradicate the infection and the aid offered by mercury is essential.

4. The mild lesions in the skin in the secondary stage are affected apparently no better by salvarsan than by mercury skilfully used, but severe ulcerative lesions are affected better by the new drug than the old.

5. Gummatous lesions of the skin yield better than with mercury, but gummata of internal organs are equally well affected by mercury.

6. In the cases in which syphilis of the nervous system is present it often fails, not only because degenerative changes have occurred which cannot be repaired, but also because it has been found that salvarsan when in the blood cannot enter the cerebrospinal fluid in any quantity, since the tissues do not seem permeable to it, that is, the cells which secrete the fluid will not allow such complex molecules to pass through them. It has been found that relapses occur in late nervous syphilis treated by salvarsan more frequently than when treated by mercury, and that nervous symptoms may become accentuated by its use, probably by development of a Herxheimer reaction.

7. A course of salvarsan injections should be followed by a careful course of mercury in the form of gray oil or the protiodide, since there is no doubt that mercury does good in syphilis that salvarsan cannot do. (See Mercury.)

8. Given to a syphilitic mother it produces antibodies in the blood and milk, whereby a favorable effect can be produced in a nursing infant suffering from syphilis.

9. Salvarsan seems to be even more of a specific in yaws, trypanosomiasis, and relapsing fever than in syphilis. It is also useful in malaria. (See Cinchona.)

10. The so-called Wassermann reaction disappears under the influence of salvarsan, but when a patient with a history of syphilitic infection of long standing gives a negative Wassermann reaction it is sometimes possible to produce a positive reaction by giving a series of small doses, that is, the drug may be used as a diagnostic agent. This is called "provocative dosage." (See Untoward Effects and Contraindications.)

11. Brocq well says: "Whatever be the power of the new arms which have lately been placed at our disposal for the treatment of pox, the practitioner must clearly understand that the old rules of therapeusis have not undergone any change. He must grasp the idea that his duty is first and foremost to place the organism in the best possible state to resist and thus minimize the virulence of the infection; that by a well-ordained hygiene he may reduce to a minimum the secondary manifestations and the tertiary liabilities."

When syphilitic symptoms are urgent and no contraindications are present (see page 467) Ehrlich advises 0.6 gramme doses given intravenously at intervals of four days, but the intravenous dose varies with the character of the disease, the general health, the age, and sex. In nervous diseases due to syphilis Ehrlich states the average dose to be 0.2 gramme (3 grains) as a maximum. In ordinary primary syphilis, particularly if it be severe, the maximum dose should be 0.5 to 0.6 gramme (6–10 grains). Women usually receive 0 4 to 0.5 gramme (4–7 grains); children, 0.2 to 0.3 gramme (3–5 grains). So, too, a feeble patient should not receive more than the dose for a child. When the dose is repeated it is rarely given until eight days have elapsed, and often not for two weeks, but in certain cases it may be used every other day. If the reaction due to the destruction of the parasite is severe, the second dose should be postponed or, if this is inadvisable, it should be smaller. When the disease is severe or persistent, six to eight doses are advisable within two or three months. Three or four good-sized doses in the presence of active secondary symptoms, followed by mercury, may suffice. About 6 to 8 intramuscular injections of salicylate of mercury given at intervals of one week are advisable. If the symptoms are more advanced, as in tertiary syphilis with a positive Wassermann or luetin test, treatment must be continued for a long time with mercury. (See Mercury.)

To attack the parasite in the cerebrospinal fluid or tissues Swift and Ellis and, since then, many others, have given salvarsan in the usual way, then drawn some of the blood from the patient's vein and injected the serum containing minute amounts of the drug and the newly formed antibodies into the spinal fluid by spinal puncture, thereby avoiding the danger which would be present if salvarsan was directly injected by this route. When cerebrospinal syphilis is present it would, therefore, seem good practice, particularly in *locomotor ataxia* and *paresis*, to give an intravenous dose of salvarsan or neosalvarsan. An hour later about 40 mils. of blood are taken from the arm, allowed to coagulate, and centrifugalized. The next day 12 mils. of the serum are diluted with 16 mils. of normal saline solution and heated to 56° C. for half an hour, since this heating has been found to increase its parasiticidal properties. Lumbar puncture is now performed and cerebrospinal fluid withdrawn until the manometer shows the pressure to be about 30 mm. of mercury. The barrel of a good-sized syringe is attached to the needle, which has been left *in situ*, by means of 40 cm. of rubber-tubing, and the tubing is allowed to fill with cerebrospinal fluid up to the syringe, thereby driving out all air. When the tube is filled up to the barrel of the syringe the barrel is filled with the serum already prepared, and by slowly and gently elevating the tube and barrel the fluid enters the subarachnoid space. The dose of salvarsan is usually 0.45 to 0.5 every two weeks until the Wassermann test when applied to the spinal fluid is negative. In certain cases of locomotor ataxia this injection may cause some pain in the legs, which is easily relieved by codeine or morphine. Too much cannot be expected from this plan, for destroyed tissues cannot be renewed. When the spirochæte are living in the cerebrospinal tissues great improvement may ensue from this treatment in the early stages of tabes, but to a much less degree in paresis. It is not sufficient to rely upon the Wassermann reaction in the blood, as it may be negative at a time when the cerebrospinal fluid will give a positive reaction.

When Ehrlich first introduced salvarsan his idea was to give one large dose to destroy the spirochæta at one stroke, because it was feared that the micro-organism might become resistant to the drug if exposed to its moderate effects gradually. This view has been found to be erroneous, although it holds true with sufficient force to make it inadvisable to give very small doses over long periods of time.

Salvarsan may be given intramuscularly, subcutaneously, or intravenously. The subcutaneous method has been practically discarded. Given intramuscularly, the remedy may cause pain and may produce inflammation and sloughing, although this rarely occurs. It acts more slowly given in this way, but is less prone to cause sharp and severe general effects than if given intravenously. Different clinicians favor each plan and also advise various ways of preparing the drug for use, but in the majority of cases the intravenous method is the one of choice. In the preparation of the drug for use it must be borne in mind that salvarsan is a dihydrochloride of dioxydiamidoarsenobenzol, and that when it is dissolved in water it forms a diacid solution. When so dissolved with the addition of one molecular proportion of sodium hydroxide, it forms a mono-acid solution. If it is dissolved in water with two molecular proportions of sodium hydroxide, it makes a neutral *suspension* of the free base. If three molecular proportions of sodium hydroxide are added it forms an alkaline solution, not a suspension. All of these forms have been used. The alkaline solution is most commonly employed. The following table may be used to indicate the proportions of salvarsan and sodium hydroxide in 15 per cent. solution used for intravenous or intramuscular use.

Salvarsan.	Official 15 per cent. sodium hydroxide.		
gramme.	gramme.	= mils.	corresponding to drops.
0.6	1.308	= 1.14	" " 23
0.5	1.09	= 0.95	" " 19
0.4	0.872	= 0.76	" " 15
0.3	0.654	= 0.57	" " 12
0.2	0.436	= 0.38	" " 8

Into a glass cylinder of 500 mils. capacity, provided with a ground-glass stopper and containing 50 sterile glass beads, put from 30 to 40 mils. of sterile normal salt solution (for a precaution see Transfusion, Part III), and add 0.6 gramme of salvarsan. Shake thoroughly until dissolved, and add about 1.14 mils. (23 drops) of 15 per cent. sodium hydroxide solution. This forms a precipitate that redissolves on vigorous shaking. Add enough normal saline solution to make 300 mils., adding a few drops of sodium hydroxide solution, if need be, to keep the solution intact. Each 50 mils. of this contains 0.1 gramme of salvarsan. This is for intravenous use.

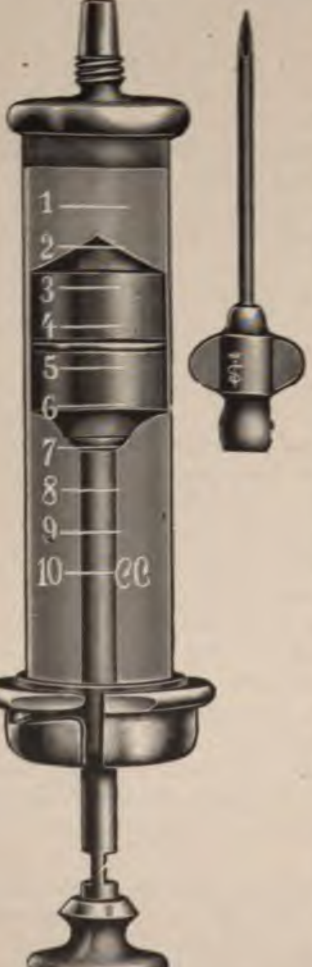
For intramuscular injection a strong glass syringe (see Fig. 67) is needed. For intravenous injection a syringe may be used, but an apparatus such as is commonly employed for the intravenous injection of normal salt solution is much better. (See Fig. 68.) The injection should be given very slowly over a period of eight minutes, while the patient is lying down, through a large hollow needle (No. 16 or 18) or a small canula, which is plunged into a vein. Care must be taken that the fluid does not escape into the perivenous tissues, as it will cause great pain. To avoid such an accident it is best to run in some plain normal saline solution first, so as to be sure the needle is in the vein, and, in order that none of the salvarsan may remain in the vein when the injection is finished, it should be followed by a little saline solution. Before salvarsan is used by the intravenous route the patient should have the bowels well purged and have an empty stomach. He should be lying down when it is given.

After all injections the patient should remain recumbent for several hours, and before the injection is given the skin at the site of operation should be sterilized by 2 per cent. tincture of iodine.

When a glass cylinder is not at hand, the following plan may be employed. The contents of the ampoule (0.6 gramme) is placed in a sterile mortar and 1.4 mils. of sodium hydroxide (15 per cent. solution) is added with trituration, forming a clear solution which is to be diluted by adding 300 mils. of normal saline solution. If it is desired to give an intramuscular injection, only 6 mils. saline solution are added instead of 300 mils. The area for intramuscular injection is the great muscles of the back or buttock.

Another method, involving the use of almond oil, olive oil, or liquid petrolatum, permits the injection to be prepared a few hours before intramuscular injection: Place a small amount of sterilized liquid petrolatum in a clean dry and cool mortar and add the salvarsan to it gradually, with active trituration with a pestle, so that the resulting mass is perfectly smooth. This mixture when of the proper consistency to permit its use is drawn up into a strong syringe, the barrel of which must be first wiped dry and oiled (Fig. 67). Care must be taken that none of the drug is left in the wound made by the needle, as it may cause a slough. This can be avoided by injecting deeply and being sure that the needle is well emptied by an energetic push at the end of the injection.

Fig. 67.



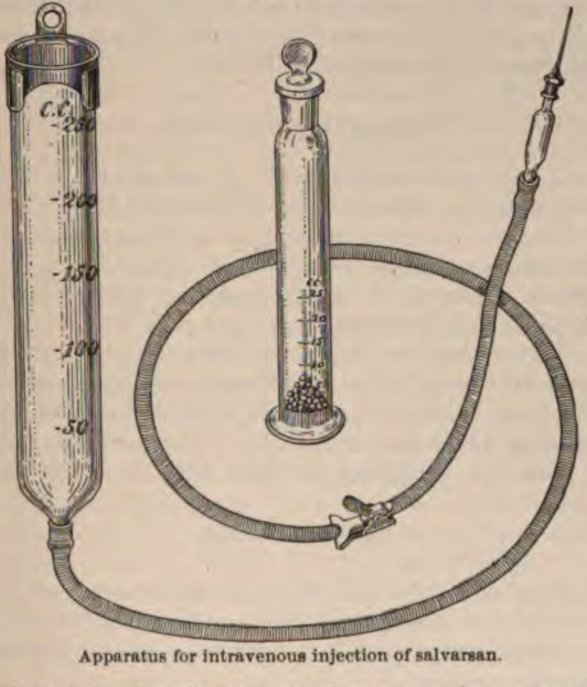
Syringe used for the intramuscular injection of salvarsan. (Capacity, 10 mils.)

Salvarsan is broken up in the body and eliminated as arsenic. When given intravenously most of the arsenic may be recovered from the urine within twenty-four hours, but some of it is retained for many days. Jesionek found it in the urine during the fourth week after an intravenous dose of only 0.4 Gm. The eliminative process is even more slow when it is used intramuscularly. Its slow elimination may possess great medico-legal importance in toxicological cases. Jeanselme, Vernes, Butrand, and Bloch in a joint report state that the arsenic is chiefly found in the liver, spleen, the lungs, and the kidneys.

Untoward Effects.—Aside from severe pain, chills, or sick stomach which sometimes ensue after the injection of salvarsan, suppression of urine and even death has followed its use, but these accidents have been usually in cases suffering from renal disease. Sometimes these symptoms are due to the use of water which has not been distilled just before it is used. In other cases it is due to the drug. When it develops after the second, or later, doses are given it seems to be a species of anaphylaxis. (See Antitoxin.) In these cases the symptoms are respiratory, cardiac, and of a suffocative type. Should pallor, chill, or emesis occur, the injection must cease. There may be for a time marked reddening and congestion of the local lesions, and under the term "Herxheimer's reaction" is described an increase, or darkening; of the syphilitic eruption in the first twelve hours after the injection.

Sometimes two to four days after an injection there develops dizziness, deafness, and a stuporous state which in nervous syphilis may amount to unconsciousness. These symptoms may be considered a form of Herxheimer's reaction in that the destruction of the parasites sets free their toxic content and this in turn causes irritation and possibly swelling of the nervous tissues. Ehrlich has pointed out that to repeat the dose within four or five days in such instances is equivalent to pouring oil on a fire and may cause the death of the patient. In others these symptoms develop at once after a second injection. In those cases, in which severe symptoms develop in a few hours after a dose and consist of meningeal irritation, jaundice, or evidence of renal inadequacy or inflammation, the patient is probably suffering from arsenical poisoning because he has an undue susceptibility to arsenical preparations. Ehrlich believes that in delayed toxic cases the symptoms may be due to an oxidation product of salvarsan, paraminophenylarsenoxide. In other instances it is due to a deficient secre-

FIG. 68.



Apparatus for intravenous injection of salvarsan.

tion of adrenalin. He advises that large doses of this substance be given hypodermically when diarrhœa, suppression of urine, cyanosis, or coma follow the use of salvarsan, and asserts that adrenalin will save desperately ill patients.

Contraindications.—Salvarsan is contraindicated in advanced degenerative lesions of the nervous system or kidneys, in advanced tuberculosis, when there is disease of the nervous portion of the auditory apparatus, and in persons who have a marked idiosyncrasy to arsenic.

Salvarsan must be used with the greatest caution, or not at all, in the presence of marked myocarditis. So, too, in acute cerebral syphilis it must be used with care lest it produce an acute exacerbation by intensifying the inflammatory process already present. Addison's disease also contraindicates this drug, as does also status lymphaticus.

Under the name of salvarsan natrium or sodium salvarsan, Ehrlich shortly before his death introduced a preparation 1206A. It contains the same amount of arsenic as neosalvarsan (20 per cent.) and is very soluble in water. It is claimed to be atoxic but is too irritating for subcutaneous use. As it is comparatively less toxic it is not so definitely contraindicated as salvarsan or neosalvarsan in renal disease. The intravenous dose varies from 0.3 to 0.45 at the same intervals as salvarsan is given. It is usually given in a 0.4 per cent. salt solution in the proportion of 0.1 gramme to 10 mils.

SANDAL-WOOD OIL.

Sandal-wood oil (*Oleum Santali*, U. S. and B. P.) is derived from the wood of *Santalum album*, a tree of India, and has a hot, burning taste. In overdose the oil is capable of producing great irritation of the genito-urinary passages.

Therapeutics.—The oil of sandal-wood is much used by genito-urinary surgeons in *chronic gonorrhœa* and *gleet*, and in *chronic cystitis*.

In the subacute stages of *bronchitis*, when the expectoration is thick and ropy, the oil is efficacious. In the *excessive cough* following influenza it is of great value. In all cases it should be given in capsule in the dose of 5 to 20 minims (0.30–1.3), 5 minims (0.30) being usually sufficient, although druggists generally keep it in 10-minim (0.60) capsules.

SANGUINARIA.

Sanguinaria, U. S., or blood-root, is the rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis*, and has been largely used in medicine, but is a dangerous remedy, possessing more power for harm than good. Its chief alkaloid is sanguinarine.

Poisoning.—Sanguinarine in poisonous dose causes vomiting, purging, profuse salivation, and finally tonic convulsions which are spinal in origin. Death is due to respiratory failure, but the circulation is much decreased in force and frequency.

Therapeutics.—The employment of sanguinaria in *chronic bronchitis* is about the only purpose for which it is now employed to any extent. As an emetic in *croup* it has been largely used, but is too irritating and depressing, and ought not be so employed. According to Bartholow, the drug acts as an *hepatic stimulant*, and is of service in *gastro-intestinal catarrh* and *jaundice*.

Administration.—The dose of the fluidextract is 1 to 5 minims (0.06-0.30) as an expectorant, or 10 to 30 minims (0.60–2.0) as an emetic. If the drug does not cause vomiting after an emetic dose, it must not be allowed to remain in the stomach, as it is poisonous. The tincture (*Tinctura Sanguinariæ*, U. S.) is the best preparation to use, and may be given in 20- to 30-minim (1.30–2.0) doses as an expectorant, and 1 to 3 drachms (4.0–12.0) as an emetic. The vinegar (*Acetum Sanguinariæ*) is no longer official, but is given in the dose of 10 to 30 minims (0.60–2.0), and as an emetic in the dose of 2 to 4 drachms (8.0–16.0).

SANTONIN.

Santoninum, U. S. and B. P., is a neutral principle derived from Levant Worm-seed or Santonica, which is the unexpanded flower-heads of *Artemisia pauciflora* (*Maritima*, B. P.), a plant of Asia Minor and Turkestan. Santonin is soluble in alcohol and chloroform, but slightly so in water. Santoninic acid is formed by warming santonin with alkalies, and Hesse has found that santonin is an anhydride of santoninic acid. Santoninic acid is more soluble than santonin.

Poisoning.—Santonin causes, when taken in overdose, muscular tremors, convulsive movements, unconsciousness, and sometimes epileptiform convulsions.

One of the most common symptoms of the poisoning is chromatopsia or xanthopsia, during the existence of which all objects look yellow. This is due to the staining of the humors of the eye by the drug. This may go on to total blindness or pass away in a few days. If the vision is not yellow, it may be green. The urine is also stained—first yellow, then saffron, and finally purple red, or is bloody looking. This is not due to the presence of blood, but to the drug. Poisonous doses of the drug do *not* cause gastro-enteritis.

Therapeutics.—Santonin is used for the removal of the *round-worm*, and is very efficacious. It has no influence on the tape-worm. It should be given in the manner of all vermifuges (see Worms)—namely, at a time when the alimentary canal is empty. Santonin is said to have a distinct influence over vision, increasing, in medicinal amount, its acuity whenever the optic nerve is at fault. In *urinary incontinence* santonin will often produce a cure after all other remedies fail.

Santonin may be given in the dose of 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12) to an adult in capsule or wafer. The crystals should be used, not the powdered santonin. Immediately after the drug is used, a 2- or 3-grain (0.12–0.20) dose of calomel is to be taken, and followed by a saline purge six hours later, as the flow of bile caused by the mercurial is particularly useful in making the worm let go its hold.

Santoninate of sodium (*Sodii Santoninas*) is a useless, harmful preparation, never to be employed except for the benefit of the eye when vision fails through disease of the optic nerve. Introduced into medicine because of its solubility, it is absorbed into the system, which is just what is least desired in an anthelmintic, which should seek the worm in the bowel, not by entering the blood. In eye affections the dose may be from 2 to 8 grains (0.12–0.50) a day, according to the age of the adult.

Untoward Effects.—In addition to the curious effects already named santonin may cause urinary incontinence even in medicinal dose.

Administration.—Santonin is best given in the form of a troche or lozenge (*Trochisci Santonini*, B. P.), 1 grain (0.06) each, but it is to be distinctly borne in mind that the *Trochisci Sodii Santoninatis* of the U. S. P. of 1880 are not to be sold to the patient. A useful recipe is as follows:

℞—Santonini	gr. v (0.3).
Pulveris sacchari albæ	ʒiij (12.0).
Pulveris acaciæ	gr. viij (0.5).
Misce bene, et adde	
Mucilaginis acaciæ	gtt. xvj (1.0).
Aquæ	q. s.

Ft. in troches No. x.
S.—One or two lozenges, as directed.

SARSAPARILLA.

Sarsaparilla, U. S., is the root of *Smilax medica*, *Smilax ornata*, and other species of Smilax, growing chiefly in Central America. The drug is devoid of any marked physiological action, yet seems to possess some power over the general condition of the system. Thus while sarsaparilla seems utterly without effect in the hands of most physicians when given alone, it often seems to do good and to increase the effects of other drugs when combined with them, so that some cases of syphilis which are of an obstinate character are said to yield to iodide of potassium and sarsaparilla when the iodide alone fails. Sarsaparilla is largely used in domestic medicine as a "blood-purifier," and is a prominent constituent of many patent medicines. It is useless for such purposes and is a much overrated remedy.

Administration.—Sarsaparilla is most commonly given in the form of the compound syrup (*Syrupus Sarsaparillæ Compositus*, U. S.), composed of sarsaparilla, sassafras, liquorice, gaultheria, anise, and senna, dose 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4.0–16.0). (See Iodide of Potassium.) The other official preparations of the U. S. P. are the compound fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Sarsaparillæ Compositum*), similar to the syrup in composition, dose ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0); and the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Sarsaparillæ*), dose ½ to 1 fluidrachm

(2.0–4.0). The B. P. preparation is a liquid extract (*Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum*), dose ½ to 4 fluidrachms (2.0–16.0); and *Liquor Sarsæ Compositus Concentratus*, dose 2 to 8 drachms (8.0–30.0).

SAVINE.

Sabina is the tops of *Juniperus sabina*, an evergreen shrub of Northern Europe, Asia, and America. It contains a volatile oil. Locally applied, this oil is more of a counterirritant than is turpentine, and if swallowed in poisonous amount causes nausea, vomiting, gastro-enteritis, unconsciousness, suppression of urine and death. If the individual be a pregnant female, abortion takes place as death approaches, but very rarely before this time. Profuse flooding nearly always accompanies the abortion and the drug cannot be used to empty the uterus without great danger.

Therapeutics.—The oil, taken in the dose of 5 to 10 minims (0.30-0.60), repeated every three or four hours, acts as a powerful stimulant to the uterus and ovaries, causing hyperæmia and aiding in the production of menstruation in cases of *amenorrhœa*. It may also be employed with advantage in some cases of *menorrhagia*. The drug is best given in emulsion or capsule. The fluidextract is given in the dose of 5 to 15 minims (0.30–1.0).

SCAMMONY.

Scammoniæ Radix, B. P., is a mixture of gum-resins from the root of *Orizaba Jalapa*, growing in Asia Minor and Syria. Its active principle is sometimes called jalapin.

Therapeutics.—Scammony is an irritant, drastic, hydragogue purge, which causes a good deal of griping and exerts a cholagogue effect. If an inflammatory condition of the bowels is present, its use is contra-indicated.

The ingestion of poisonous doses is to be followed by treatment suitable for gastro-enteritis. Scammony is given in the dose of 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.30), always in combination with some other similar drug—as, for example, colocynth. Scammony forms part of the compound extract of colocynth (*Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum*. U. S. and B. P.), the dose of which is 1 to 3 grains (0.06–0.19) as a laxative, 5 to 20 grains (0.3–1.3) as a purge; 2 to 8 grains (0.13–0.52) B. P. The resin (*Resina Scammoniæ*, U. S.; *Scammoniæ Resinæ*, B. P.) is given in the dose of 3 to 8 grains (0.19–0.52). The B. P. preparations of scammony are *Pilula Scammonii Composita*, dose, 5 grains (0.3), and *Pulvis Scammonii Compositus*, dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.65–1.3). The last two preparations are composed of scammony, ginger, and jalap.

SCARLET RED.

Medicinal scarlet red occurs as a dark reddish-brown powder which is insoluble in water and but slightly so in cold alcohol, acetone, ether, and benzene. It is, however, soluble in chloroform and very soluble in fats and oils, and slightly soluble in petroleum and paraffin. For these reasons lard should be used as the ointment base, not petrolatum. Its chemical name is amido-azo-toluene-azo-beta-naphthol.

Therapeutics.—Scarlet red is used to stimulate the growth of epithelium over clean granulating surfaces. If the part affected is very acutely inflamed, it must be used with caution. After it has been applied in ointment for twenty-four to forty-eight hours it should be followed by a soothing salve, as of pure lanolin. After the part is cleansed with warm water and soap, scarlet red can be applied to *bedsores, leg ulcers, slowly healing burns*, and on clean *venereal* and *syphilitic ulcers* in ointment form of 2 to 8 per cent. strength. If the ulcer is very large the ointment should be applied only around the edges. It is not antiseptic in its action. The 10 per cent. ointment commonly found in the market, diluted one-half with liquid albolene, is a useful application in *ozæna* after the crusts are removed with peroxide of hydrogen. It has also been used to aid in the healing of *perforation of the tympanic membrane*. In the latter cases the treatment must be stopped every few days to avoid excessive stimulation and irritation.

SCOPARIUS AND SPARTEINE.

Scoparius (*Scopari Cacumina*, B. P.), or broom, is the tops of *Cystisus scoparius*. It contains scoparin and sparteine, the first being a crystalline principle and the second a liquid alkaloid. The second (sparteine) is the alkaloid used in medicine in the form of a sulphate (*Sparteinæ Sulphas*, U. S.), which is a crystalline salt readily soluble in water.

Physiological Action.—As scoparius depends for its medicinal value almost entirely upon sparteine, what is here said applies to both the crude drug and the alkaloid.

Nervous System.—Sparteine acts on the nervous system very decidedly if given in toxic doses, depressing the brain and spinal cord, chiefly in the motor tracts of the latter, thereby causing a decrease of reflex action and motor power, ending in complete paralysis. These changes occur both in man and in the lower animals.

Circulation.—Upon the circulation sparteine acts as a stimulant. It quickens the pulse-rate in moderate doses, and also raises arterial pressure. The force of the contraction of the ventricles is also increased. In large poisonous doses the drug acts as a circulatory depressant.

Respiration.—Upon this function sparteine, in small amounts, has no effect, but poisonous doses kill by paralysis of the respiratory centre.

Kidneys.—There is little evidence to prove that sparteine acts directly on the kidneys. MacNider believes from his investigations that when diuresis is produced by its use the increased flow is due to a rise in blood-pressure.

Poisoning.—The symptoms of poisoning consist in trembling and inco-ordination of movement, and clonic and tonic convulsions, followed by a second stage of depression of the nervous system and general enfeeblement.

Therapeutics.—Sparteine sulphate has been recommended in all states of the heart in which digitalis is of service, and it is sometimes useful in those fairly frequent cases where digitalis fails. In *cardiac arrhythmia* or *palpitation* it is thought to be of great service by those who have used it most. Clark found it of value in *Graves' disease* and in nearly every circulatory abnormality, but in the judgment of the author sparteine is not a very useful drug—one only to be turned to as a last resource after more generally used remedies fail; or, in other words, it is not a remedy to be employed as a "stand-by" in the manner in which digitalis is used.

In the few cases in which it has been used by the writer it failed to be of service, perhaps because the cases were desperate and the drug was tried after all the other remedies had failed. The dose is as variable as its action. Some state it to be $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.003), while still others recommend 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25). The latter dose is more nearly the correct one. To get the best effects it should be given every two hours in the dose of $\frac{1}{4}$ grain. The drug should be given in watery solution or in pill.

One or 2 grains (0.06–0.12) given hypodermically are useful for *suppression of urine* after operations.

Potts claims to have found sparteine of value in the treatment of tremor, as in *paralysis agitans*, in the dose of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015–0.03) three times a day.

Scoparius itself is used in decoction, made by adding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (16.0) of the broom-tops to a pint (480) of water, and boiling them down to a $\frac{1}{2}$ pint (240). Of this an ounce should be taken every three hours. This decoction is one of the most efficient diuretics in *cardiac dropsy*. The official preparations of the B. P. are an infusion (*Infusum Scoparii*), and the juice (*Succus Scoparii*), dose 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0).

SCOPOLAMINE.

Scopolamine, or hyoscine, is an alkaloid derived from the dried rhizome of *Scopola Carniolica*, a plant of Southern Europe, yielding not less than 0.5 per cent. of mydriatic alkaloids, which possesses medicinal powers closely resembling those of belladonna and its sister drugs. Its physiological action is particularly closely allied to that of the alkaloids of hyoscyamus. As stated in the article on Hyoscine, it has been introduced in its stead. The terms hyoscine and scopolamine are used interchangeably. (See Hyoscine.)

Hyoscine itself is rarely employed, the hydrobromide (*Scopolaminæ Hydrobromidum*, U. S.) being preferable. It also occurs as the hydriodide and hydrochloride.

Scopolamine administered hypodermically with morphine has been largely used by some surgeons for the production of *general anæsthesia*, the condition being produced by the administration of these drugs at intervals of from one to three hours for two to four doses preceding the time of operation. In most cases one or two doses only are employed to cause primary stupor, which is then maintained by the administration of ether or chloroform. The dose of scopolamine used for anæsthesia has usually been $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0006), combined with $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.005) of morphine sulphate, at each injection. The so-called "scopolamine-morphine method," when used to supplant ether and chloroform, has not proved popular, and experience seems to indicate that it is by no means devoid of danger, but used beforehand it allays fear, lessens the amount of anæsthetic needed, decreases post-anæsthetic vomiting, and causes the patient to sleep for several hours after the operation. (See also Hyoscine and Morphine.)

Scopolamine and morphine have also been used together to relieve the *pains of labor*. Scopolamine, $\frac{1}{150}$ grain (0.00043), and $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01) of morphine sulphate are injected hypodermically when the pains are occurring about every four or five minutes and lasting for thirty seconds. Great care must be exercised in determining that the labor has actually begun. Such a dose usually acts in about half an hour, causing sleep between the pains. If this is not sufficient to markedly relieve pain, the dose of scopolamine, without the morphine, is repeated. The patient should be protected from noise and bustle after the dose is given. If memory is preserved after this second dose, the same dose of scopolamine is again given. This treatment is said to cause a painless labor devoid of accident to mother, and although the groaning of the woman may indicate pain, she usually states afterward that she has not suffered. It is probably not as safe for the child, and all are agreed that the patient must be so carefully watched that it should be used with care and only in a lying-in institution.

SEIDLITZ POWDER.

Under the official name of *Pulvis Effervescens Compositus* the U. S. P. recognizes a purgative powder (*Pulvis Sodæ Tartaratæ Effervescens*, B. P.) made by taking the bitartrate of sodium and potassium, or Rochelle salt 120 grains, and bicarbonate of sodium 40 grains, which are wrapped in blue paper, and 35 grains of taratric acid placed in a white paper. The contents of each paper are dissolved in water—half a tumblerful—and the two solutions added to one another and swallowed during effervescence. As much as two powders may be used, but this is generally too large an amount unless full purgation is needed. In *sick stomach* associated with *constipation*, when a whole powder cannot be retained, the two powders should be divided into fourths, and a fourth added to a fourth dissolved in a half-wineglassful of water and taken every fifteen minutes until the entire powder is ingested. This will often settle the stomach and produce purgation.

SENEGA.

Senega, U. S. (*Senegæ Radix*, B. P.), is the root of *Polygala senega*, a small plant of the United States, containing a principle known as polygalic acid and senegin.

Therapeutics.—Senega is used in medicine as a stimulating expectorant in the subacute and chronic forms of *bronchitis*. It has also been employed as a diuretic in *cardiac dropsy* or that due to renal disease. In cardiac disease it should not be used, and indeed it is rarely employed at present except in combination with other drugs in expectorant mixtures.

Administration.—Senega is used in the form of the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Senegæ*, U. S.), dose 10 to 20 minims (0.60–1.3) and the syrup (*Syrupus Senegæ*, U. S.), dose 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0). It is also used in Coxe's Hive Syrup. The official preparations of the B. P. are—a tincture (*Tinctura Senegæ*), dose 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0), and an infusion (*Infusum Senegæ*), dose 1 to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0).

SENNA.

Senna, U. S., is the most drastic of the laxative purges used for the relief of *constipation*. It is the leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* and *Cassia angustifolia*, and contains a very acrid irritant purgative principle known as cathartic acid. Senna is official in the B. P. as *Senna Indica* and *Alexandrina*.

Physiological Action.—Senna acts as a purge, producing copious stools, often with much griping if it is used alone. According to Rutherford and Vignal, it materially increases the flow of bile, but it is seldom, if ever, used in medicine as a cholagogue, although, according to Prevost and Binet, cathartic acid has an influence over biliary secretion. Hess has found that the drug acts directly as a stimulant upon the mucous membranes, and so produces a local peristalsis as it is moved along. It is also known that the drug is eliminated in the milk, and for this reason care should be taken in giving the drug to nursing mothers, as it will purge the nursling.

Administration.—Senna is generally combined with other drugs for the relief of constipation, but may be used alone. If this is done, the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Sennæ*, U. S.) may be employed in the dose of 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0) to a child or 4 drachms (16.0) to an adult. It is, however, always better to give children the more agreeable confection (*Confectio Sennæ*, U. S. and B. P.) in the dose of ½ drachm (2.0) to a child, or 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0) to an adult. As the confection is apt to cause gastric disorder if used continuously because of the sugar contained in it, its use is limited to a small class of cases.

In the treatment of the *constipation of pregnancy* senna is thought to be very useful. In these cases and in others where cascara sagrada alone will not move the bowels, senna may be prescribed as follows:

℞—Fluidextracti sennæ . . . . f℥ij (60.0).
Fluidextracti cascaræ sagradæ . . . . f℥j (30.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) at night, or night and morning.

Should this produce griping ½ to 1 minim (0.025–0.05) of fluidextract of belladonna may be added to each dose. Under the name of Black Draught a mixture of senna, manna, fennel, and sulphate of magnesium has been largely used (*Infusum Sennæ Compositum*, U. S.) in the dose of 4 ounces (120.0). It is an active hydragogue purge. The syrup (*Syrupus Sennæ*, U. S. and B. P.) is given in the dose of 1 to 4 drachms (4.0–16.0).

One of the best ways to use senna is in the compound liquorice powder (*Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus*, U. S. and B. P.), which is a good laxative in the dose of 20 to 30 grains (1.3–2.0), 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0), B. P. Compound liquorice powder is composed of senna, liquorice, oil of fennel, washed sulphur, and sugar.

Infusum Sennæ, B. P., is given in the dose of 1 to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0); *Mistura Sennæ Composita*, B. P., in the dose of 1 to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0); and *Tinctura Sennæ Composita*, B. P., in the dose of 1 to 4 drachms (4.0–16.0). *Liquor Sennæ Concentratus*, B. P., is given in the dose of 1 drachm (4.0).

Senna, because of its chrysophan, may stain the urine carmine if that fluid is alkaline, or yellow if it is acid. No alarm should be felt if either color appears in this secretion. Often it is necessary to warn the parents of a child of the possibility of such an occurrence, in order to prevent alarm on the part of the mother, who otherwise might think that hæmaturia was present.

SERPENTARIA.

Serpentaria, U. S. (*Serpentariæ Rhizoma*, B. P.), or Virginia snakeroot, is the rhizome and rootlets of *Aristolochia serpentaria* and *Aristolochia reticulata*, plants of the Southern United States. It contains an active principle, aristolochin, which is never used in medicine.

Therapeutics. Owing to the rather pleasant, warm taste of serpentaria, and the fact that it stimulates secretion, it is used largely as a vehicle for other more potent remedies. It has tonic properties, and in consequence has been largely used in the treatment of *atonic dyspepsia* and *indigestion*. It is said to be a sexual stimulant, but this is doubtful, to say the least. In overdose it is an irritant, and will cause vomiting and purging if large amounts are taken.

Administration. Serpentaria is given in the form of the fluidextract in the dose of 10 to 40 minims (0.6–2.6). It also enters into Huxham's Tincture of Cinchona (*Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita*, U. S. and B. P.). *Infusum Serpentariæ*, B. P., is given in the dose of ½ to 1 ounce (15.0–30.0).

SILICATE OF POTASSIUM OR SODIUM.

Soluble glass, or silicate of potassium or sodium, occurs as a clear, syrupy fluid. It is used as a splint in the dressing of *fractures* and *sprains*, as it rapidly becomes hard and immovable when painted over the bandages. Silicate of potassium or sodium may be universally substituted for plaster of Paris. The solution of silicate of sodium is no longer official.

SILVOL.

Physical Properties.—Silvol appears in the form of black lustrous granules, slightly hygroscopic and hence very readily soluble in water. Solutions can be very quickly made, even having a concentration as high as 50 per cent. by weight. Ordinary solutions containing 2 per cent. or more of silvol are a brownish-black color, but when quite dilute this solution has a characteristic brownish-yellow tint. The substance is readily soluble in water and insoluble in acetone, alcohol, ether, chloroform, oils, and fats.

Pharmacological tests upon animals would seem to indicate that silvol can be defined as practically "non-toxic."

Silvol is now available in the form of one-ounce vials of the granular powder; also in capsules, each of which contains 6 grains. These latter are specially prepared for the making of solutions, it being only necessary to empty the contents of one, two or more capsules in a measured quantity of water to produce a solution of such concentration as the physician may require. It also appears as silvol ointment containing 5 per cent. of the medicament.

Bearing in mind that this product is intended to altogether displace solutions of silver nitrate, the therapeutic indications are evident.

Injections of 10 to 20 per cent. solution, three to four times per day may be used in *gonorrhœa*. A twenty-five per cent. solution is used in *ophthalmia neonatorum* and in *purulent ophthalmia*.

SOAP.

Sapo, U. S. (*Sapo Durus*, B. P.), is prepared from sodium hydroxide and olive oil, although other alkalies and oils may be employed in the manufacture of the soaps which are used medicinally. Castile soap, if good, is the best representative of a pure soap.

Soap may be cut into the form of a suppository and used to provoke movements of the bowel in young children who are suffering from *constipation*, by placing it just inside the anus, having previously dipped it into water an instant to make it slippery. It may also be used as an enema, dissolved in warm water, or a mixture known in Philadelphia as the "House Mixture" may be employed in the case of an adult. This consists of a mixture of water, soft soap, and molasses in varying proportions, and if *flatulence* is present turpentine and olive oil are added to it. The preparation is as efficient as it is cheap and dirty. Soap is also used as an antidote to many poisons and as an aid to emetics.

Soft soap (*Sapo Mollis*, U. S. and B. P.), often called green soap, is usually brown. It is a soft soap made by the use of potash and linseed oil, and is largely used by dermatologists in the treatment of *eczema* and similar skin diseases where a detergent, stimulating application is needed. It is sometimes called "German soft soap," to distinguish it from the ordinary soft soap of the United States, which is an impure substance often made of rancid fats, containing a large excess of alkali, and never used except for scouring purposes. Green soap is employed not only as green soap, but also in the liniment (*Linimentum Saponis Mollis*, U. S.), which is to be thoroughly rubbed into the part when used medicinally, well washed off, and afterward simple cerate or some other soothing salve applied.

Soap liniment (*Linimentum Saponis*, U. S. and B. P.), or opodeldoc, as it is called in domestic medicine, is largely used for rubbing *stiff muscles* and *sprains*. It is generally employed to carry more active external remedies, such as opium or aconite.

℞—Tincturæ aconiti,
Tincturæ belladonnæ,
Tincturæ opii . . . . āā fʒij (8.0).
Linimenti saponis . . . . q. s. ad f℥vj (180.0).—M.

Soap plaster (*Emplastrum Saponis*, U. S. and B. P.) is used as a thick, heavy protective for *bed-sores* or where the formation of bed-sores is feared. It is also used as a support about *sprained joints*.

SODIO-SALICYLATE OF THEOBROMINE.

Theobrominæ Sodiosalicylas, U. S., known as diuretin (*Theobrominæ et Sodii Salicylas*, B. P.), derives its name from the extraordinary power which it is said to possess of producing a great increase in the urinary flow from the kidneys. This power depends entirely upon the theobromine, which is a crystallizable, volatile, bitter alkaloid, closely allied to caffeine and xanthine, and derived from the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*, or the source of ordinary chocolate. Owing to the insolubility of theobromine, it has been found necessary to combine it with sodium salicylate, as under these conditions it is readily absorbed.

The diuretic properties of this alkaloid were first discovered during a series of experiments made by Schröder, in Strasburg, in 1889, who found that the diuresis produced in man and the lower animals was marked. Many clinical trials in Europe and America have confirmed his observations, but there are a number of cases in which it signally fails, particularly in chronic Bright's disease.

Theobromine does not have so stimulating an effect on the heart as does its relative caffeine, so that the circulatory effect, while showing a stimulant rather than a depressing tendency, is very slight. It slightly increases muscular power, but its peculiar affinity for the renal structure surpasses all its other activities.

As the action of the drug depends upon its ability to stimulate the secreting epithelium of the kidney, the physician should remember that in cases of advanced renal disease, where the secreting structures are almost entirely destroyed, no result can be expected from its administration; but it is probable that the drug is useful in almost all conditions of *dropsy,* whether due to renal inactivity or cardiac disease, and is harmless to the patient even if the diuretic effect does not ensue. The only contraindication to the use of theobromine or diuretin is the presence of acute nephritis, when, of course, sedatives rather than stimulants are needed. So far as the writer is aware, no study as to the proportion of solids and liquids in the urine of patients under the influence of this drug have been made, but the fact that it stimulates the epithelium or secreting structures of the kidney would indicate that the solids are increased.

As diuretin contains only from 30 to 50 per cent. of theobromine, it has to be given in very large amounts, as much as 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0) in twenty-four hours, preferably in divided doses of from 10 to 20 grains (0.60–1.3) in capsule or in warm water. The former method is the better, as the taste of the drug is disagreeable and soapy. Diuretin must not be exposed to the air, as it undergoes decomposition

In all the cases in which the writer has tried sodio-salicylate of theobromine he has failed to see any effect produced, and, while he has no confidence in the drug, he mentions it because others claim to have obtained good results from its use.

SODIUM.

Sodium is a metallic element, the salts of which are usually white and colorless. It is not used in medicine, but many of its salts are employed. While potassium acts as a depressant to the body, sodium seems to exert comparatively little effect upon the animal economy. The salts vary in their power with the acid forming them. (See Benzoate of Sodium, Salicylate of Sodium, etc.)

Acetate of sodium (*Sodii Acetas,* U. S.) is rarely if ever used in medicine as a substitute for acetate of potassium. The dose is 20 to 40 grains (1.3–2.60) three times a day.

Sodium Bicarbonate.

Bicarbonate of sodium (*Sodii Bicarbonas,* U. S. and B. P.) is largely used as an antacid in *gastric fermentation* and in *sick headaches* arising from this condition. Combined with calomel in powder, it certainly adds to its efficiency in increasing biliary flow, as all alkalies of this class liquefy and thin the bile. The drug has been widely employed in the treatment of *rheumatism*, and is found to be of great service in allaying *pain and soreness in the joints* when used in a lotion made by dissolving it in water and applying it to the part on lint or rags. In *acidity of the stomach* the following effervescing powder is useful: Bicarbonate of sodium (*Sodii Bicarbonas*), 30 grains (2.0) in one paper, and in the other 5 grains (0.3) of tartaric acid (*Acidum Tartaricum*). These are each dissolved in half a tumbler of water, added to one another, and swallowed during effervescence.

Sodium Cacodylate.

Sodii Cacodylas, U. S., is a white amorphous powder which readily dissolves in water. Its uses in medicine are practically identical with those of arsenic. (See Arsenic and Salvarsan.) It is less poisonous only because the compound is so stable that arsenic is slowly set free. The drug is best administered hypodermically. The dose is ¼ to ½ grain (0.015–0.03) subcutaneously, and 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25) by the mouth. Its use by the stomach causes not only a strong, garlicky odor on the breath, but also gastric irritation, because it is decomposed in this viscus.

Murphy advises the intramuscular injection every third or fourth day of 1 to 4 grains (0.05–0.2) in *syphilis*, and states that it destroys the spirochæte of this disease, The large and small doses are now ready for use in solution in ampoule form, and should always be used as ordinary solutions; may contain free arsenous acid.

It is important to remember that the reason cacodylate of sodium can be taken in such large doses is that it is too stable to be rapidly broken up in the body, and therefore is, in large part, useless for the purpose of producing a rapid arsenical effect.

Sodium Chloride.

Chloride of sodium (*Sodii Chloridum*, U. S. and B. P.), or common salt, is a useful drug and food, aiding in maintaining the alkalinity of the blood and tissues and in the formation of gastric juice, being changed by the lactic acid of the stomach into lactate of sodium, thereby setting free hydrochloric acid, which acts not only by aiding digestion, but in the production of pepsin from pepsinogen of the gastric tubules. The dose is 10 to 20 grains (0.60–1.3).

It is official under the name *Liquor Sodii Physiologicus*, U. S., or normal salt solution.

Sodium Citrate.

Sodium citrate (*Sodii Citras*, U. S.) may be used as a substitute for citrate of potassium but is less active. It has been highly recommended to aid in the digestion of milk by *bottle-fed babies* in that it prevents the formation of tough curds. When it is used it is not necessary to largely dilute cows' milk with water for these patients. The dose should be about 1 to 2 grains (0.05–0.1) to the ounce (30.0) of milk. It also tends to prevent *infantile scurvy*. The same drug may be used with advantage in cases of difficult milk digestion in adults suffering from *gastric ulcer*, *gastritis*, and *typhoid fever*. (See Buttermilk in Part III, Foods for the Sick.) It is also used to prevent coagulation of blood in the practice of indirect *blood transfusion*. A 2 per cent. solution is prepared and used in such a proportion that the amount of sodium citrate in the injected blood does not exceed 0.2 per cent. (See Transfusion, Part III.)

Sodium Ethylate.

Sodium ethylate is a whitish powder decomposed in the presence of water into alcohol and caustic soda, but soluble in absolute alcohol without decomposition.

Sodium ethylate is employed in medicine as a depilatory—that is, for the purpose of removing *hairy growths*. To accomplish this purpose it is necessary that the growth be dipped close to the skin, and that the drug be dissolved in absolute alcohol and applied over the roots of the hair with a glass rod. Soon after this application a crust forms, which should not be detached for two or three weeks, but which, in its removal at the end of this time, generally shows that all the roots of the hair have been destroyed. If not, the operation may be repeated as soon as the skin is in a condition to bear it. To prevent pain, a 5 per cent. solution of cocaine may be used hypodermically at the spot to be cauterized. It is worthy of remembrance that moles and small birthmarks, or nævi, may be removed by a similar application. Small scars may result.

A solution, *Liquor Sodii Ethylatis*, is official in the B. P.

Sodium Hydroxide.

Sodium hydroxide (*Sodii Hydroxidum*, U. S., *Soda Caustica*, B. P.) is milder than caustic potash, and its action is more readily controlled. It should be used in the same way and for the same purpose as is caustic potash, and the surrounding skin ought to be protected by adhesive plaster and oil or ointment.

The soda must be kept in well-stoppered bottles made of hard, strong glass. The only official preparation in the U. S. P. is the 5 per cent. solution of sodium hydroxide, *Liquor Sodii Hydroxidi*.

Sodium Phosphate.

Sodii Phosphas, U. S. and B. P., is a preparation which has been used with the idea that it can supplant phosphorus. This is, of course, an error, as it has an entirely different effect. It is particularly useful for bottle-fed children, who continually alternate between *diarrhœa* and *constipation*, and is also useful in cases of *rickets* to regulate the bowels. It should be added to each bottle of milk in the dose of 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25). Phosphate of sodium in small doses is slightly laxative, and large doses are purgative. Bartholow believed phosphate of sodium to be the best remedy in *hepatic cirrhosis* and *jaundice*. To adults it should be given in the dose of 20 grains to 2 drachms (1.3–8.0) once, twice, or thrice a day according to the laxative effect desired. It is best given dissolved in a teacupful of hot water.

Many cases of general wretchedness or headache due to autointoxication are relieved by the acid phosphate of sodium.

The U. S. P. and B. P. also recognize a preparation called *Sodii Phosphas Effervescens;* dose 2 to 4 drachms (8.0–16.0). *Sodii Phosphas Exsiccatus* (U. S.) is about twice the strength of the ordinary phosphate; dose ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0).

(For an explanation of the purgative action of most salines see article on Magnesium Sulphate.)

Sodium Acid Phosphate.

Sodii Phosphas Acidus, B. P., or *Sodium Acid Phosphate* (NaH_2PO_4-H_2O), or monosodium phosphate, differs from ordinary sodium phosphate, which is disodium or neutral sodium phosphate (Na_2HPO_4,H_2O). When taken into the stomach it is not changed, but in the intestine it is converted into disodium phosphate and acts in a similar manner as a mild purge. The neutralization of the acid takes alkali from the blood, and as the system guards the normal alkalinity of the blood with the greatest care there is a prompt excretion of acid in the urine to maintain the normal balance. This makes an acid urine, which is desirable when it is alkaline and loaded with phosphates. It is also desirable when the colon bacillus infects the urinary tract, and it is desired to get the effect of hexamethylenamine which gives off its formaldehyde only in an acid urine. It is wise, therefore, to precede each dose of hexamethylenamine by some hours by a dose of 15 to 20 grains (1.0–1.3) of acid sodium phosphate. It may be given dissolved in sweetened water so as to taste like lemonade.

Sodium Sulphate.

Sodii Sulphas, U. S. and B. P., or Glauber's Salt, is one of the irritant saline purges, rarely used in medicine by itself for human beings, but largely employed by veterinarians. The purgative dose for man is ½ to 1 ounce (16.0–30.0). If any intestinal inflammation is present, it is contraindicated. It produces large watery stools, with a good deal of griping. Sulphate of sodium is a prominent constituent of Carlsbad water, Hunyadi Janos, Hunyadi Arpad, and similar waters. (For an explanation of the action of salines in producing purgation, see Magnesium Sulphate.)

Reverdin has recently claimed that small doses of 2 grains (0.12) of sulphate of sodium every hour are of great value in controlling *capillary hemorrhages* and for *graver hemorrhages.* It must be given by the mouth or intravenously. If given hypodermically he asserts it is useless.

Under the name *Sodii Sulphas Effervescens* the B. P. recognizes an effervescent preparation of sodium sulphate, given in the dose of 2 to 4 drachms (8.0–16.0).

Sodium Sulphocarbolate.

(See PHENOLSULPHONATES.)

Sodium Thiosulphate.

Thiosulphate of sodium (*Sodii Thiosulphas,* U. S.) or hyposulphite of sodium, occurs in large, transparent, colorless plates which effloresce when exposed to the air. It has a slight alkaline reaction, and is soluble in about equal parts of water, but insoluble in alcohol.

Therapeutics.—Thiosulphate of sodium is used in the proportion of 1 drachm (4.0) to the ounce (30.0) of water or lard in the treatment of parasitic skin diseases, particularly those due to the tricophyton fungus, such as *pityriasis versicolor.* It is also efficacious, locally applied, in rhus poisoning, and in cases of *pruritus* due to other causes, in the strength of ½ drachm (2.0) to the ounce (30.0) of water. In *malarial hæmaturia* sodium thiosulphate is often given with advantage in the dose of from 10 to 30 grains (0.60–2.0) every four hours. How it acts in this condition is not known.

Thiosulphate of sodium is largely used as a food preservative and in the amounts usually employed is harmless.

SOLANUM CAROLINENSE.

Solanum carolinense, or horse nettle, is a low perennial plant of the natural order *Solanaceæ,* a native of the Southeastern United States.

According to studies made by Thornton, the drug depresses the cerebrum, but excites the spinal cord. It has been introduced into medicine for the purpose of relieving *epilepsy,* particularly when the disease occurs in childhood. In a limited employment of the drug the author has found it serviceable in diminishing the frequency and severity of the attacks. The beginning dose of the fluidextract is 15 to 60 minims (1.0–4.0) three times a day, but it may be increased to as much as 2 drachms (8.0) at a dose with advantage.

SOMNAL.

Somnal is stated to be ethylated chloral urethane, and seems to possess marked hypnotic power. It is a clear, colorless liquid, possessing a hot, burning taste, resembling that of sweet spirit of nitre. The dose is 20 to 40 minims (1.3–2.6) in liquorice-water or syrup of raspberry. The sleep produced by it is said to last seven to eight hours. In a number of cases in which the writer has used it, it acted satisfactorily although drowsiness was usually present the next day.

SOZOIODOL.

Sozoiodol is an antiseptic preparation first made and employed by one of our own countrymen in San Francisco, but at that time the preparation of it was so imperfectly carried out that foreign matters made it too irritating for general use. If was therefore discarded, only to be better prepared and more widely used in Germany some years later.

Therapeutics.—Sozoiodol has been found of value as an antiseptic and disinfectant in the treatment of *wounds* which are in an unhealthy state, and for *acute stomatitis* and *pharyngeal catarrh* it may be employed locally in the form of a 5 per cent. watery solution. It has also been found useful in *acute purulent conjunctivitis* and in *ophthalmia neonatorum,* in the proportion of 2 parts of sozoiodol to 30 parts of water. In *urethritis* of a specific type the preparation known as zinc-sozoiodol may be employed in a 2 per cent. solution with advantage, and this compound is also of value in mild and malignant *vaginitis* if preceded by pyroligneous acetic acid or nitrate of silver, applied by means of a speculum.

In the treatment of *catarrh of the cervix uteri,* Nitschman uses sozoiodol in the form of a powder applied by means of a tampon with good results, and it would seem to be worthy of trial in many other states of the mucous membranes than those named.

SPIGELIA.

Spigelia, U. S., pinkroot, is the root and rhizome of *Spigelia marilandica,* or carolina pink, a plant of the Southern United States.

Poisoning.—The symptoms of poisoning by spigelia closely resemble those of belladonna poisoning.

Therapeutics.—Spigelia is one of the most efficient remedies in the removal of *round-worms,* and is not dangerous when given with care. When employed for the removal of worms, the usual precaution should be taken in regard to the ingestion of food (see article on Worms), and the drug should be followed by a purge to sweep out the worm while it is narcotized. The purge should be one which is rapid in its action, such as the sulphate of magnesium.

Administration.—The dose of spigelia in the form of the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Spigeliæ,* U. S.) is 2 drachms (8.0); that of the unofficial fluidextract of spigelia and senna (*Fluidextractum Spigeliæ* *et Sennæ*) is ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0) for a child of two years of age; ½ ounce (16.0) is the dose for an adult. The addition of fluidextract of senna makes the drug more efficient, and the mixture is generally not disliked by children. It is to be remembered that this latter mixture is no longer official.

SQUILL.

Scilla, U. S. and B. P., is the sliced bulb of *Urginea maritima* (*Scilla*, B. P.), a plant of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It contains scillin, scillipicrin, and scillitoxin, all of which possess poisonous properties, and none of which is used in medicine alone, except by few practitioners.

Poisoning.—In poisonous doses squill produces vomiting, purging, dulness, stupor, intermittent palsy, convulsions, and death in ten to twenty hours. These symptoms are preceded by a marked fall in temperature. The urine is suppressed or bloody and acute nephritis is produced. Gastro-enteritis may be marked.

Physiological Action.—Squill possesses a physiological effect upon the heart closely allied to that of digitalis, and is thought by some to be capable of stimulating the heart muscle more powerfully than digitalis. Like digitalis, it is capable in overdose of inducing cardiac arrhythmia and even heart block. (See Digitalis.)

It increases diuresis not only by raising blood-pressure in the kidney, as does digitalis, but by stimulating the secreting epithelium as well. In overdose it is a renal irritant.

Therapeutics.—Squill is largely used as a stimulant or irritant diuretic, to affect the renal epithelium directly and promote secretion, and to tone up and excite to normal effort a kidney depressed by disease, as in *chronic Bright's disease* or renal congestion from cardiac trouble. In *cardiac dropsy*, when combined with digitalis, squill is a standard and much-used remedy, and is undoubtedly of value in aiding in the absorption of *effusions in the pericardium, pleura,* and *abdomen.* (See Digitalis.) Squill is usually given in *dropsy*, in pill form, as follows:

℞—Pulveris scillæ	gr. x (0.60).
Pulveris digitalis foliorum	gr. xx (1.3).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. x.
S.—One t. i. d. after meals.

The employment of squill in *bronchitis*, although largely resorted to, is not to be commended, since its irritant action on the kidneys and stomach may cause trouble. The period for its administration is in the beginning of the second stage, when secretion is scanty or so excessive as to need proper stimulation of the mucous membranes to bring on a healthy action. At one time Coxe's Hive Syrup was largely used, either as an emetic in drachm doses every ten minutes until it acted, or as an expectorant in the dose of 30 minims to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0) three times a day for an adult. As it contains antimony, it should be given with care.

Squill may be used as a substitute for digitalis when the latter remedy fails in cases of ruptured compensation associated with valvular disease. If after the use of squill for some days the urine diminishes in amount, the drug must be stopped, as this condition indicates spasm of the renal vessels or acute irritation.

Administration.—The fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Scillæ*, U. S.) is much used in the dose of 1 to 5 drops (0.06–0.3); the tincture (*Tinctura Scillæ*, U. S. and B. P.) in the dose of 5 to 30 minims (0.30–2.0); the vinegar of squill (*Acetum Scillæ*, U. S. and B. P.) in the dose of 10 minims to ½ drachm (0.60–2.0). The B. P. dose is 5–15 minims (0.03–1.0). The compound syrup (*Syrupus Scillæ Compositus*, U. S.), or Coxe's Hive Syrup, is composed of the fluidextract of squill, fluidextract of senega, tartrate of antimony and potassium, purified talc, sugar, and water, and is given in the dose of 20 minims (1.3) as a sedative to an adult and 1 drachm (4.0) as an emetic to a child.

The following prescription will be found useful in *bronchitis* in its subacute stages in a child of one to five years:

℞—Vini ipecacuanhæ	fʒj (4.0).
Tincturæ scillæ	fʒj (4.0).
Syrupi tolutani	fʒv (20.0).
Aquæ	f℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every three or four hours.

The plain syrup (*Syrupus Scillæ*, U. S. and B. P.) is given in the dose of ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0), the honey (*Oxymel Scillæ*, B. P.) in the dose of ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0), and the compound pill (*Pilulæ Scillæ Composita*, B. P.) in the dose of 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.60).

STARCH.

Amylum, U. S. and B. P., is corn starch, that is the starch grains of *Zea mays*. In very fine powder starch is used as a dusting-powder in *intertrigo* or *chafing*. Its more important uses are, however, in the form of starch-water for carrying drugs into the rectum, and in the form of a poultice for cases of skin diseases where it is desired to remove crusts.

Starch-water is made by adding 2 tablespoonfuls of starch to 1 pint of water, then boiling it to a paste and diluting it by the addition of warm water to the consistence of syrup. Starch-water is not only useful as a vehicle for drugs given by the rectum, but also as a sedative injection in *proctitis* and *rectal irritation*.

The starch poultice is made by boiling the starch to a pasty consistence or by adding enough boiling water to a paste made by rubbing cold water and starch together to produce a gelatinous mass. Thirty grains (2.0) of boric acid to the ounce (30.0) render it antiseptic.

STILLINGIA.

Stillingia, U. S., queen's root, is the root of *Stillingia sylvatica*, a plant of the United States, the active principle of which is stillingin.

Physiological Action.—There can be no doubt that this drug acts in two ways: first, by its immediate effects on the system, and, second, by its more slowly shown alterative influences. In overdose it causes bilious purging, increased heart action, and active secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane.

Therapeutics.—Stillingia is highly recommended in habitual constipation, as it increases intestinal secretion, and it is even said to act as a specific in *hemorrhoids* dependent largely for their existence upon hepatic engorgement and intestinal atony.

Bartholow recommended the following prescription under these circumstances:

℞—Fluidextracti stillingiæ . . . . . . f℥v (20.0).
Tincturæ belladonnæ foliorum,
Tincturæ nucis vomicæ,
Tincturæ physostigmatis . . . . āā f℥j (4.0).—M.
S.—20 drops (1.3) in water t. i. d. before meals.

Tincture of aloes may also be added to this prescription if constipation is present. In *syphilis* of a severe type stillingia should be used as an aid to other drugs.

In pasty-looking, white, "putty-faced" children, who are anæmic or strumous, and who never have any appetite, or are subject to middle-ear trouble and general debility, stillingia is of value. Under these circumstances it may be used for some time.

The only official preparation is the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Stillingiæ*, U. S.), which should always be made of the fresh root, the dose of which is 10 to 60 minims (0.60–4.0).

STOVAINE.

Stovaine is a synthetic substance used for the purpose of producing local anæsthesia. Technically speaking it is the hydrochloride of alpha-dimethylamine-beta-benzoylpentonal. In other words, it has a chemical composition closely allied to that of the other drugs which cause local anæsthesia.

Stovaine appears in small, brilliant scales and is very soluble in water, methyl alcohol, and acetic ether. An important characteristic of stovaine is that it is not decomposed by boiling its solutions.

The toxicity of stovaine when absorbed into the general system is said to be one-half that of cocaine. Instead of constricting blood-vessels in the area to which it is applied, it dilates them, and for this reason hemorrhage is more profuse in the wounded area when it is used than when cocaine is applied. When used for its anæsthetic effect in the eye, stovaine should be dissolved in normal salt solution in the strength of from 1 to 4 per cent. The 1 per cent. solution is used for subconjunctival injections and the 4 per cent. solution for instillations. For local anæsthesia by Schleich's method a solution of 0.7 per cent. is used. The drug can also be employed for *spinal anæsthesia*—15 minims (1 mil.) of normal salt solution containing 1 grain (0.06) of the drug are injected. As a rule, however, it is best to use a fluid with a heavy specific gravity in order to limit the effect of the drug to the region in which it is injected, as, for example: stovaine, 1 grain; glucose, 1 grain; and sterile water, 20 minims (1.3). (For method, see Tropacocaine.) It is hardly necessary to state that this solution must be sterilized by boiling before it is injected. Untoward effects following this use of stovaine are said to be rarely met with, but when they have developed they have consisted in profuse sweating, vomiting, headache, and, in a few instances, relaxation of the sphincters. (See Cocaine and Tropacocaine.) Spinal anæsthesia is not as safe as anæsthesia produced by the careful use of ether or chloroform.

STRAMONIUM.

Jamestown weed, or *Datura stramonium*, is official in the form of the leaves (*Stramonium*, U. S.; *Stramonii Folia*, B. P.), yielding, when assayed by the U. S. P. process, not less than 0.25 per cent. of mydriatic alkaloids. It contains an alkaloid, known as daturine, which is physiologically identical with atropine.

Physiological Action.—(See Belladonna.)

Therapeutics.—The uses of stramonium are identical with those of belladonna. Stramonium leaves in the proportion of 8 ounces (250.0) to 2 ounces of nitrate of potash (60.0) afford, when this mixture is burned, an efficacious method of ridding a room of mosquitoes.

Administration.—The extract (*Extractum Stramonii*, U. S. and B. P.), containing 1.0 per cent. of mydriatic alkaloids, is used in the dose of $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.001–0.03); and the tincture (*Tinctura Stramonii*, U. S. and B. P.), containing 0.025 Gm. of mydriatic alkaloids in 100 mils. in the dose of 5 to 30 minims (0.3–2.0). The ointment (*Unguentum Stramonii*, U. S.) is also used for the same purposes as is belladonna ointment. The dose of daturine is $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ grain (0.0005–0.0008).

STRONTIUM.

This metal has been introduced into medicine in the form of the bromide (*Strontii Bromidum*, U. S. and B. P.), the iodide (*Strontii Iodidum*, U. S.) the salicylate (*Strontii Salicylas*, U. S.), and as the lactate and phosphate, largely through the studies of Laborde, Sée, Paul, and others. Bromide of strontium is used for precisely the same effects as are the other bromides, but it is claimed that, as the strontium is not irritating or depressing, the disadvantages of the potassium salt are avoided by its employment. The dose of bromide of strontium is from 30 to 60 grains (2.0–4.0). In addition to the ordinary effect of bromides, Sée found the bromide of strontium to be useful in overcoming attacks of *gastric indigestion* associated with pain in the stomach and hyperacidity; and the author has confirmed this statement. The lactate of strontium seems to be indicated chiefly in cases of *albuminuria* due to *renal atony*. It does not increase urinary flow, and is contraindicated in the presence of uræmia and the high fever of acute parenchymatous nephritis. In *chronic interstitial nephritis*, such as is due to rheumatism or gout, it is said to be of value. Unfortunately, as soon as the lactate of strontium is withdrawn the albuminuria is apt to recur. The writer has often been much disappointed in the use of the lactate of strontium in albuminuria, but others of wide experience seem to regard it as constant in producing good results. The dose of the lactate of strontium is 60 to 100 grains (4.0–6.6) a day.

The salicylate of strontium is a valuable preparation, because it is not so disagreeable to the taste as the corresponding salt of sodium; and, more important still, it is far less apt to disorder the stomach than salicylic acid itself or any of its other salts. The author has found it for these reasons very useful in *acute articular rheumatism* when the progress of the patient was delayed by the inability of his stomach to retain the ordinary antirheumatic remedies. The salicylate of strontium is best given in capsule or cachet, and should always be followed by a draught of milk or water to prevent its coming in contact with the stomach in too concentrated form. The dose is, for all practical purposes, identical with that of the salicylate of sodium.

Strontium possesses no toxic power whatever, and overdoses are not followed by unpleasant consequences. If the strontium is contaminated by barium, serious effects are produced.

STROPHANTHUS.

Strophanthus, U. S., *Strophanthi Semina*, B. P., is an African plant (*Strophanthus kombé*), from the seed of which the natives make kombé arrow-poison. There are many varieties of strophanthus. The active principle is *Strophanthinum* (U. S.), a glucoside or mixture of glucosides. It has been claimed that strophanthus contains a local anæsthetic principle, but de Schweinitz and the author found it to be possessed of this power only in dogs, and not in man.

Physiological Action.—Strophanthus acts as a stimulant to the heart muscle and its ganglia, but does not slow the pulse by its action on the vagus as does digitalis. While it raises arterial pressure by the increased heart action, it does not stimulate the vasomotor system to any extent. It is, therefore, useful in cases of *weak heart with arterial spasm*, since it helps the heart, but does not increase its work, by raising arterial tension.

Therapeutics.—Strophanthus may be used to supplant digitalis in all forms of *cardiac disease*, but it is not its equal.

From the cases of cardiac disease seen frequently by the writer he has reached the conclusion that digitalis gives relief to patients under the age of twelve years in a much smaller proportion of cases than it does in adults, and that, though the stomach is no more frequently disordered, increased dyspnœa, nervous irritability, and cyanosis often follow its use. Strophanthus generally gives good results in this class of cases. On the other hand, strophanthus is often better than digitalis in cases of weak heart with high arterial tension, as it exerts no effect upon the bloodvessels, as does digitalis.

As is well known, there are a certain number of cases in which digitalis fails to do good, the explanation being that under such circumstances the transmission of impulses over the bundle of His is delayed or arrested by its influence. Strophanthus often acts exceedingly well in those instances where digitalis fails, and this is particularly true in children. It will relieve *cardiac dropsy* by its action on the heart, but does not possess marked diuretic properties. Several investigators have shown that in many cases strophanthus is slowly absorbed from the alimentary canal, and they think this accounts for its variable effects. Intravascular injection of strophanthin is a certain method of getting the effects of the drug, but this should be done only in very urgent cases, and subcutaneous injection is ill advised, owing to its local irritant effects. Possibly because the heart, under an intravenous injection, gets the whole of the dose used, it is a fact that the effect of the drug so given is not only more marked but also much more prolonged. A very useful preparation put up in ampoules ready for use is strophanthone. It is active and prompt in its effects, and may be given hypodermically or by the mouth in the dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mil. or intravenously in the dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ mil. Its effects often persist when given by the needle for twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

Untoward Effects.—Strophanthus when given in full dose frequently causes diarrhœa.

Administration.—Strophanthus is given in the form of the tincture (*Tinctura Strophanthi*, U. S. and B. P.), in the dose of 5 to 15 minims (0.30–1.0) (5 minims (0.3), B. P.), three times a day. The extract of strophanthus (*Extractum Strophanthi*) is now official in the B. P. The dose is $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.015). Strophanthin (*Strophanthinum*, U. S.), a mixture of glucosides, may be given intravenously in the dose of $\frac{1}{150}$ grain (0.0004). Its effects when so used are said to last a week, but this statement can scarcely be correct.

SUGAR.

Saccharum, U. S. (*Saccharum Purificatum*, B. P.), is the refined juice of *Saccharum officinarum*, or sugar-cane, or that obtained from *Sorghum*, or from the sugar-beet. It is an antiputrefactive, but not an antifermentative. Mixed with iron preparations, it prevents oxidation. As it is a hydrocarbon, it is a nutrient and a developer of adipose tissue, or, in other words, is a food. Its use is contraindicated in obesity, during the existence of fermentative changes in the stomach and intestine, and in diabetes mellitus.

SUGAR OF MILK.

Saccharum Lactis, U. S. and B. P., is derived from the whey of cows' milk by evaporation, in the proportion of about 5 per cent., and is then purified by re-crystallization. It has little sweetening power compared to cane-sugar and possesses a peculiar insipid taste. It is, however, less apt to ferment and is better for infants than is cane-sugar.

Milk-sugar is largely used in triturations, because by its hardness it aids in the subdivision of the medicament. It is also used to increase the bulk of small powders when such drugs as podophyllin and calomel are prescribed. It is sometimes called *lactose*.

Recent studies, both scientific and clinical, have shown lactose to be possessed of great diuretic power when given in full doses. The advantage claimed for lactose as a diuretic is its direct action on the kidney and the slight effect exercised upon the rest of the organism. It is, therefore, in *renal dropsy* or *renal inactivity* that this substance is particularly indicated. The dose of lactose in cases of dropsy should be as great as from 2 to 4 drachms (8.0–16.0), given daily, dissolved in a quart (960 mils.) of water. It has been found that the lactose acts best in those cases in which there is no albuminuria. These studies are of interest in view of the well-known clinical fact that the too free addition of lactose to the milk of bottle-fed babies always causes profuse diuresis.

SULPHONAL.

Sulphonmethanum, U. S., *Sulphonalum*, B. P., is a synthetically prepared substance first manufactured in Germany by Baumann, and possesses the chemical name of diethyl-sulphone-dimethyl-methane. It is a colorless, odorless, solid substance, soluble in 360 parts of cold and 15 parts of boiling water, and in 47 parts of alcohol and ether. The drug is not affected by any of the ordinary acids, and is very stable.

Physiological Action.—In medicinal doses the effect of sulphonal upon the lower nervous system is practically *nil*. The dominant effect is on the brain. The drug is completely changed during its passage through the body. On the circulation the drug has but little effect; upon the respiration it acts as a depressant only when given in very full doses.

Therapeutics.—Sulphonal finds its place in medicine as a somnifacient or hypnotic, valuable when *functional nervous insomnia* is present, useless where advanced disease, such as cardiac trouble, is responsible for the weakefulness. In *insanity* it often produces sleep, and is of great service in the various mental disturbances characterized by lack of sleep and often affecting persons of unsound mind. Sulphonal is not as useful an hypnotic as veronal or veronal sodium. It possesses sleep-producing power of moderate amount—not equal to chloral, but greater than that of paraldehyde—and it will sometimes succeed where the other hypnotics fail. It has the great advantage of not being a depressant to the heart.

Administration.—Sulphonal being virtually insoluble in cold water, may be given in large capsules or in mucilage of acacia, so as to be held in suspension until swallowed. The insolubility and bulkiness of the drug render its use difficult. It is best given in hot water (about 6 ounces), as suggested by Stewart. This makes a solution, and as soon as the liquid is cool enough to be swallowed it should be taken before precipitation occurs as the result of cooling. Sulphonal should be used several hours—say two or three—before the patient retires. If taken late at night, the patient frequently fails to sleep until the morning hours, and is heavy and drowsy all the next day. This difficulty is partly avoided by the use of a hot solution, but even then it is apt to arise. The dose is 20 to 40 grains (1.3–2.6). It is wise not to use sulphonal continuously for more than a few days.

Untoward Effects.—When sulphonal is taken in full dose for long periods of time, great sleepiness and weariness, with an unsteady gait, develop, which may go on to paralysis of the lower extremities if the use of the drug is persisted in. In some cases the paralysis is progressive, and in others hyperæsthesia and abnormal sensations develop. In many such cases there is great disturbance of digestion with scanty secretion of urine, which contains an unusual substance, giving this secretion the color of port wine (hæmatoporphyrinuria). This is partly due to a cumulative effect of the drug.

Sulphonal often produces mental heaviness and a staggering gait the day after it is taken in a single dose. This can to some extent be avoided by giving a dose of some laxative when the drug is taken, so that the bowels will be moved thoroughly the next morning. There are a number of cases of death on record from acute and chronic poisoning by sulphonal. In both classes of cases the death was by respiratory failure preceded by profound unconsciousness. As much as 120 grains (8.0) have been taken, however, without ill effect, and Neisser has reported a case which recovered after 1400 grains had been taken. Probably but a small amount of this dose was actually absorbed. In cases of subacute or chronic poisoning the prognosis is unfavorable if the symptoms are well developed.

SULPHUR.

Sulphur is a non-metallic element official in four forms in the U. S. P.—namely, as *Sulphur Sublimatum*, U. S. and B. P., or sublimed or flowers of sulphur; *Sulphur Præcipitatum*, U. S. and B. P., or precipitated sulphur; *Sulphur Lotum*, U. S., or washed sulphur.

Much confusion exists among students as to the differences between these various forms of sulphur. Sulphur itself is an element which is prepared for medicinal uses by being heated and sublimed (*Sulphur Sublimatum*), or flowers of sulphur. *Sulphur lotum*, or washed sulphur, is prepared in order to get rid of sulphuric acid and other contaminating substances, and is made from sublimed sulphur. *Sulphur præcipitatum* is also made from sublimed sulphur, and is more bland and minutely subdivided. Some believe it differs from sublimed sulphur in its therapeutic properties by reason of a small amount of water supposed to be present. It is sometimes called *milk of sulphur*. When sulphur is prescribed for internal use the sublimed sulphur is generally designated.

Physiological Action.—Sulphur has little physiological influence over the general system. When taken internally it causes a soft, mushy stool of a yellow color which often has a strong odor of hydrogen sulphide. The drug acts particularly on the skin and mucous membranes as a gentle alterative. The juices of the intestines break up some of it into sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphides.

Therapeutics.—Sulphur is used as a mild laxative, never as a purge. In *stricture of the bowel* the soft stools produced by it will often slip by the obstruction, and it is worthy of note that sulphur will sometimes overcome constipation when nothing else will give relief. It is particularly valuable in the treatment of *constipation* where there are *hemorrhoids*, and in *chronic rheumatism* and *sciatica* it is thought by some to effect a cure.

Sulphur is of service in the treatment of *chronic bronchial affections*, but for some curious reason its use has become almost obsolete. Graves recommended 5 to 10 grains (0.30–0.60) of sulphur three times a day wherever bronchial secretion was excessive, and found that it rid the lungs of mucus and relieved the *cough*.

The external use of sulphur is very much more important than its internal use, in so far as regards affections of the skin. Of itself, the drug exercises little effect over the cuticle when used in powdered form, but combination with an ointment makes it at once active. Even irritations of the skin may ensue from its constant use in large amount.

In *scabies*, or *itch*, sulphur ointment (*Unguentum Sulphuris*, U. S. and B. P.) is the best remedy we have. The female parasite burrows under the epiderm and deposits the ova as she moves about, while the male does not burrow, but stays on the surface. The ointment will kill him, as he is readily attacked, but the female is protected by her burrowing propensities. To get at her and the ova the burrows must be opened, and this may be accomplished by a thorough soaking of the body with soap and water, thereby softening the epiderm covering the parasite, which can then readily be removed by rubbing the patient with a rough towel. The towel should be boiled at once to prevent its conveying the parasite to others. The ointment, if now applied, relieves the patient almost at once. It is important that the skin be well softened and rubbed, in order to keep open every burrow. The ointment should be allowed to remain on the part all night and be used for three or four nights consecutively.

Young women often suffer from *acne*, particularly about the menstrual epoch, the skin also becoming at this time sallow and muddy. The following ointment is one which is very successful in promoting a cure:

℞—Sulphuris præcipitati . . . . . . ʒj (4.0).
Adipis lanæ hydrosi . . . . . . ℥j (30.0).—M.
S.—Apply once or twice daily.

Administration.—Sulphur is given in the dose of 10 to 20 grains (0.60–1.3) three times a day as an alterative, and from 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0) at night as a laxative, with a little molasses to form a paste.

A confection (*Confectio Sulphuris*) is official in the B. P., dose 10 grains to 2 drachms (0.60–8.0), as is also *Trochiscus Sulphuris*.

Sulphide of Calcium.

(See CALCIUM, CALX, and SULPHIDES.)

SULPHURIC ACID.

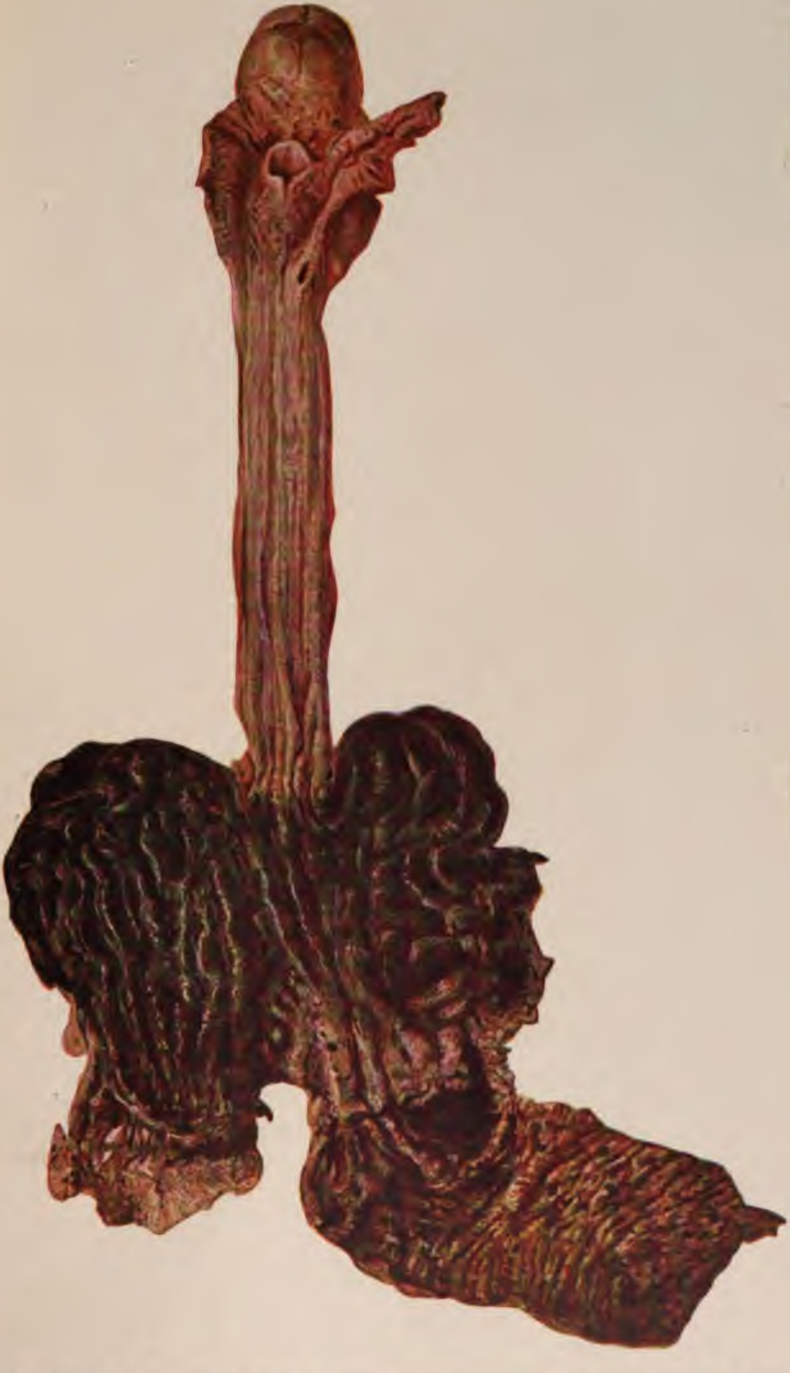
Acidum Sulphuricum, U. S. and B. P., sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, is a powerful irritant and escharotic, rapidly dehydrating and carbonizing the tissues, causing them to become black. It is the most astringent of the medicinal mineral acids, and when absorbed it unites with bases to form sulphates, and is so eliminated by the kidneys, the lower bowel, and the skin. It coagulates albumin.

Poisoning.—The symptoms produced by poisonous doses are those of a gastro-intestinal inflammation of the most severe type, or the patient may drop to the floor almost at once, owing to collapse dependent upon perforation of the walls of the œsophagus or stomach by the acid and its consequent escape into the peritoneal cavity. If the patient lives to the fourth day, the parotid glands may become swollen as the result of stenosis of the salivary ducts of Steno, and violent inflammation of the kidneys may appear from the passage of the drug through these organs in the process of elimination. If partial recovery takes place, the patient often dies from inanition due to the formation of strictures in the alimentary canal or to destruction of the peptic tubules. The stain about the mouth is black, and if any of the acid is spilt on the clothing, the characteristic burn is to be seen.

The treatment consists in the use of alkalies, such as chalk, magnesia, whitewash off walls, and soap. Opium and oils are to be given to allay irritation, and external heat is to be applied.

Therapeutics.—Sulphuric acid is sometimes employed as a caustic to *venereal sores*, *warts*, and *slowly healing ulcers*, but is most com-

PLATE II



Stomach Corroded by a Poisonous Dose of Sulphuric Acid.
(Kast and Rumpler.)

monly used internally, as it fulfils several pressing indications. As a remedy for *serous diarrhœa*, particularly if combined with some vegetable astringent, it is unsurpassed, and its use in *choléra* deserves great attention. (See Diarrhœa.) In the Philadelphia Hospital during an epidemic of cholera some years since every patient who received sulphuric acid improved or failed to be attacked, whereas those who did not receive it were either very ill or died.

The proper way to use the drug as a prophylactic during *cholera* epidemics is in the form of "sulphuric-acid lemonade," made so that each wineglassful of water contains 5 drops (0.30) of the aromatic sulphuric acid. The same solution may be used in *acute lead poisoning* in order to form an insoluble sulphate of lead, and may be taken by artisans exposed to chronic lead poisoning as a prophylactic for the same purpose.

Sulphuric acid combined with belladonna or morphine is often used in the *night-sweats of phthisis.*

Administration.—The dose of the dilute acid (*Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum,* U. S. and B. P.) is 5 to 20 minims (0.30–1.3), and of the aromatic acid (*Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum,* U. S. and B. P.) 5 to 20 minims (0.30–1.3). The latter is the best preparation for general use. It contains tincture of ginger and oil of cinnamon. Both preparations should be thoroughly diluted before they are administered.

SUMBUL.

Sumbul, U. S., is a root of undetermined origin. The dose of the root (*Sumbul Radix,* B. P.) is 10 to 40 grains (0.60–2.6). On the nervous system sumbul acts as an efficient nerve tonic, and was largely employed by Goodell in cases of *nervous exhaustion* and in the unrest of nervous females. It is official in the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Sumbul,* U. S.), dose 5 to 20 minims (0.30–1.30), and the extract (*Extractum Sumbul,* U. S.), dose 1 to 5 grains (0.06–0.30). The tincture (*Tinctura Sumbul,* dose 1 to 4 drachms (4.0–16.0) is official in the B. P. Goodell used the following formula:

℞—Extracti sumbul	gr. xx (1.3).
Ferri sulphatis	gr. xx (1.3).
Asafœtidæ	gr. x (0.60).
Arseni trioxidi	gr. ½ (0.03).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One t. i. d. after meals.

SUPRARENAL GLAND AND ADRENALIN.

The *suprarenal gland*, or its active principle, *adrenalin* (*Adrenalinum* B. P.), has become within the last few years one of our most valued remedies. Its chief use in medicine depends upon its extraordinary power of producing contraction of small bloodvessels and capillaries with which it is brought in contact. It also exercises a marked constricting effect on the bloodvessels of the general arterial system when given intravenously.

The medullary portion of the glands is chiefly concerned with the elaboration of the active physiological principle, which has been isolated by a Japanese chemist, Takamine, and called *adrenalin*. Adrenalin occurs in tiny, almost microscopic, white crystals of various forms. As adrenalin is not readily soluble in water, adrenalin chloride is always employed and appears on the market in solution in the strength of 1 to 1000. As this strength is too great for local application in most instances it is further diluted before use by water or salt solution, even to 1 in 20,000. These dilute solutions are readily oxidized if exposed for a length of time to the air, becoming pink, then red, and finally brown in color and losing their efficiency. When in ampoules adrenalin chloride solutions can be sterilized by boiling without any loss of activity. In unsealed solutions exposed to the air such solutions can be sterilized by boiling once or twice without loss of power.

Physiological Action.—When locally applied to mucous membranes extract of this gland, or adrenalin, produces great blanching by reason of its powerful constriction of the capillaries of the part. So great is this constriction that the superficial tissues are practically bloodless while its influence lasts. This local effect is due to stimulation of the muscular fibres in the bloodvessel walls. Its use is not followed by the great relaxation and congestion seen as a secondary effect after the local application of cocaine to a mucous membrane. Given intravenously, it slows the pulse by stimulation of the vagus nerves and by the increased arterial pressure which is due to the contraction of the muscular coats of the bloodvessels, which causes an increase in the resistance to the free flow of blood, but this effect is very fleeting. This fleeting effect is not due to a rapid destruction or elimination of adrenalin, but rather depends upon its inability to maintain its primary influence. This is proved by the fact that if the bloodvessel going to a limb is ligated, thereby cutting off its blood supply, and adrenalin is injected into the vessels of the rest of the body, it causes a contraction of all the bloodvessels except those in the ligated part. If after its effects upon the general vascular system have disappeared, the ligature is removed, so permitting the blood to enter the limb, the bloodvessels in the hitherto protected part undergo powerful constriction, which proves that there is still active adrenalin in the circulating fluid. The constriction of the bloodvessels is due to the action of the drug on the vessel walls and not to a centric vasomotor influence.

Upon the venous system, when not locally applied, its effects may be ignored. It also increases the force of the systole of the heart by stimulating its muscular fibres. In other words, the effect of adrenalin upon the circulatory system is very similar to that of digitalis, but is more feeble and fleeting. It is important to recall the fact that the pulmonary vessels are not affected by adrenalin, and that even the direct application of this substance to the lung does not cause local ischæmia. Although it constricts the fibres of the systemic bloodvessels it relaxes the bronchial muscularis. Further, the constricting effect on the vessels of the cerebrum is very slight. The vessels of the uterus are strongly affected, but those of the bladder are but slightly influenced.

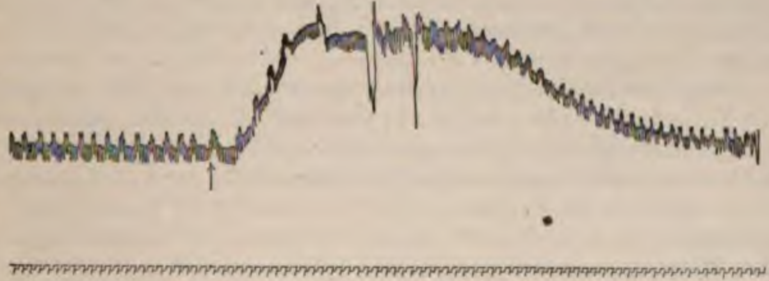
When injected in full dose beneath the skin or into a vein adrenalin causes a temporary glycosuria in many cases.

Therapeutics.—Because of its extraordinary power in constricting bloodvessels of small calibre adrenalin is a remedy in all forms of *hemorrhage* from such vessels, if it it can be locally applied.

Thus, it can be employed in *epistaxis*, *menorrhagia*, *metrorrhagia*, and for the purpose of controlling hemorrhage in operations on the nose, throat, ear, or larynx It can also be employed to relieve the *engorgement* of the *nasal mucous membrane* in cases of *asthma*, *coryza*, and *hay fever*, and in *trachoma* and *conjunctivitis*.

An acute attack of *bronchial asthma* can sometimes be rapidly and completely relieved by the hypodermic injection of 5 to 10 minims (0.30–0.60) of adrenalin solution, 1 : 1000 strength (*Liquor Adrenalini hydrochloridi*, B. P. This is due to the fact that adrenalin relaxes the muscular fibres of the bronchi. So too, an intramuscular injection of 10 to 15 minims (0.65–1.0) may be given in *pulmonary œdema* with advantage. (See Pituitrin.) In *sudden cardiac failure* and *collapse* complicating surgical procedures, a pint of normal saline solution should be slowly injected into a large vein, and in this solution, as it flows into the vessel through a rubber tube, should be placed 1 drachm (4.0) of adrenalin solution (1 : 1000). Cases apparently moribund have been resuscitated by this means. Recent investigations have seemed to show that adrenalin very distinctly increases the tendency to the ventricular fibrillation which is induced by chloroform and it would seem to be proved that after adrenalin has been used locally or hypodermically, chloroform as an anæsthetic is distinctly contraindicated.

FIG. 69.



Showing the rise of arterial pressure produced by the injection of 0.00004 of adrenalin into the vein of a dog.

If chloroform is used in such an instance it should be preceded by atropine to nullify the stimulant effect of adrenalin on the vagus nerves.

It has also proved itself a valuable agent in controlling *surgical shock*. Under these circumstances the vasomotor centre is depressed or paralyzed and death ensues because of the vascular relaxation. The use of strychnine for the purpose of stimulating the vessels through the vasomotor centre is often useless because it is too depressed to respond. The intravenous injection of adrenalin acts directly upon the muscular fibres in the vessel walls and raises blood-pressure so that life is saved. When adrenalin is used in this way the ordinary 1:1000 solution in which it appears on the market should be added to the extent of 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0) to a pint of normal saline solution and slowly given intravenously or by hypodermoclysis. Strong solutions should not be used hypodermically because they cause ischæmia of the part injected, and this, in turn, permits germs to grow, and so a slough may ensue.

Adrenalin is largely and wisely used in association with local anæsthetics, such as cocaine, etc., to increase their local effect by confining them to the part to which they are applied, and it greatly diminishes the danger of their absorption into the system by diminishing the blood supply of the part to which it is applied.

Certain clinicians also assert that the injections of 5 to 15 minims (3.0–1.0) of adrenalin solution, 1:1000, into inoperable sarcomatous and carcinomatous growths results in a marked arrest in the development of the tumor and in a gain in weight on the part of the patient. If the injection causes pain it may be preceded or accompanied by novocaine. In pernicious vomiting of pregnancy, without albuminuria, 20 minims (1.3) of the 1:1000 solution in salt solution may be given hypodermically with advantage in some cases.

Administration.—Suprarenal gland may be given in desiccated form *Suprarenalum Siccum*, U. S.) in the dose of 3 to 10 grains (0.20–0.60), or as an extract of the gland, in the dose of 3 to 5 grains (0.20–0.30) three times a day or oftener. By far the best form in which to use it is adrenalin chloride in normal salt solution, 1 : 10,000 to 1 : 1000 (*Liquor Adrenalinum Hydrochloricus*, 1 to 1000, B. P.). Adrenalin may be given internally in solution to check hemorrhage from the stomach, but if it is being used in a case of shock its action by this method is too slow and the gastric juice certainly diminishes its activity or destroys it before it can be absorbed. When used locally it is employed by wetting a pledget of cotton with the solution named and then pressing it lightly against the part which it is desired to affect. Blanching comes on in a few moments. A solution of 1 : 10,000 or stronger may also be brought in contact with the part by means of an atomizer.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

Sweet spirit of nitre (*Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi*, U. S. and B. P.), or spirit of nitrous ether, is a mixture of alcohol, water, and ethyl nitrite. Spirit of nitrous ether should contain not less than 4 per cent. of ethyl nitrite. It is upon this last constituent that most of its value as a remedial agent depends. The drug when sold by pharmacists or others who are not careful to keep fresh preparations is no better than alcohol and water alone, since the ethyl nitrite readily escapes, and deterioration at once takes place. When freshly prepared and medicinally active this preparation should, as its name indicates, be sweet in taste. If it is acid, turns blue litmus red, or effervesces on the addition of bicarbonate of potassium or sodium it should be rejected. When sweet spirit of nitre is impure because of the presence of free acid, and is mixed with antipyrin, a purple color followed by a green precipitate will be formed. This green precipitate is iso-nitroso-antipyrine, which is not in the least poisonous, but such a sample of nitre should be discarded.

Physiological Action.—Sweet spirit of nitre is a sedative to the circulatory and nervous systems, as are all the nitrites (see Nitrite of Amyl) and a diaphoretic and diuretic, according to the manner in which it is administered. If given in very full doses, it rapidly produces the cyanosis characteristic of the full effects of any one of the nitrites. (See Amyl Nitrite.)

Therapeutics.—There is probably no drug so widely employed by the laity as a household remedy which is so potent for good, and yet so harmless, if wrongly used, as is this one.

Physicians often place less reliance upon it than it deserves, and in nearly every instance where it fails it is either not indicated or the nitrous ether has escaped and left it powerless.

In *incontinence of urine* in children the combination which follows is very useful in certain cases. (See also Incontinence of Urine, Part IV.) In these instances the urine will be found high-colored, acid, and concentrated, and therefore capable of irritating the bladder and genito-urinary tract:

℞—Potassii citratis		ʒj to ʒij (4.0–8.0).
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi		f℥ss (16.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	q. s. ad	f℥iv (120.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) every five hours until the urine becomes clear.

As soon as the urine is clear and neutral, belladonna may be used, the citrate of potassium and sweet spirit of nitre being continued or not as the case demands. When the spinal centres are depressed and there is general atony of the system, it may be well to substitute the following pill for the belladonna:

℞—Arseni trioxidi	gr. ¼ (0.015).
Extracti nucis vomicæ	gr. ij (0.12).
Quininæ sulphatis	gr. xx (1.3).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One pill t. i. d. after meals.

The diuretic action of sweet spirit of nitre is best obtained by using the drug in ice-cold water and keeping the patient lightly covered and cool. On the other hand, if a diaphoretic influence is desired, it may be given simultaneously with warm lemonade, and the patient should be well blanketed. This last action of sweet spirit of nitre has made it a remedy of common use in treating *acute colds* in adults and children, and in diminishing the fever of these conditions in the latter class as well.

Sweet spirit of nitre is a distinct antispasmodic, and can be well employed where slight *nervous excitement* accompanies fevers or in other states associated with nervous irritation in infancy.

The dose for an adult is from 20 minims to 2 drachms (1.3–8.0), and for a child of one year 5 to 10 minims (0.30–0.60). It should always be given in cool water to the latter class of patients.

TAMARINDS.

Tamarindus, B. P., is the preserved pulp of *Tamarindus indica,* a tree of the West Indies.

The taste is a peculiar mixture of bitter and sweet. As a laxative it exerts little power over that of any ordinary fruits, such as apples, but it enters into the confection of senna (*Confectio Sennæ,* U. S. and B. P.). Patients often find tamarinds a very agreeable laxative when they are taken before going to bed or eaten as a confection after meals.

TANNIC ACID.

Tannic acid (*Acidum Tannicum,* U. S. and B. P.) when pure is an uncrystallizable, white or yellowish-white powder, without bitter taste and very soluble in water and glycerin. It is not soluble in alcohol or ether. It is the chief active principle of vegetable astringents, and occupies the relative position of an alkaloid to a crude drug, so far as the active portion of these vegetable astringents is concerned. Tannic acid is derived from nut-gall.

Physiological Action.—Tannic acid when brought in contact with any of the tissues of the body constringes them and decreases their vascularity for a time, by causing contraction of their bloodvessels. For these reasons it stops secretion and constringes parts of the body which are relaxed and feeble. Mixed with blood, it forms a clot with great rapidity through coagulation of the albumin. Tannic acid is absorbed as gallic acid and eliminated as such, only acting as tannic acid before absorption. This is important to remember, since we learn from this that tannic acid is to be used to check hemorrhage only where the drug can be brought in direct contact with the bleeding point.

Therapeutics.—Tannic acid is used in medicine to control *hemor-*

rhage, and to act as an astringent to relaxed tissues, as in *diarrhœa* of the atonic or serous type, or in localized or general *sweating*. It is also of service for the purposes of toughening mucous membranes or parts of the skin which are exposed to much rubbing, as in the case of the nipples of a primipara, or where the feet become macerated and sore or sweat profusely on exercise being taken. (See Formaldehyde.) In the treatment of *hæmoptysis* tannic acid may be dissolved in water in the proportion of 5 to 10 grains (0.30–0.60) to the ounce (30.0) and used in a fine spray delivered from an atomizer. Glycerite of tannin is made by adding 2 ounces (60.0) of tannic acid to a ½ pint (240 mils.) of glycerin, and mixing at a gentle heat until solution occurs. It is useful as an application to *indolent ulcers* and *depressed mucous membranes*, as after an attack of stomatitis. In hemorrhoids of the bleeding type tannic-acid suppositories are often very useful, and cotton saturated with tannic-acid solution is often used as a packing in *vaginal leucorrhœa*.

Administration.—The dose of tannic acid is 2 to 10 grains (0.12–0.60). best given in pill. The official preparations are—the troches (*Trochisci Acidi Tannici*, U. S.), each containing 1 grain of tannin; the *Glyceritum Acidi Tannici*, U. S.; *Collodium Stypticum*, U. S.; and an ointment (*Unguentum Acidi Tannici*, U. S.). The B. P. preparations are—*Glycerinum Acidi Tannici; Suppositoria Acidi Tannici*, each containing 3 grains (0.20); and *Trochiscus Acidi Tannici*, of which each contains ½ grain (0.30) of the acid.

TANSY.

Tansy (*Tanacetum*) is the leaves and tops of *Tanacetum vulgare*, yielding a volatile oil (*Oleum Tanaceti*) which possesses emmenagogue powers and has been largely used as a uterine stimulant. It is also used as an anthelmintic.

In poisonous dose it causes epileptiform convulsions in some cases, and deep coma, with death from respiratory failure.

The dose of the oil as an emmenagogue is 1 to 3 drops (0.06–0.20).

In domestic medicine tansy tea, made by adding 1 ounce (30.0) of the leaves or tops to 1 pint (480) of hot water, and given in the dose of 1 to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0), is largely employed as a remedy for *amenorrhœa*.

TAR.

(See Pitch, p. 436.)

Under the name of *Pix Liquida*, U. S. and B. P., or tar, we have an empyreumatic oleoresin obtained by destructive distillation from *Pinus palustris* (*Sylvestris*, B. P.) and other varieties of pine. It is a thick, dark oil, slightly soluble in water and soluble in alcohol, oils, and solutions of potassa and soda. By distillation of tar we obtain oil of tar (*Oleum Picis Liquidæ Rectificatum*, U. S.), which is used in *bronchitis* by inhalation from an atomizer, but is not a particularly useful application. It should be diluted with some other oil or with fluid cosmoline. Tar itself is used in *subacute and chronic bronchitis* in 2-grain (0.12) pills, and as a remedy for *gastro-intestinal catarrh*. Externally, it is used in *psoriasis* and other skin diseases needing stimulation. For the relief of *obstinate diarrhœa* Wood has highly recommended a mixture of tar made as follows: Add a pint of tar to a gallon of lime-water, and allow this solution to stand one week, stirring it every few hours. Decant the clear liquid and percolate it through powdered wild-cherry bark, allowing 1 ounce of the bark to be present for each pint passed through it. The dose is a wineglassful (60.0).

In *chronic bronchitis* tar-water is largely used, as a popular remedy, in Europe and England. Tar-water is made by shaking 1 part of tar with 4 parts of water several times during twenty-four hours, decanting, and filtering. The dose is from 1 to 2 pints (½–1 litre) a day as a drink. It at first increases the expectoration, but finally decreases it.

Syrup of tar (*Syrupus Picis Liquidæ*, U. S.) is simply sweetened tar-water.

In *skin diseases* of the dry, scaly sort, such as *psoriasis*, tar ointment (*Unguentum Picis Liquidæ*, U. S. and B. P.) is very useful if frequently applied, or the following may be used:

℞—Sulphuris præcipitati Picis liquidæ	āā	ʒvj (24.0).
Saponis viridis, Adipis	āā	℥ij (60.0).
Pulveris cretæ		ʒiv (16.0).

If the skin is tender, this prescription should be diluted with lard. Sometimes children will suffer from a persistent *dry chronic eczema* which resists all treatment; the following may then be employed with advantage.

℞—Picis liquidæ	ʒss (2.0).
Sulphuris præcipitati	ʒss (2.0).
Unguenti zinci oxidi	℥j (30.0).

S.—Apply night and morning.

Tar should not be used on the face, as it will stain the skin.

Wine of tar (*Vinum Picis*) is made by adding together tar 1 pint, glycerin, white wine, and honey, of each ½ a pint, dilute acetic acid 1 ounce, and 3 parts of boiling water, and shaking constantly at a temperature of 160° F. for several hours. This mixture is then set aside for some days and repeatedly filtered or strained through muslin. The dose is 1 to 4 ounces (30.0–120.0). It may be used instead of tar-water or tar-syrup.

TARAXACUM.

Taraxacum, U. S., *Taraxici Radix,* B. P., dandelion, is a very old remedy for *hepatic torpor* and the *dyspepsia* resulting therefrom. It should be prepared from the fresh leaves or roots, as the dried plant is inert. From disregard of this fact much disappointment has arisen. Owing to its being bitter it acts as a tonic. The extract (*Extractum Taraxaci,* U. S. and B. P.), dose 5 to 30 grains (0.30–2.0), and the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Taraxaci,* U. S., dose 1 to 3 drachms (4.0–12.0), are the only official preparations. *Succus Taraxaci,* B. P., is given in the dose of 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0).

TARTARIC ACID.

Acidum Tartaricum, U. S. and B. P., is derived from crude potassium bitartrate, and is much less powerful than acetic acid, but capable of producing very severe gastro-enteritis if taken in overdose and in concentrated form. It is rarely used alone, and is most commonly employed to act upon sodium or potassium bicarbonate to form effervescent drinks. (See Seidlitz Powder and Effervescing Draughts.) The dose is 5 to 10 grains (0.30–1.3).

When tartaric acid is taken in poisonous dose, lime-water, alkalies, and magnesia are the antidotes, and opium is to be given to allay irritation. If necessary, emetics are to be used.

TEREBENE.

Terebenum, U. S. and B. P., is a clear, thin, colorless liquid, slightly insoluble in water, having a peculiar odor like that of new pine sawdust, and is made by the action of sulphuric acid upon oil of turpentine, which is then distilled at about 160° F.

Therapeutics.—Terebene is a useful stimulating expectorant, in the late stages of *acute* or in *chronic bronchitis* to liquefy and get rid of the mucus which is clogging the bronchial tubes. The drug may be given by way of the stomach or by inhalation. A useful mixture in the later stages of *bronchitis* when the mucus is very thick and tenacious is one composed of equal parts of terebene, iodide of ethyl, and chloroform, placed on a sponge and held some two or three inches from the face. It has also been employed in *genito-urinary inflammations* of a subacute or chronic form in place of oil of sandal-wood or copaiba as a stimulant. In *fermentative dyspepsia* it is of service as an antiseptic. The drug should always be given in capsule in the dose of 5 to 10 minims (0.30–0.60), or by dropping it on sugar in the same amount. This dose may be repeated every three hours. Unfortunately, terebene is very apt to irritate the stomach or to produce diarrhœa, and it sometimes irritates the kidneys.

TERPINE HYDRATE.

Terpine hydrate (*Terpini Hydras*, U. S.) is prepared by a process, unnecessary to explain here, from a mixture of pure oil of turpentine, alcohol, and nitric acid. In this manner large colorless crystals, nearly odorless and with a faint taste, are formed, and in this form the drug appears on the market. Terpine hydrate is soluble in 200 parts of cold, 32 parts of boiling water, and in 10 parts of alcohol. Of ether it requires 100 parts for its solution, and of chloroform 200 parts.

Therapeutics.—Terpine hydrate is used for the purpose of increasing secretion from pharyngeal, laryngeal, and bronchial mucous membranes, and is a useful remedy in subacute or *chronic bronchitis* to rid the tubes of mucus. The drug has also been satisfactorily employed in the treatment of *hay fever* when given in full doses. The remedy, while useful in only a limited number of conditions, certainly seems to be very useful in the diseases named. The dose as generally given is 2 to 3 grains (0.12–0.20), but it may be given in the dose of 15 to 20 grains (1.0–1.3) three times a day in *hay fever*. Terpine hydrate may be prescribed in pill, capsule, and in alcoholic solution flavored with some of the aromatic waters and with the addition of a little syrup. Thus:

℞—Terpini hydratis . . . . gr. lxxv (5.0).
Spiritus vini gallici . . . . f℥ij (60.0).
Syrupi lactucarii,
Syrupi tolutani . . . . . . āā f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—1 to 2 dessertspoonfuls (8.0–16.0) three or four times a day.

Or we may prescribe—

℞—Terpini hydratis . . . . gr. xl (2.60).
Acidi benzoici . . . . gr. xl (2.60).
Codeinæ . . . . gr. v (0.3).—M.
Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One pill three or four times a day.

An elixir of terpine hydrate with heroin is now widely sold, and is a useful preparation to act as an expectorant and allay excessive cough. This preparation is contained in the National Formulary under the name of *Elixir Terpini Hydratis cum Heroina.* Each drachm (4 mils.) of it contains 1 grain (0.06) of terpine hydrate and $\frac{1}{24}$ grain (0.004) of heroin; the dose is 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0 mils.) every three hours.

The nitric acid test for albumin in the urine is fallacious if the terpine hydrate is being taken.

TERPINOL.

Terpinol is derived from terpine hydrate by boiling the latter with dilute mineral acids. Terpinol is an oily substance with an odor resembling that of hyacinths. It is almost insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in ether and alcohol. It is used for the same purpose as terpine hydrate, in the dose of 8 to 20 grains (0.5–1.3), in capsule or pill. This dose may be given twice or thrice a day. The drug may irritate the stomach and kidneys when given in overdose.

THAPSIA.

Thapsia garganica is an umbelliferous plant of Southeastern Europe, employed for the purpose of producing a blister. It is generally used under these circumstances in the form of a plaster. The resin, obtained from the bark of the root, is the form in which it appears in medicine. When applied continuously it produces great irritation, and finally sloughs result.

THEOCIN.

Theophyllina, U. S., is a minor alkaloid found in tea leaves. It is insoluble in water, somewhat irritant to the stomach, and is a dimethylxanthin in distinction from caffeine or theine, which is trimethylxanthin.

Because of its insolubility, *acet-theocin-sodium* has been made from a synthetic theocin, as it is soluble in 25 parts of water and contains 65 per cent. of theocin. Acids and acid fruits are not to be given with acet-theocin-sodium as they will precipitate theocin.

Physiological Action.—The chief influence of this drug is exercised upon the secreting epithelium of the kidney, upon which it acts as a stimulant and if the kidney be inflamed as an irritant. It is therefore to be used with caution in acute nephritis if at all.

Therapeutics.—The best effects of *Acet-theocin-sodium* are produced in the relief of *cardiac dropsy,* in which state it is said to often cause profuse diuresis. It does much less good in renal dropsy. As its effect on the heart is slightly stimulant it aids diuresis by increasing circulatory activity. Unfortunately, the drug loses its effects after it is used for four or five days. It should be stopped for several days and then given again. The dose is 2 to 3 grains (0.1–0.15), dissolved at each administration in pure water and given twice or thrice a day after food.

THIOCOL.

Thiocol is derived from guaiacol, the chief active ingredient of creosote, and is, technically speaking, potassium guaiacol-sulphonate. It is a white fine, crystalline powder, readily soluble in water and in diluted alcohol, and possessing a slightly bitter, salty taste. Thiocol is used in medicine as a substitute for creosote and guaiacol in the treatment of *chronic bronchitis* and *tuberculosis of the lungs,* and is given in the dose of 10 to 30 grains (0.60–2.0) three times a day. Its advantages are its comparative tastelessness, its ready absorbability, and the fact that it does not irritate the stomach. It may be given in powder on the tongue or in capsule.

THIOSINAMINE.

Thiosinamine is derived from volatile oil of horseradish, or more commonly from the volatile oil of mustard-seed, by the addition of alcohol and ammonia-water and exposing it to heat. Under these conditions crystals of thiosinamine are deposited in prisms which are soluble in 2 parts of warm water, and in alcohol or ether. A solution of it should not redden litmus paper.

When given by the mouth the dose is ½ to 1 grain (0.03–0.06) three times a day. Larger doses may disorder the stomach. If this does not occur, as much as 3 grains (0.2) may be used. Thiosinamine is used also for the cure of *lupus* in *scars*, and *keloid*, and it has been used with asserted success in *malignant growths*. In a case of keloid the drug is 10 per cent. solution in absolute alcohol may be injected directly into the part affected in the dose of 10 to 20 minims (0.60–1.3) every third or fourth day. The part receiving the injection usually becomes congested and swollen and dark in hue. There is often a great increase in the quantity of the urine, and perhaps nausea and vomiting, and great pain where the injection is given. In cases of lupus it may be injected locally or at a distant spot, and produces a reaction like that caused by tuberculin. Before thiosinamine is used it is necessary to exclude the possibility of the presence of any other old inflammatory focus, particularly if it be tubercular in origin, since the drug may light up a partly healed lesion into an active inflammatory process.

The effect of thiosinamine upon certain abnormal tissues is extraordinary. When injected subcutaneously, or when given by the mouth in some instances, it causes a local reaction in those parts of the body in which scar tissue exists or where poorly developed pathological tissues are present. Because of this reaction the part affected undergoes more or less resolution and absorption takes place. After a hypodermic injection the effect is produced in a few hours, but when given by the mouth the effect is produced more slowly, if at all. The duration of the effect of a single dose is about five hours. Because of the softening which it causes in sclerotic tissues it has been used for the *removal of scars*, for the dissipation of *corneal opacities*, and for the relief of *deafness* due to thickening of the drum or fixation of the aural bones. For some reason thiosinamine has not become as popular as its action upon some tissues would lead us to expect. A modified form of thiosinamine, called *Fibrolysin*, made by mixing thiosinamine with sodium salicylate, possesses the advantages of being soluble in water, but this solution has to be freshly made, as it soon undergoes oxidation, or it can be put up in sealed vials each of which contains one dose of 20 grains (1.3) of fibrolysin, which is equivalent to about 3 grains (0.2) of thiosinamine. The best way to use it is by intramuscular injection, which is said to be painless. Although highly praised by many German clinicians, fibrolysin, like thiosinamine, has never become popular in this country. One of the chief objections to its use is that it may cause the breaking down of inflammatory exudates designed by nature to protect the body, as well as harmful exudates. Thus its use may cause the spread of a partly healed tuberculous focus.

THYMOL.

Thymol, U. S. and B. P., is derived from the oil of thyme and other volatile oils, and occurs in large crystals. It is almost insoluble in water, but is freely soluble in fats and oils. Thymol is irritant in large amount. It is antiseptic and disinfectant, and has been employed in *typhoid fever* as an *intestinal antiseptic* by Henry and others. Thymol is the best remedy in *uncinariasis*. Under these conditions it should be used in gelatin-coated pill or konseal, and a glass of water or milk taken to avoid the burning sensation otherwise produced.

When thymol is to be given for hookworm, all fatty foods are forbidden, as this drug is soluble in fats, and when dissolved is readily absorbed, which is undesirable. The patient is starved for twelve hours, then purged with magnesium sulphate, and after this the thymol is to be swallowed. Five hours after the thymol is given, a second dose of magnesium sulphate is used to sweep out the parasites. The dose of thymol must be fairly large, from 5 grains (0.32) for a child to 60 grains (4.0) for an adult. If the patient is too feeble to be actively purged, a dose of 5 grains every week for several weeks may be resorted to. The following table of doses according to age may be followed in fairly strong persons:

Under 5 years	up to 5 grains.
Under 5 to 10 years	8 to 15 grains.
Under 10 to 15 years	15 to 30 grains.
Under 15 to 20 years	30 to 45 grains.
Under 20 to 60 years	45 to 60 grains.
After 60 years	45 grains.

In the treatment of *stomatitis* or *tenderness of the gums* after mercurialization, the following mouth-wash may be used:

℞—Thymolis	gr. v (0.32).
Sodii boratis	gr. xv (1.0).
Aquæ	f℥ij (60.0).—M.

S.—Place a teaspoonful (4.0) of this in ½ a tumblerful of water and use as a gargle.

Thymol has been used for dressing *wounds*, but is too costly for general use. In summer weather it cannot be employed, because of its attraction for flies, which make the patient's life miserable. The dose is ½ to 2 grains (0.03–0.12), in capsule or in wafer, and it is better to follow its use by a glass of milk to prevent the drug irritating the stomach. In typhoid fever as much as 30 grains (2.0) in twenty-four hours may be given as an intestinal antiseptic.

If very large amounts (100 grains [7.0]) are taken in a day, poisoning may result, but as much as this must be used before danger is present.

Thymol Iodide.

Thymolis Iodidum, U. S., is a compound of iodine and thymol, sometimes called *aristol,* but more correctly dithymol diiodide. It is obtained by the condensation of two molecules of thymol and the introduction of two atoms of iodine into the phenolic groups of the thymol; it contains 45 per cent. of iodine, and was introduced into medicine for the purpose of acting as a substitute for iodoform. It should be kept in amber-colored glass vials to protect it from light. Its color varies from that of chocolate to reddish yellow. It is insoluble in water and glycerin; slightly soluble in alcohol at 25° C. (77° F.); readily soluble in ether, chloroform, collodion, and in fixed and volatile oils, leaving a slight residue. It is free from the unpleasant odor of iodoform, and it is stated to be less apt to produce poisoning by absorption. Much contradictory experience has accumulated as to its exact value, but the result of a careful examination of clinical reports is that in some respects it is a better drug than iodoform and in others not so good.

Tichhoff and Neisser state that when taken internally thymol iodide is incapable of causing toxæmia, but this can only be true when moderately large doses are given. Upon cocci and bacilli thymol iodide has less power than iodoform. In regard to the power of this drug in healing wounds or sores, the decision has been reached that whenever secretion is free it is contraindicated, as the thymol seems to increase moisture. On the other hand, in those instances where in disease of the skin or mucous membrane an undue dryness is present the effect produced is often favorable. Upon *lupus* little effect is produced unless the surface is first curetted. Finely powdered thymol iodide has been found of marked value in the treatment of *interstitial keratitis* by de Schweinitz and Wallace when dusted into the eye each day. In an ointment of ½ to 1 drachm to the ounce of lard (2.0–4.0 : 30.0) thymol iodide may be used in *psoriasis,* but it is not so useful as is chrysarobin in this affection.

THYMUS GLAND.

The thymus gland has been used quite largely in certain diseases on the same principle as that governing the use of the thyroid, namely, that this gland possesses the function of internal secretion and will therefore benefit certain systemic conditions in persons in whom the thymus was atrophied too early in life. Others have used it as a substitute for the thyroid, intentionally or by mistake. Its chief use has been in the treatment of *goitre* (not exophthalmic). It does not produce any disagreeable effects as does the thyroid. Usually the beginning dose is ½ ounce (16.0) administered several times a week. This dose is soon increased to an ounce (30.0) once a week. Parke, Davis & Co. prepare thymus gland in tablets and capsules ready for use, and this is the best form in which to prescribe it.

THYROID GLAND.

Dried thyroid gland (*Thyroideum Siccum*, U. S. and B. P.) is the cleaned, dried, and powdered glands of the sheep, freed from fat. It appears as a yellowish amorphous powder, having a slight, peculiar odor, and containing the active ingredient of the thyroid gland; partially soluble in water. One part of the dried gland represents approximately 5 parts of the fresh gland. Occasionally it represents as much as 10 parts of the fresh gland.

The thyroid gland has been introduced into therapeutics within the last few years for the purpose of relieving certain disturbances of nutrition of which the most characteristic are *myxœdema* and *cretinism*. The results obtained from its use in these states are extraordinary, and it is to be regarded as a specific. Its use is based upon the fact that in cases of myxœdema the thyroid gland is usually found atrophied, and upon the discovery by Reverdin, Kocher, Schiff, Fuhr, Horsley, Credé, Zesas, and others, that extirpation of this gland produces myxœdema or a train of symptoms practically identical with it.

It is customary to employ the desiccated thyroid gland (*Thyroidum Siccum*) in a powdered form, or made into a tablet or placed in a capsule, in place of the raw gland itself. The dose of this is 1 grain (0.06) three times a day, which dose is gradually increased as the patient becomes accustomed to it. Although the remedy when first employed is given in the dose of about 1 grain (0.06), it may be rapidly increased a grain a day until about 6 grains (0.4) a day are reached, when a halt is made and the effect of this dose watched for some days. If the patient does not manifest symptoms of overdose, on the one hand, or if he fails to improve on the other, then the dose may be still further increased. No more than 15 grains (1.0) of the dried gland should be given each day, and this quantity should be divided into several doses.

Thyroid gland has been used very largely in the treatment of *cretinism* with success only second to that attained in the therapy of *myxœdema*, and with asserted success in *dwarfism, excessive obesity, psoriasis*, and *scleroderma*. After marked improvement or apparent cure has been effected by the treatment, it is necessary for the patient to continue using thyroid extract indefinitely, for if it is discontinued the myxœdema returns. The remedy may be given in minute daily doses or in full doses for several days at the end of every three weeks or a month. Though the latter plan is the more disagreeable, it is asserted to possess a greater therapeutic and preventive value. The rapid growth of cretins under thyroid gland therapy may lead to bending of the bones, and care should be taken that too much exercise on the feet is prevented. When used in *obesity*, an increased amount of nitrogenous food should be supplied to prevent loss of strength, as this gland causes increased catabolism not only in the fatty, but also in the proteid parts of the body. Under its influence the body cannot assimilate glucose if it is ingested in full doses, and glycosuria develops. In obese diabetics the gland is probably a dangerous drug for this reason. In the author's experience its effects are inconstant in obesity. It benefits some patients and is useless in others.

Because of the very great effect of this gland upon nutritional processes it has been employed in a host of ailments in which there has been no prospect of producing good effects. Among these, however, some experiments have resulted so favorably that the use of the gland has received recognition, although we do not understand exactly how it does good. Thus in the dose of from 5 to 20 grains (0.30–1.3) three times a day, according to the degree to which it produces its effects, it has proved of value in *acute mania* and *melancholia*, *puerperal* and *climacteric insanities*, and in stuporous states with *primary dementia*. The treatment should be persisted in for at least thirty days, according to Mabon and Babcock. Recently the use of full doses of thyroid gland has been strongly recommended for the prevention and relief of the early symptoms of *eclampsia* on the ground that it relaxes the renal bloodvessels, increases urinary flow, and also increases the elimination of urea.

Thyroid gland given in the dose of 5 grains (0.3) in the early morning, followed by quiet and, if possible, by sleep, sometimes relieves the *vomiting of pregnancy*. A dose may also be given at bedtime. Given during the last weeks of pregnancy it may be employed to ensure a flow of milk in women who have had no secretion after previous pregnancies.

It has also been asserted that thyroid therapy is useful in the treatment of exophthalmic goitre, but this is positively untrue, and it may seriously injure such a patient, since in overdose the gland causes symptoms like those of exophthalmic goitre.

Thyreoiodine and iodothyrine have been introduced as representing the therapeutic activity of the crude gland; but while they possess some action, they cannot be so used with the expectation of such good results as when the desiccated thyroid gland itself is resorted to.

In the B. P. the dried gland (*Thyroideum Siccum*) is also official, as is the *Liquor Thyroidei*, dose 5 to 15 minims (0.3–1.0).

Untoward Effects.—Overdoses of thyroid produce violent headache, feeble action of the heart, and sometimes diarrhœa and vomiting. Should any of these symptoms come on, they are an indication for the complete stoppage of the use of the drug for some days, and a return to its use must be gradual. These symptoms can be avoided by cautious dosing and by keeping the patient in bed for some days after the treatment is inaugurated.

Under the name *thyroprotein* Beebe has prepared a concentrated extract assayed and adjusted so that it contains a standard amount of iodine (0.33 per cent.), which is used as a substitute for thyroid extract in tablets made up of thyroprotein and lactose in the strength of 1, 2, and 3 per cent. each. One tablet is given once to thrice a day.

THYROIDECTIN.

Under this name the dried serum of animals which have been subjected to thyroidectomy is used for the relief of *exophthalmic goitre* or *Graves' disease.* The theory is that as a result of removing the thyroid gland in the animal a state is produced in which the serum lacks the normal content of thyroid secretion, and when this serum is given to a patient suffering from Graves' disease it unites with the excess of thyroid secretion in the patient's blood and so diminishes or antidotes its effect on the body. Under the name of "Antithyroidin" the liquid serum is given in the dose of 10 to 75 minims (0.65–5.0) in milk. Under the name of "Rodagen" the dried milk of thyrodectomized goats is given in similar cases in the dose of 1 to 4 drachms (4.0–16.0) daily. Thyroidectin is prepared in this country, Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.6) t. i. d.

TRICHLORACETIC ACID.

Acidum Trichloraceticum, U. S., is a compound of chlorine and acetic acid, occurring in deliquescent crystals, and used as a rapid, active escharotic upon *venereal* and other *warts.* A peculiarity in its effect is that it produces a dry scab which speedily falls off, leaving a healing surface beneath. It is also claimed that its action is not followed by secondary inflammation and pain. It may be used by applying a crystal to the wart or other growth, and protecting surrounding parts with collodion, or else it is applied in liquefied form by using a glass rod and rubbing it into the part.

TRIKRESOL.

Trikresol is a combination of ortho-, meta-, and paracresol, bodies allied to creolin and phenol. Trikresol appears in commerce as a white liquid, smelling somewhat like creosote, and soluble in water in the proportion of about 2½ per cent. It forms a clear solution, and does not benumb the skin as does phenol. It is also much less irritant and less poisonous than phenol or bichloride of mercury.

Therapeutics.—Trikresol is used as an antiseptic in surgery in 1 per cent. solution. In the strength of 1:1000 to 1:500 it may be employed as an antiseptic collyrium in ophthalmic practice, in which field it has proved very useful.

TRIONAL.

Sulphonethylmethanum, U. S., and *Methylsulphonal*, B. P., or trional, is related, both chemically and therapeutically, to sulphonal, and is practically identical with that drug in its effects on the general system. It occurs in shining, odorless, colorless plates with a very faint, bitter taste, and is soluble in 195 parts of water. Trional is used for the relief of *insomnia* of a functional type, and the sleep produced ordinarily ensues in about twenty to thirty minutes after the drug is taken, and lasts five to six hours. The dose is 15 to 30 grains (1.0–2.0). Doses larger than 15 to 30 grains should never be given continuously, and it is always a good plan after the drug has been given for five or six consecutive days to stop its use for two or three days. It is well to order for the patient who is taking trional one of of the saline purgatives daily, particularly if there is any tendency to constipation.

Trional is slightly soluble in water and very soluble in alcohol. Advantages in its use are lack of disagreeable taste and the absence of symptoms of circulatory depression. The best way to administer trional is in hot broth or tea or whisky. It is wise to decrease gradually the dose if the drug is taken night after night. Like sulphonal, trional is apt to make the patient drowsy the day after its ingestion.

When trional is taken in full dose for several weeks, it produces alterations in the blood which are manifested by hæmatoporphyrinuria —a state in which the urine is dark red or almost black. The drug should be stopped at once when the urine becomes red and saline purgatives must be used freely. There are no characteristic symptoms of trional-poisoning save profound coma. The pupils are not contracted as in opium-poisoning.

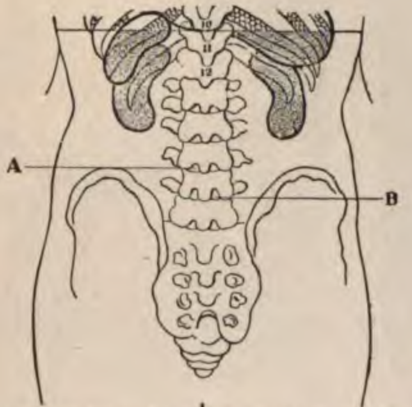
TROPACOCAINE.

Tropacocaine is a vegetable alkaloid derived from Coca Erythroxylon as is its sister alkaloid cocaine. It is found in larger proportions in coca grown in Java than in coca grown in Peru. It is only half as toxic as cocaine. In water it forms a neutral solution, and its solutions can be sterilized by boiling. Almost its sole use in medicine is for the induction of spinal anæsthesia when injected into the subarachnoid space. For such use it is best obtained in sterile glass ampoules containing about 20 minims (1.3) of 25 per cent. solution, that is, about 1 grain (0.06) of the drug. This is the dose for a strong, well-developed man. For the aged and feeble 10 or 15 minims (0.05–1.0) is sufficient. The method is contraindicated in persons with a low blood-pressure.

The method of inducing spinal anæsthesia is as follows: If the patient is strong he sits on the edge of the operating-table, with his feet on a chair and with his body bent forward as far as possible to separate the intervertebral spaces. If the patient is too feeble to sit up, or there are other reasons for the prone posture, he lies on his side with the back

he knees drawn up as far as possible. The skin from the
lumbar vertebra is sterilized with tincture of iodine, and
tized by Schleich's infiltration method. (See Cocaine.)
lle, reinforced by a stylet in some cases, is then in-
side of the middle line at different levels accord-
desired to anæsthetize, but never above the tenth
as there is danger of injuring the cord. It usually
arachnoid space at a depth of 4 to 8 Cm., according
f the patient. When introduced in the lumbar region
on of the needle is almost at a right angle to the plane of the
ut directed slightly upward. In the dorsal region this upward
ency is increased so as to conform to the overlapping of the spinous
rocesses. If the puncture is successful on withdrawing the stylet, cerebrospinal fluid escapes from the needle in drops or jets. If the tap is dry the needle may be plugged by tissue, it may have failed to enter the space, or it may have been carried across the space and be embedded on the other side. The re-introduction of the stylet may remedy the first fault, pushing the needle further may correct the second difficulty or, withdrawing it, may disengage the tip from the tissues on the far side from the puncture. If these moves fail another puncture must be made. If the needle is dripping fluid a syringe is attached to it, and a little cerebrospinal fluid is sucked into it to warm the syringe and to dilute the contents of the ampoule of tropacocaine solution which has been drawn up into the syringe. The injection should be slowly made. When the area to be anæsthetized is that of the lower limbs and trunk up to the navel the injection is made at the third or fourth lumbar level, and this area can be increased to the nipple by tilting the body so that the fluid is diffused upward. When the upper abdominal area is to be anæsthetized the tenth or eleventh dorsal space

FIG. 70.

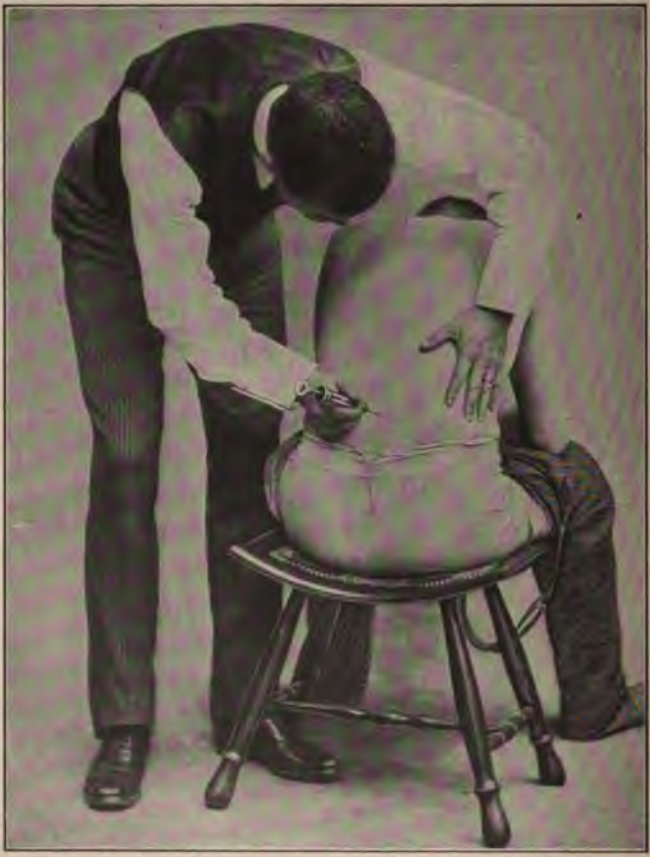


A, Space between the third and fourth lumbar vertebræ for subarachnoidean injection (Quincke's area); *B*, area of puncture suggested by Tuffier.

is selected. A good localizing point is made by drawing a line across the back from the iliac crests. This corresponds to the space between the third and fourth lumbar vertebræ. Within a few moments the legs feel asleep and numb and the patient is ready for operation almost at once. The site of operation is shut off from vision by a hanging sheet.

If the patient is very apprehensive a hypodermic injection of scopolamine and morphine may be given before the puncture is made. Severe headache lasting for days is the most common untoward effect. Vomiting seems to occur in about 7 per cent. of cases. Age does not seem to contraindicate the method at either extreme of life. Apparently, it is not contraindicated as strongly as

Fig. 71.



Showing the introduction of the needle between the last two lumbar vertebræ to produce spinal anæsthesia. The syringe is attached to the needle to provide a handle. After the physician believes that the needle point is in the subarachnoid space, the syringe is detached from the needle in order to see if any cerebrospinal fluid escapes. If it does, this proves that the puncture has been successfully performed. The syringe filled with the fluid to be injected is then attached to the syringe and the injection given. (See Fig. 37.)

ether or chloroform when the heart, lungs, or kidneys are diseased or when diabetes is present. Indeed, it seems safer than these drugs in profound asthenia. The patient should rest in bed for several days after the injection.

Notwithstanding the claims of its advocates, spinal anesthesia is not very widely practised. It is statistically more dangerous than chloroform, for in 15,842 cases collected by Strauss there were 21 deaths, or 1 in 754. The method is to be used in certain peculiar cases, but not as a general procedure.

TUBERCULIN.

Tuberculin is prepared in several ways which vary widely, but the product is, to all intents and purposes, the same as to its effects, although it may vary as to its strength and applicability. It occurs in several forms as follows:

Old Tuberculin (O. T.) is made from human tubercle bacilli grown on bouillon with 5 per cent. of neutralized glycerin. The bouillon is boiled until concentrated to one-tenth its volume and then 50 per cent. of glycerin is added. It is then filtered to rid it of bacilli. It is chiefly used for diagnostic purposes (see below). Its diagnostic hypodermic dose is $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 mg. Its therapeutic dose $\frac{1}{10000}$ to $\frac{1}{1000}$ mg.

Bouillon Filtrate (B. F.) Tuberculin is made as is Old Tuberculin, except that it is not concentrated and not diluted with glycerin except to the extent of 5 per cent. The only protection from living bacilli being in it is the filter, as there is no boiling. It is not used for diagnosis. Its therapeutic dose is $\frac{1}{10000}$ to $\frac{1}{1000}$ mg. It is sometimes called Denys' Tuberculin.

Tuberculin T. R. or Tuberculin Residuatum, is made by growing, evaporating to dryness in vacuo, and grinding the bacilli. The ground residue is then dissolved in salt solution and centrifuged. The centrifuged residue is again dried, ground, and dissolved repeatedly until the final addition of salt solution makes a clear fluid. Its therapeutic dose is $\frac{1}{10000}$ to $\frac{1}{5000}$ mg. This is the tuberculin most used for therapeutic purposes.

Tuberculin B. E. (Bacillen Emulsion) is prepared by pulverizing and suspending in glycerin solution tubercle bacilli. Its therapeutic dose is $\frac{1}{10000}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ mg. for therapeutic purposes.

It is important to remember that 1 mg. of Old Tuberculin and of Bouillon Filtrate is not identical with 1 milligram of Tuberculin Residuatum or Bacillen Emulsion. The former do not contain any tubercle solids, they are only solutions in which the bacilli have grown, whereas in the case of Tuberculin Residuatum and Bacillen Emulsion the actual solids, made by grinding of the bacilli, are present in solution or suspension; that is, 1 milligram of tubercle bacilli solids weighed after drying. They are, therefore, more accurate preparations.

Physiological Action.—Although the products of the processes just described differ in their physical appearances and in their strength, the effects following the injection of any one of them into the human body is a difference in degree rather than in kind. While the filtrates have been supposed to exercise an antitoxic effect and the emulsions an antibacterial effect, there is no scientific proof of value to support this belief, and it is now well recognized that as the tubercle bacillus does not secrete or make a toxin, the word antitoxic, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, cannot be employed. On the contrary, the object of employing tuberculin, whatever its form, for curative purposes is to stimulate the protective processes of the body. To illustrate this, the following experimental result may be cited: If a guinea-pig is inoculated by the tubercle bacillus the point of inoculation speedily heals, but about two weeks later breaks down and a persistent ulcer forms. If, however, the animal has been inoculated on a previous occasion, the second spot becomes red within a few hours, soon breaks down and ulcerates, and then speedily heals. Furthermore, the nearby lymph-nodes do not enlarge as after a primary inoculation. In other words, the primary inoculation has enabled the animal to overcome the second one.

It is to be remembered that tuberculin in any dose is not in itself capable of exercising an influence upon a healthy person, but only acts if an individual is rendered hypersensitive by reason of the fact that he is tuberculous. In such persons it is supposed that various antibodies or lysins are formed which split up tuberculin and so form a poison to which the cells of the body react, this change taking place not only to the tuberculin injected, but in the tuberculin formed by the bacillus which has infected the patient's body. It is to be remembered, then, that when injected in full dose into a healthy man tuberculin has no action, but when injected into a tuberculous man it has a very powerful effect, which varies with the dose and the ability of the patient to react. This effect consists in local and general manifestations. At the point of injection there is hyperæmia, swelling, heat, and soreness. At the area of tuberculous infection there is a similar state. If this area is visible it is seen to be red and hyperæmic. If this area is in the lung, râles often develop where before nothing but slight dulness on percussion and tubular breathing were present. The general effect consists in a train of symptoms closely resembling those of epidemic influenza. There is pain in the bones, headache, general malaise, and more or less well-marked febrile movement, often preceded or accompanied by a chill and sweat. The pulse is quickened and the patient may, if the reaction be severe, feel exceedingly ill and weak for a period varying from a few hours to even as long as two weeks or more.

Therapeutics.—When used for treatment, tuberculin is not employed as a direct curative agent, but as one which will stimulate the protective processes of the body to overcome the invading micro-organism. Different methods are employed in its administration. Some give it in such large doses that the patient suffers from more or less reaction, but the best method is that in which such infinitesimal doses are given that there is no reaction in the coarse sense, but only stimulation of the protective processes. As the patient improves, larger and larger doses may be given to still more stimulate these processes, but the greatest care is to be used never to cause reaction.

Tuberculin is never to be used for treatment or diagnosis if the patient is febrile, or so feeble that he cannot react. Acutely ill or far-advanced feeble cases are, therefore, not suitable to its use. Rapid results are not to be expected. This plan of treatment must often be used as long as a year before it may be considered as fairly tried. Manifestations that the patient is improving are a diminution of the symptoms of his disease and a gain in weight.

I am strongly of the opinion that tuberculin should be used for treatment only by those who have had special training in its use. More harm than good follows its employment by the general practitioner.

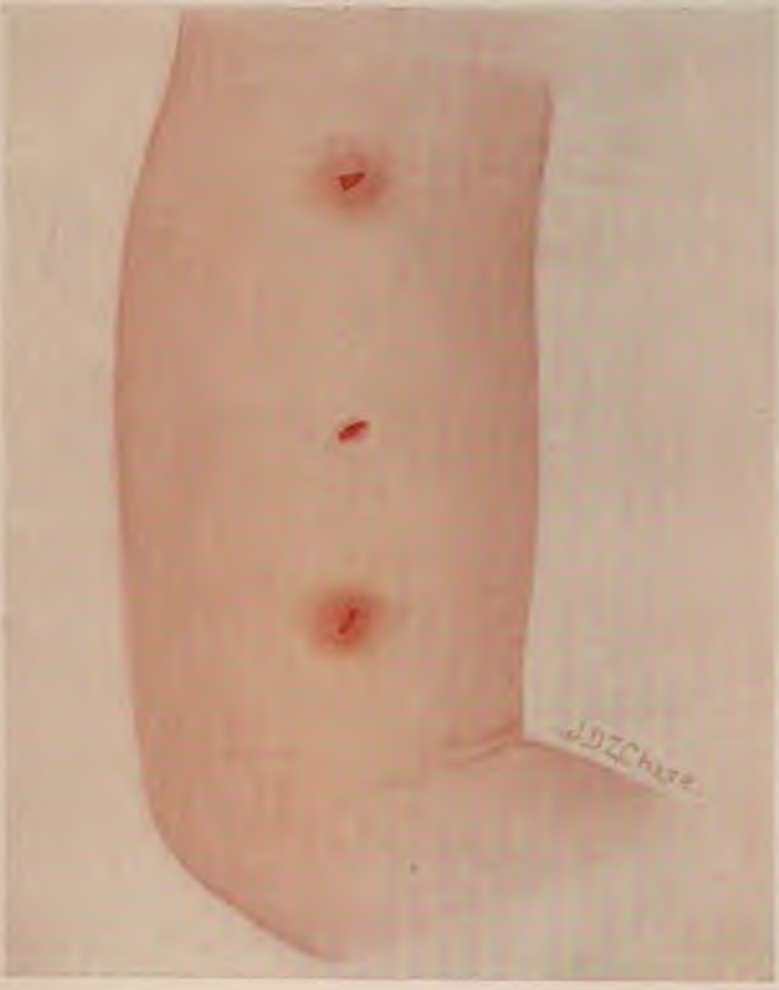
Cooke, of London, makes this comprehensive statement which I heartily endorse: "The system of dosage and the method of increase cannot be learned or acquired by reading from a text-book; and, as a matter of fact, no book could be written with any degree of accuracy on this part of the subject. It is a question of personal experience, and that can only be acquired by personal attendance at a properly conducted tuberculin dispensary several hours a week over several months.

Administration.—In the treatment of tuberculosis by tuberculin it is always given hypodermically and usually into the subcutaneous tissues, not the muscles, of the back. It is best to use a specially devised tuberculin syringe graduated in hundredths of a cubic centimeter. It must be borne in mind that patients vary greatly in the dose which they can take. Each case is a law unto itself, and, in order to avoid disagreeable effects, the initial dose should be exceedingly small and in the nature of a "feeler." Further, it not infrequently happens that if no visible reaction follows the first dose, it develops after the next one, so the second dose should not be greater than the first, nor should the dose be increased until there is enough evidence to justify the belief that this can be safely done. The site of the last injection should always be carefully examined to discover if it is indurated or tender. If it is, this sign of local reaction warns against larger doses until this local irritation ceases to exist. So, too, if there is present a febrile movement, even if it be only a few fractions of a degree, the dose should be postponed. Reaction to an injection usually develops within a few hours of the injection at the latest. If fever comes on as late as forty-eight hours, it is probably due to another cause. If by an error a reaction has ensued, the treatment must stop for a period of at least ten days to two weeks after all signs of it have ceased, and, on renewing the treatment, the dose should be much smaller than the one that induced the disagreeable symptoms. The ordinary rules of strict cleanliness are to be followed as to the injection. If they are, there is no danger of local sepsis.

Dosage.—The dose varies, as already stated, according to which tuberculin is to be used for therapeutic purposes. When tuberculin is employed for treatment the initial dose is usually $\frac{1}{10000}$ mg., but if the patient is not in good condition, less than this, *i. e.*, $\frac{1}{100000}$ mg. If this small dose is well borne, the dose may be doubled, but when, by the process of doubling, the dose reaches thousandths or hundredths of a milligramme, very great care must be used in making a further increase. The smaller doses may be given twice a week; the larger ones are usually employed once a week. T. R. and B. E. are now placed on the market by the best manufacturing pharmacists, in the form of hypodermic tablets, which are the best, as they are more convenient and in small glass vials, hermetically sealed, usually containing 1 mil. of tuberculin solution, equaling 1 milligramme of dry tubercle solids. If to $\frac{1}{10}$ mil. (0.1 mil.) of this solution is added 100 mils. of sterile salt solution, 1 mil. of this dilution will, of course, equal one one-thousandth of a milligramme, $\frac{1}{1000}$; and if 1 mil. of this dilution is diluted by 10 mils. of salt solution, each cubic centimeter will equal one ten-thousandth of a milligramme, $\frac{1}{10000}$; or, to put it differently, $\frac{1}{10}$ mil. (0.1 mil.) of the dilution made by adding 100 mils. of salt solution to one-tenth of the original package will equal $\frac{1}{10000}$ mg. The balance of the dilution so made is always thrown away unless other patients can receive simultaneous doses, as it decomposes; that is, the dilution decomposes if kept for any length of time.

Diagnosis.—When old tuberculin is used for diagnostic purposes the physician uses a dose which is large enough to cause a definite reaction *if tuberculosis is present.* In other words, he expects the injection to be followed by a rise of temperature and a certain degree of malaise and discomfort if the patient is infected by this particular bacillus. This diagnostic dose is, therefore, far larger than that employed for the purpose of increasing the patient's resistance. It usually amounts to from $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 milligramme (0.0001–0.001), according to the condition of the patient. If he is feeble, the smaller dose is the one of choice. The reaction, if the patient is tuberculous, develops in about four to twelve hours, and lasts from twenty-four hours to several days. If no reaction follows the first dose, gradually increasing doses are used, up to 5 milligrammes or even more. Not only are general symptoms present, but at the site of the injection the parts are reddened and local lesions of tuberculosis show inflammatory changes. The test is not to be employed in febrile patients, that is, those whose evening temperature exceeds 99° F. It is also to be recalled that occasionally those who are not tuberculous give a positive reaction if they are old syphilitics. Tuberculous lesions long since healed, and in no way responsible for the present ill health, may do likewise. It also fails to cause a reaction in a small proportion of tuberculous cases. The test is not, therefore, infallible.

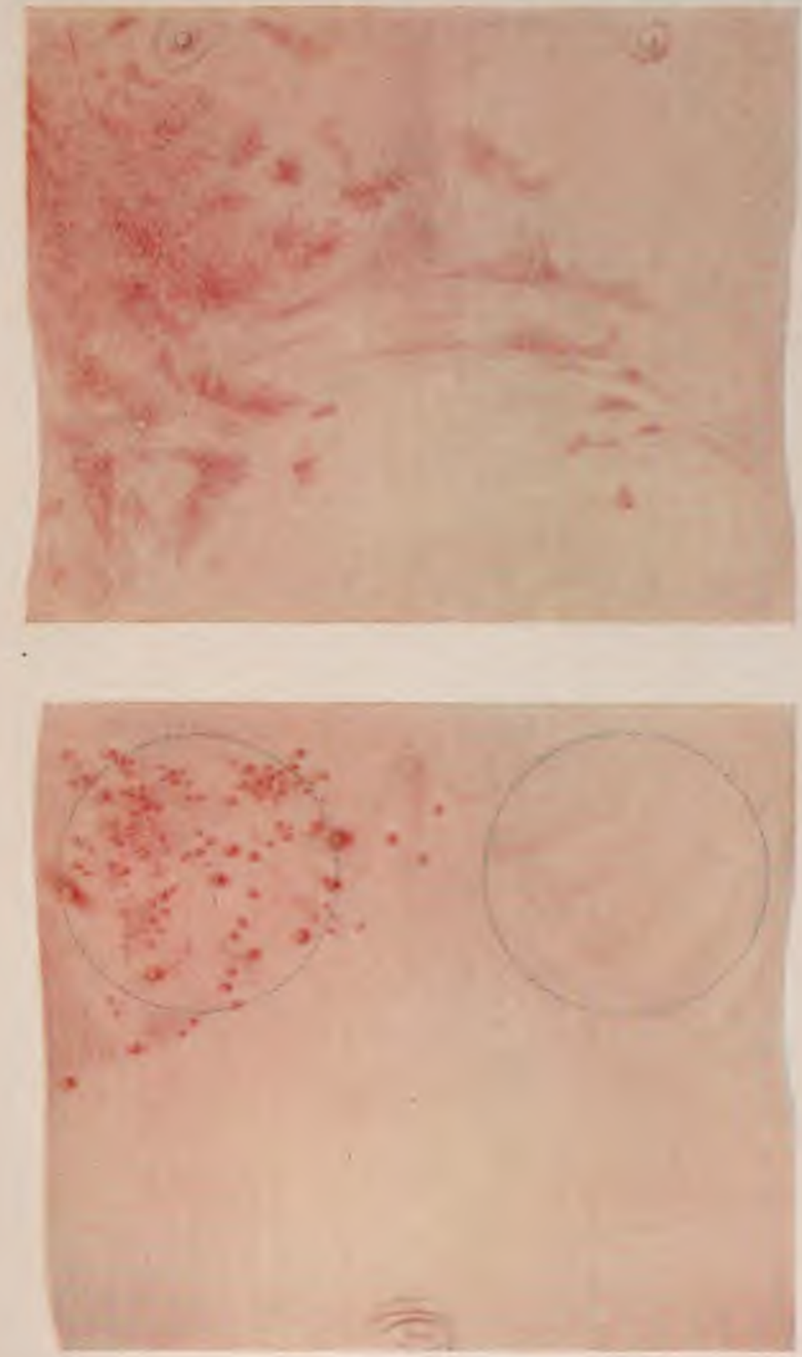
PLATE III



Positive Tuberculin Skin Reaction of von Pirquet. (Hamill.)

The middle spot, where there is no redness, shows the effect of scarification without tuberculin.

PLATE IV



Tuberculin Skin Reaction of Moro. (Hamill.)

Upper figure, moderately severe reaction. Lower figure, severe reaction. In right-hand ring only lanolin was rubbed in as a control test.

Although those who have studied the reaction following the hypodermic use of tuberculin tell us that, when properly used, it is not dangerous, there is, nevertheless, a feeling among the majority of the profession that the reaction may be injurious to the patient. This has been the attitude of the author ever since tuberculin was first introduced as a diagnostic agent. When a patient presents sufficient physical signs or other symptoms to lead the physician to the belief that he is probably tuberculous, it is better to treat him as a tuberculous case, since under these circumstances no harm can be done, and if not tuberculous he is certainly in a fair way to become so, the impaired lung being a ready field for the growth of the tubercle bacillus should it enter the chest. Do not forget the wise saying, "the use of tuberculin in diagnosis is like looking for a gas leak with a lighted match."

The *ophthalmo-tuberculin* test is prepared by dropping into a healthy, never into an inflamed, eye a small amount of tuberculin. This is now placed on the market in discs or tablets containing the amount necessary. This dose is dissolved in five drops of water, which is then dropped into the conjunctival sac. Within three to twenty-four hours a more or less sharp conjunctivitis develops, ranging from a slight inflammation to a purulent condition. If the test is negative and it is desired to repeat it, the procedure must take place in the opposite eye, because the tissues of the first eye have been sensitized and will give a reaction even if no infection by the tubercle bacillus exists elsewhere. The test fails, for some unknown reason, in a small proportion of cases which are actually tuberculous.

It should be stated as to the ophthalmo-tuberculin reaction that the majority of ophthalmic surgeons are now distinctly opposed to the general employment of this test, since there are a number of cases on record in which very violent and even disastrous changes have ensued.

The *skin test* by the use of tuberculin is in two forms, that of von Pirquet and that of Moro. In the von Pirquet test the skin of the arm, leg, or abdomen is scarified at three or four spots, as in vaccination. Into one of these spots a few drops of pure water and glycerin are gently rubbed to act as a control spot. Into the other spots is rubbed a few drops of old tuberculin solution (O. T.), which comes put up in small glass tubes like those containing glycerinated vaccine lymph. In from twelve to thirty-six hours it will be found, if the patient is tuberculous, that the spots treated with tuberculin have a reddened areola and are crusted as compared to the control spot. This test is so frequently positive in seemingly healthy adults that it loses much of its value in this class of patients. In young children it is significant. If the patient is far advanced in tuberculosis no reaction ensues.

The Moro test consists in using an ointment composed of 5 mils. of old tuberculin with 5 grammes of anhydrous lanolin. This ointment should be freshly prepared or, if kept for any time, should be preserved in a refrigerator. Ten grammes of ointment is sufficient for 100 tests.

A small piece of the ointment about the size of a pea is rubbed into the skin of the abdomen or of the chest near the nipple. If the patient is tuberculous, a typical reaction develops in the area to which the ointment has been applied, and consists in the appearance of more or less numerous papules which are preceded by an erythematous rash. This rash develops in about twelve to twenty-four hours, but sometimes not until forty-eight hours have elapsed. It reaches its acme in most cases at the end of forty-eight hours. It possesses the great advantage of being entirely without danger to the patient, and in the avoidance of the nervous perturbation which is sometimes caused by the scratching of the skin in the von Pirquet method mentioned above. The test loses its positive value in adults, or, to express it otherwise, a number of adults who are not actively tuberculous nevertheless present the reaction.

This ointment is now placed on the market in 2-gramme collapsible tubes.

TURPENTINE.

Much confusion often exists in students' minds as to the difference between oil of turpentine (*Oleum Terebinthinæ*, U. S. and B. P.) and spirit of turpentine, both of which are the same substance under a different name. This oil is not, however, the same thing as "turpentine," for the oil is distilled from turpentine. The distilled oil is a thin, clear fluid having a peculiar odor and taste, and is irritant to the skin and mucous membranes. It is exceedingly inflammable, should never be placed near a light, and if added to any strong mineral acid takes fire.

When turpentine is spoken of in this book as a therapeutic agent, the doubly distilled oil of turpentine (*Oleum Terebinthinæ Rectificatum*, U. S. and B. P.) is what is meant unless the contrary is stated.

Physiological Action.—Turpentine when taken internally produces a sense of warmth in the stomach, a quickened pulse, a warm skin, and slightly accelerated breathing. In overdose it may cause intoxication. Upon the circulation it produces a very slight rise of arterial pressure, increased pulse-rate, and increased heart-force. On the nervous system the drug, in large amounts, causes loss of sensation before it affects voluntary motion.

The drug is eliminated by the kidneys and lungs, and gives the odor of violets to the urine.

Poisonous doses cause strangury, bloody urine, renal inflammation, and cyanosis, with dilated pupils and gastro-enteritis.

In persons with an idiosyncrasy to this drug, erythematous, papular or vesicular eruptions may follow its external or internal use.

Therapeutics.—EXTERNAL USE.—Turpentine is used as a local application for the purpose of producing counterirritation over any area where deep-seated *inflammation* exists. Under these circumstances it is almost always used in the form of a *stupe*, made as follows: Place a tin cup containing the turpentine in a vessel containing hot water, so that the turpentine may be warmed without coming near a flame. Dip a piece of flannel into very hot water and wring it out in a twisted towel, and when it is so dry that no water drips from it, dip it into the hot turpentine and wring it out again to free it from any excess of the drug. The cloth, while hot, should be applied and allowed to remain until discomfort ensues. when it should be withdrawn, as it will blister the skin if left on too long. Children and adults suffering from bronchitis may be rubbed on the chest with turpentine with much relief, but it should be diluted with sweet oil, half and half, or even two-thirds of oil, particularly if the patient is a child.

INTERNAL USE.—Turpentine is used internally as a stimulant of a diffusible type in the course of the *exhausting fevers*, particularly if *flatulence* exists or if *ulceration of the bowels* is present. In *typhoid fever* turpentine stupes, turpentine enemata, and the administration of the drug by the mouth are the best ways to overcome tympanites. At the end of the second week, when the tongue is red, dry, cracked, and brown, the teeth covered with sordes, and tympany is well marked, turpentine may be used in emulsion in the dose of 5 to 10 minims (0.3–0.60) three times a day with advantage. Again, in convalescence from typhoid fever, when diarrhœa is persistent and due to an unhealed state of Peyer's patches, turpentine is the remedy *par excellence.*

In *intestinal* and other *passive hemorrhages*, such as *menorrhagia* or *hæmaturia*, the drug is often of service.

For the removal of a *tape-worm*, turpentine is given in the dose of ½ to 1 ounce (16.0–30.0), mixed with an equal amount of castor oil. This treatment is a somewhat dangerous practice, but is efficient. In chronic and well-advanced kidney disease large doses of powerful diuretics are often required to stimulate the kidneys sufficiently to increase urinary flow, and turpentine may be used under these circumstances; but it is contraindicated if any acute irritation is present, as it may under these conditions produce suppression.

Turpentine is contraindicated in the presence of any *acute inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract* and in *acute nephritis.*

In *lumbago* the dose of 2 minims (0.12) is said to be very useful, and many have found the vapor of turpentine of value in *bronchitis* of a subacute or chronic type when inhaled from boiling water. (See Inhalations, Part III.) In *gleet* it is given by the mouth to stimulate the genito-urinary tract. Turpentine has been found of value in the treatment of *purpura hæmorrhagica.*

Administration.—Turpentine may be given for the relief of flatulence by placing 5 minims (0.3) on a piece of sugar, or in emulsion (*Emulsum Olei Terebinthinæ*, U. S.) dose ½ to 2 fluidrachms (2.0–8.0).

A more agreeable preparation, not to be used in typhoid fever, is that recommended by Bartholow, as follows:

℞—Olei terebinthinæ . . . . f℥j (4.0).
Olei amygdalæ expressi . . . . f℥ss (16.0).
Tincturæ opii . . . . f℥ij (8.0).
Mucilaginis acaciæ . . . . f℥v (20.0).
Aquæ laurocerasi . . . . f℥ss (16.0).—M.
S.—A teaspoonful (4.0) every four hours for tympanites.

When used as an enema the following is useful:

℞—Olei terebinthinæ . . . . f℥j (30.0).
Olei olivæ . . . . f℥iss (45.0).
Camphoræ . . . . gr. xx (1.3).
Mucilaginis acaciæ . . . . . . f℥ss (16.0).
Aquæ . . . . f℥x (300.0).—M.
S. To be injected as an enema for the relief of *tympanites* and to aid in the removal of *hardened fæces*. Stir thoroughly before using

The author most commonly employs turpentine in enema by adding it to milk of asafœtida, 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0) to 6 ounces (180.0).

The liniment of turpentine (*Linimentum Terebinthinæ*, U. S. and B. P.) is largely used as a stimulating application to *sprains* and *enlarged joints*.

Turpentine applied with a brush to the part affected is of service in *ringworm*.

The ointment of turpentine is used as a counterirritant and stimulant to the part to which it is applied.

A mixture of turpentine and soapsuds is efficient in destroying bedbugs.

The following preparation is also official in the B. P.: *Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum*.

UROTROPIN.

(See HEXAMETHYLENAMINE.)

UVA URSI.

Uva Ursi, U. S., bearberry, is the leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi*, a widely distributed evergreen shrub. The drug is known in the B. P. as *Uvæ ursi folia*. Its active principle is arbutin, sometimes called ursin.

Therapeutics.—Uva ursi is employed in medicine as a weak, astringent, diuretic, possessing alterative power over the genito-urinary apparatus. It is used in *pyelitis*, *cystitis*, and in *chronic gonorrhœa* or gleet. When taken in overdose it escapes from the body as hydroquinone, making the urine dark-colored or black on exposure to air.

Administration.—Arbutin itself is often used in the dose of 3 to 5 [illegible] (0.2–0.3). The dose of the extract (*Extractum Uvæ Ursi*, [illegible] 0.25), of the fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Uvæ* [illegible] 4 drachms (8.0–16.0) three times a day. An infusion (*Infusum Uvæ Ursi*) is official in the B. P., dose 1 to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0).

VALERIAN.

Valerian (*Valeriana*, U. S.) is the rhizome and rootlet of *Valeriana officinalis*, a plant of Europe, but cultivated in America. It is official in the B. P. as *Valerianæ rhizoma*. Its active principle is apparently a volatile oil (*Oleum Valerianæ*). It also contains valerianic acid.

Physiological Action.—Valerian is a very feeble sedative to the nervous system, tending to produce nervous rest. In male cats it causes sexual excitement to a great degree, probably from its odor. When very large doses are given to man, it causes a sense of warmth in the stomach, a slightly quickened pulse, and sometimes nausea and vomiting. Still larger amounts produce purging and mental hebetude.

Therapeutics.—Valerian is used alone or in combination with other drugs to quiet *nervous females* and to relieve *nervousness* and *insomnia*. In *hysteria* it is often very serviceable, and combined with morphine it has been much used in the treatment of *delirium tremens*.

Administration.—The ammoniated tincture (*Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata*, U. S. and B. P.), is given in the dose of 1 to 3 drachms (4.0–12.0), ½ to 1 fluidrachm (2.0–4.0), B. P. These are the best preparations for ordinary use. The infusion, which is not official, is given in the dose of a wineglassful, while that of the simple tincture (*Tinctura Valerianæ*, U. S.) is 1 to 3 drachms (4.0–12.0). The dose of the oil (*Oleum Valerianæ*) is 2 to 4 minims (0.12–0.25).

VALERIANIC ACID.

Acidum Valerianicum is an oily, colorless liquid of a strong odor and burning taste, but is not employed in medicine except in the form of its salts, such as the valerianate of zinc, iron, quinine, or ammonium, all of which are employed, partly for their sedative effects and partly for their influence as tonics.

The dose of *Zinci Valeras* is ½ to 3 grains (0.03–0.20), that of *Quininæ Valeras* 1 to 3 grains (0.06–0.20), of *Ferri Valeras* 2 to 10 grains (0.12–0.60), and of *Ammonii Valeras* 2 to 10 grains (0.12–0.60). Under the name of "the pill of the three valerianates" Goodell recommended the following in *nervousness* and *hysteria:*

℞—Quininæ valeratis,
Ferri valeratis,
Ammonii valeratis . . . . . . āā ℈j (1.3).—M.
Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One or two pills three times a day.

VERATRINA.

Veratrina, U. S. and B. P., is an alkaloid derived from the seeds of *Asagræa officinalis*, and occurs in a grayish powder, which if it enters the nostrils produces violent sneezing which continues for hours.

Physiological Action. NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Veratrine has little effect on the cerebrum, but it excites the spinal cord and the voluntary muscles, thereby giving rise to tetanic or tonic convulsions, which are never clonic or epileptoid. The dominant action of the drug is paralytic, and the nervous symptoms just named soon give place to paralysis. The muscles lose their contractile power and the nervous centres are depressed.

CIRCULATION.—In poisonous dose the heart is slowed by the drug, greatly weakened, and finally stopped in diastole. After death the heart is found to be soft and flabby. In smaller doses it at first slows the pulse by stimulating the peripheral inhibitory nerves and the centres in the medulla, but later these parts are paralyzed. It first stimulates the vasomotor centre, then paralyzes it.

RESPIRATION.—The drug kills by failure of respiration, due to paralysis of the respiratory centres.

TEMPERATURE.—Veratrine always causes a decrease in bodily heat.

Poisoning.—The symptoms of poisoning in man are collapse, a pale, cold, wet skin, pinched features, and a rapid, thready pulse, accompanied by violent vomiting and muscular tremors. Tetanic convulsions may come on and resemble those of strychnine in that they arise from the slightest touch or draught of air; after death the muscles will be found to have lost their irritability.

Therapeutics.—Veratrine is never used internally. It is employed chiefly in the form of an ointment rubbed into the skin over parts affected by *muscular rheumatism* and *rheumatic joints* and over *neuralgic nerves*. It should be used most carefully, as absorption of the drug may take place in sufficient quantity to poison the patient.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Veratrum Viride, U. S., Indian poke, poke root, or swamp hellebore, is an American plant largely used for the purpose of depressing the circulation and nervous system. Until recently it was official in the B. P. under the name of *Veratri viridis rhizoma*.

It probably contains a number of principles, but at present our knowledge of the chemical constitution and physiological action of veratrum viride is in a state of chaos, because some of the European pharmacologists seem to confuse it with veratrum sabadilla, which contains veratrine as its active principle, whereas veratrum viride depends upon other ingredients for its effects. Confusion also exists as to the character of its active constituents. When H. C. Wood studied the drug, in 1874, he considered that viridin and veratroidine were its two chief principles. Viridin was probably an impure jervine, and veratroïdine is of uncertain constitution. Salzberger has isolated an alkaloid which he calls protoveratrine which is exceedingly poisonous.

The Committee on Alkaloidal Assays of the American Pharmaceutical Association state that the constituents of veratrum are as follows: Protoveratrine, which is the most powerful and toxic; jervine, which is weak, although present in an amount about three times as great as protoveratrine; and rubijervine, which is so small in quantity and is so feeble in effect as to be almost negligible. Veratroïdine, at one time thought to be an active principle, is now considered a mixture of amorphous bases.

The same contradictions exist as to its physiological properties because of the confusion in the names of its principles, and because different pharmacologists have reported diametrically opposed results. Thus, the elder Wood taught that veratrum viride is a powerful cardiovascular depressant, whereas the younger Wood reaches conclusions directly opposed to those of his father. The studies of the latter are, however, more nearly in accord with those of Houghton, and they all agree in asserting that veratrum viride greatly slows the pulse, probably by stimulation of the vagi. The primary fall of arterial pressure may be due to this slowing of the pulse, and not to any depressant effect on the heart or vasomotor system, but the dominant effect of full doses is a fall of blood-pressure due to depression of the vasomotor centre. On the other hand, Pitcher and Sollman state there is no depression of the vasomotor system, but that the fall of pressure is due to the great slowing of the heart induced by stimulation of the vagus. Collins has recently shown that in man the drug decreases both systolic and diastolic blood-pressure and causes a slowing of the pulse.

Therapeutics.—Although pharmacologists are so divergent in their views as to the effect of veratrum viride, physicians of wide experience consider it of peculiar value in a number of states. Thus, many practitioners consider veratrum by far the best remedy in *puerperal eclampsia*. If given in this condition, the dose must be large, as much as 20 to 30 minims (1.3–2.0) of the fluidextract hypodermically, and followed by 5-minim doses until the pulse is reduced to the normal rate. These heroic doses are said to be absolutely necessary and not to cause any evil effects. Its use is indicated only in cases with high arterial tension, a bounding pulse, and suffused face. Under the name of Veratrone an excellent preparation of veratrum viride is used in *eclampsia* in the dose of 10 to 15 minims (0.6–1.0) by hypodermic injection. It is also of value in excessive *cardiac hypertrophy* and in the *irritable heart* of strong, healthy men. In *aneurism*, where the circulatory disturbance is great and the arterial pressure high, the drug may be used, with great care, to decrease the pressure and prevent rupture of the diseased vessel.

CONTRAINDICATIONS.—Veratrum viride is contraindicated in all conditions of depression or exhaustion, and if vomiting is feared.

Administration.—A good preparation to employ is the tincture (*Tinctura Veratri viridis*, U. S.), dose 5 to 20 minims (0.30–1.30). The fluidextract (*Fluidextractum Veratri viridis*, U. S.) is usually given in the dose of 1 to 3 minims (0.06–0.20). Under the name of Norwood's tincture a saturated tincture was at one time largely sold. It is not official, and ought never be used for this reason.

VERONAL.

Veronal (*Barbitonum*, B. P.) is a compound of urea, its chemical name being diethylmalonylurea. It occurs in fine white, crystalline powder, which is odorless and has a faintly bitter taste. Veronal is soluble in 145 parts of water and for this reason is always given in capsule or cachet. Its action is allied to that of trional and it is said to have no effect upon the blood or respiration.

It is used to produce sleep, to a limited extent as a pain reliever, and is commonly given in capsule in the dose of from 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.6) taken half an hour before retiring for the night. The drug is prone to lose its effect if given continuously for more than two weeks. When given for a long period the bowels must be kept freely open and alkalies administered. It is a most satisfactory hypnotic in *nervous insomnia* and is singularly free from after-effects. When taken in full dose it will often cause ataxia, hallucinations, and tremor.

Very large doses of veronal are necessary to produce death, probably more than 150 grains. When a poisonous dose is taken sleep lasts about two or three days, and rarely sleep lasts for ten days. The heart and respiration act normally in the mild cases, and pupillary reactions are maintained. When a lethal dose is injected the action of the heart and respiration become irregular, Cheyne-Stokes breathing develops and cyanosis ensues, followed by death, usually not for at least twenty-four hours.

Under the name *veronal sodium*, that is, sodium salt of diethylmalonylurea, a soluble form of veronal is now largely employed. Its solubility in water is 1 in 5. It may be given by the rectum as well as by the mouth. Its solubility renders it more prompt in action than veronal. Its dose is identical, namely 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.65), but 15 grains (1.0) may be safely used. It is identical with medinal.

VIENNA PASTE.

Potassa cum calce is a milder and more manageable escharotic than is caustic potash, and is used for the same purposes. (See Potassium Hydroxide.)

WARBURG'S TINCTURE.

Warburg's tincture is a complex liquid formed by the mixing together of no less than thirteen ingredients. Its inventor, Dr. Warburg, held its composition as a secret for a time, but finally made it public. Since he published the original formula it has been considerably altered, and some of the preparations now sold as Warburg's tincture probably contain none of the original ingredients. Further than this, some of these ingredients are now not obtainable. It ought to be made as follows, if possible:

Aqueous extract of aloes	28	grains.
Rhubarb	448	"
Angelica-seed	448	"
Elecampane	224	"
Saffron	224	"
Fennel	224	"
Gentian	112	"
Zedoary-root	112	"
Cubeb	112	"
Myrrh	112	"
White agaric	112	"
Camphor	112	"
Sulphate of quinine	1280	"
Dilute alcohol enough to make 8 pints.		

The coarse vegetable portions of this list are to be ground into a coarse powder, and the myrrh and camphor, which have been previously pulverized, added to them. The entire mass, less the quinine, is then digested for twelve hours in a well-covered vessel on a water-bath, the alcohol being prevented from evaporating as much as possible. The liquid is now to be strained under pressure and the sulphate of quinine added and dissolved.

Therapeutics.—Warburg's tincture, next to pilocarpine, is the most powerful sweat-producer that we have, and possesses in addition remarkable antimalarial power. Its advantages rest in its favorable action where congestions accompany the malarial paroxysm.

Administration.—To be of value Warburg's tincture should be given according to the following rules: The bowels of the patient should be first opened thoroughly by a saline purge, and ½ ounce (16.0) of the tincture should be given in one dose undiluted, no other drink being taken. After the lapse of two or three hours a second ½ ounce (16.0) is given in the same way, and very shortly a profuse sweat appears, which often marks the crisis of the disease, and recovery soon takes place.

XEROFORM.

mphenol-bismuth, is, as is seen from its second bromine, phenol, and bismuth. It was introduced as a substitute for iodoform in surgical dressings. Its chemical constitution indicates that it possesses antiseptic properties, and its drying power and great volume enable it to render a wound antiseptic. As it does not contain iodine, it naturally lacks the peculiar virtues of iodoform, and, on the other hand, has none of its peculiar disadvantages.

ZINC ACETATE.

Zinci Acetas, U. S. and B. P., occurs in the form of white micaceous crystals, which are efflorescent and quite soluble in water. It acts as a decided astringent to the skin and mucous membranes, but is less astringent than the sulphate of zinc. It is used as a collyrium in *eye diseases,* such as *conjunctivitis,* in the strength of 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12) to the ounce (30.0). In *gonorrhœa* it is often employed instead of the acetate of lead in injections of the strength of 1 to 20 grains (0.06–1.3) to the ounce (30.0) of rose-water.

The treatment of poisoning by acetate of zinc is that adapted to gastro-enteritis. (See Gastro-enteritis, Part IV.)

Chronic poisoning by zinc is very rare; the symptoms consist in muscular palsies, neuritis, and cachexia.

ZINC CARBONATE.

Precipitated carbonate of zinc (*Zinci Carbonas Præcipitatus,* U. S.; *Zinci Carbonas,* B. P.) is used as a protective, rather astringent powder over surfaces affected by *weeping eczema* or other skin lesions accompanied by similar moist discharges. It may be employed to fulfil all the indications commonly treated by the oxide of zinc. It is very largely used, not as the precipitated carbonate, but as the impure or native carbonate, under the name of calamine.

The following prescription is useful for *moist eczema:*

℞—Calaminæ . . . . ʒj (4.0).
Unguenti zinci oxidi . . . . . . ʒvij (28.0).—M.
S.—Apply to the eczematous spot.

In cases of *infantile intertrigo,* or redness of the buttocks and genitals, from maceration, due to irritating feces, in infants suffering from diarrhœa, or where the urine is irritating, the following lotion is useful:

℞—Pulv. calaminæ,
Pulv. zinci oxidi . . . . āā ʒij (8.0).
Glycerini . . . . ʒiv (16.0).
Alcoholis . . . . f℥ij (60.0)
Aquæ . . . . q. s. ad Oj (480 mils.).—M.
S.—Apply with a mop after each removal of the diaper and allow to dry.

ZINC CHLORIDE.

Chloride of zinc (*Zinci Chloridum,* U. S. and B. P.) is a white, crystalline, deliquescent powder of caustic taste and acid reaction, possessing considerable disinfectant power. It has been used as an eye-wash in the strength of 1 to 2 grains to the ounce (0.06–0.12: 30.0), but is rarely so employed at present. The same solution may be used as an injection in the second stage of *gonorrhœa.* Small *cutaneous cancers,* particularly if near bloodvessels, may be advantageously treated by the following salve, which is efficacious and mummifies the tissues so that hemorrhage is prevented:

℞—Zinci chloridi	ʒj (4.0).
Pulv. amyli	ʒiij (12.0).
Cocainæ hydrochlorat.	gr. xxx (2.0).
Aquæ destillat	ʒij (8.0).—M.

S.—Apply as a paste.

Under the name of *Liquor Zinci Chloridi,* U. S. and B. P., is prepared a solution of the salt for disinfecting purposes of the strength of about 50 per cent.

ZINC OXIDE.

Commercial oxide of zinc (*Zinci Oxidum Venale*) is not used in medicine, but in the purified form is largely employed as *Zinci Oxidum,* U. S. and B. P., which is insoluble in water. In the form of the oxide-of-zinc ointment (*Unguentum Zinci Oxidi,* U. S. and B. P.) this drug affords one of the most generally used applications in the treatment of *skin diseases, burns,* and *sores.*

In all states where the surface of the skin is dry it is contraindicated, but where the eruption is moist it is useful. In the treatment of the *chloasma of pregnancy* the following prescription is of service:

℞—Zinci oxidi	gr. iij (0.2).
Hydrargyri ammoniati	gr. j (0.06).
Olei theobromæ	ʒiiss (10.0).
Olei ricini	ʒiiss (10.0).
Essenciæ rosæ	gtt. x (0.60).—M.

S.—Apply to the face night and morning.

In *eczema* with many vesicles—

℞—Pulveris camphoræ	ʒss (2.0).
Pulveris zinci oxidi	ʒiij (12.0).
Glycerini	gtt. xl (2.60).
Adipis benzoinati	℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—Apply to the part without other treatment or precede it by powdered bismuth.

Unna's dressing (composed of gelatin 4 parts, water 10 parts, glycerin 10 parts, and zinc oxide 4 parts) is a useful application for ulcers and eczematous patches on the legs or arms. It is particularly useful for *leg ulcers.* The gelatin and cold water are put in a basin over a fire and a solution made; then the glycerin is added, and then the oxide of zinc is slowly added, with constant stirring. After the mixture is complete it is poured into a can and allowed to cool, when it is ready for use. This application decreases swelling and is soothing and supporting. It is applied as follows: The part affected is well washed with water and soap, and then with alcohol. The paint having been warmed and melted, a large three-inch paint-brush is used to apply a coating to the limb all around the ulcer, and over this a single layer of gauze is applied. The gauze bandage should be two inches wide. The bandage must be laid on evenly and the ulcer covered by a pad of absorbent cotton. After one layer is applied it is cut and another coat of paint applied over it. Then another layer of gauze and another of paint are used, until several layers are in place. It is best to begin at the toes and work up toward the knee. All parts should be equally well covered. Finally the entire dressing is covered by a cotton roller bandage, which is removed in twenty-four hours, leaving what looks like a white rubber dressing on the limb. If the liquid from the ulcer oozes through the dressing profusely, a window is to be cut over the ulcer, and it can be locally treated by astringents or other measures. The patient should keep the limb elevated for a day or two, but can then walk with far more comfort than if a rubber supporting bandage is used.

In powdered form zinc oxide is useful in the treatment of *intertrigo* and for *conjunctivitis*. Mixed with bismuth subnitrate and pepsin, it is largely used by some practitioners in the treatment of the *summer diarrhœa* of infants or adults.

In the *night-sweats* of debility or of *phthisis* oxide of zinc in the following formula has been highly recommended, but the prescription probably depends largely for its action on the second ingredient:

℞—Zinci oxidi	gr. xxx (2.0).
Extracti belladonnæ foliorum	gr. iij (0.20).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. x.
S.—One at night before going to bed.

Bartholow recommended the oxide of zinc for *asthma* and *whooping-cough*, given to an adult in the manner just indicated.

ZINC SULPHATE.

Zinci Sulphas, U. S. and B. P., is a white, somewhat efflorescent salt, of a sharp, acid taste, and soluble in water. In large amounts it acts as an irritant, and is employed as an irritant peripheral emetic in the dose of 10 to 30 grains (0.60–2.0). It is not so severe as sulphate of copper in its emetic and poisonous properties, and may be repeated if the first dose does not produce vomiting. In weak solutions it may be used as an astringent application by injection in *gonorrhœa* and other affections of the urethral mucous membrane. In 2-grain (0.12) pills it is sometimes given in *serous diarrhœas*, particularly if it be combined with opium or minute doses of podophyllin $\frac{1}{60}$ grain (0.001) at a dose. In *conjunctivitis* and other eye affections the drug is used in the form of a wash. (See Conjunctivitis.)

PART III.

REMEDIAL MEASURES OTHER THAN DRUGS.—FOODS FOR THE SICK.

ACUPUNCTURE.

ACUPUNCTURE is a term applied to the deep insertion of a small pointed instrument into the tissues of any part of the body for the purpose of relieving pain, swelling, or dropsies. When used in painful affections it accomplishes its best results in lumbago and sciatica, particularly in the former. When treating *lumbago* in this manner the writer places two darning-needles in boiling water to render them aseptic, inserts them at right angles to the skin to the depth of one to one and a half inches, and allows them to remain in place for several minutes. They are then slowly withdrawn, care being taken to prevent their breaking. Often after this treatment the patient can at once move more freely, to his great delight. Ringer, with his usual clear clinical insight, has noted that this procedure is more successful in those who have bilateral pain than in those who have unilateral pain, and the writer has found this invariably true.

In *sciatica* acupuncture is less successful than in lumbago, but sometimes gives relief. The needle should be inserted until it reaches the nerve, and, if possible, pierces its sheath, and it must be absolutely aseptic. Sometimes the best results follow from inserting the needle immediately below where the nerve finds exit from the pelvis. In other cases it is asserted that the insertion of a needle on the sound side over a spot corresponding to that which is painful may be beneficial. Acupuncture is useless in acute rheumatism and for the lumbar pain accompanying fevers.

Sometimes a rhigolene spray may be used to freeze the skin over the parts with advantage in lumbago or sciatica.

Acupuncture is occasionally resorted to for the relief of *dropsy*, but it is not commonly employed, although it is often a useful measure in this condition. When the skin of the limbs becomes so tense with an effusion as to endanger its life, the tension should be relieved by incisions, not punctures; but saline purges are better for the removal of dropsy, if they can be used. Punctures rapidly close and cause local indurations, while incisions remain open and permit free drainage. Immediately after the incisions are made the parts are to be dressed with cotton previously saturated with boric-acid solution and dried, or with absorbent cotton sterilized by baking in an oven. It is hardly necessary to point out that the incisions must be made with antiseptic precautions. (See Antiseptics and Dropsy.)

ANTISEPTICS.

The term "antiseptic," as generally used, does not necessarily imply the power to destroy pathogenic germs. Any substance which inhibits the growth of micro-organisms, which destroys or renders innocuous the poisonous products of their action upon the tissues of the body, or which retards or prevents the absorption of such products, is properly termed antiseptic.

Bichloride of mercury is efficacious as a germicide in a watery solution of 1 : 50,000. Where albumin is present the bichloride is decomposed and rendered inert. The same change is observed when solutions are allowed to stand for some length of time, even when distilled water is used as a solvent. By the addition of either sodium chloride or a weak acid such decomposition is prevented. From this it follows that under ordinary circumstances solutions of bichloride should be freshly prepared, or, if it is desirable to keep them for a long time, a sufficient amount of sodium chloride should be added to prevent precipitation of the sublimate. Koch advised that as much salt should be added as would equal the weight of the sublimate. Other observers, however, have advised ten times this weight of sodium chloride.

Since bichloride solutions, when used in wounds or in cavities of the body, are brought in contact with blood-serum or other albumin-bearing tissues, care must be taken that the antiseptic powers of the mercury lotion are not destroyed by the neutralization of its active principle. The power of the solution may be preserved by using it in such excess that the chemical change has practically no effect, or by combining with it, as stated above, an acid which will not in itself be unduly irritating to raw surfaces. This end is accomplished by tartaric acid. In making up a solution, 1 part of bichloride and 5 parts of tartaric acid are added to as much water as is needed. Thus, in making up a solution of 1:1000 for surgical purposes, the following prescription may be employed.

℞—Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi	gr. xv (1.0).
Acidi tartarici	gr. xv vel ʒj (4.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	Oij (960 mils.).—M.

In the treatment of infected wounds bichloride solutions are used in the strengths of 1:500, 1:1000, 1:2000, and 1:4000. For the irrigation of large cavities solutions of a strength greater than 1:10,000 should rarely be employed; and even these dilute lotions have, when used in the peritoneal cavity, caused toxic symptoms. As tissues are devitalized by antiseptics the latter should not be applied to clean raw surfaces. Solutions of 1: 500 or 1: 1000 are used in cleansing the surface of the body.

The ordinary method of preparing the surface of the body for operation is as follows: The part is first thoroughly scrubbed with green soap and warm water, is shaved, and is again washed. It is then cleaned with alcohol 70 per cent., after which a scrubbing with bichloride solution of 1:1000 should follow. If no surgical interference is immediately indicated, the whole operative region should be enveloped in sterile gauze, and kept thus protected until the surgeon is prepared to operate. The moment the skin is incised normal saline solution should be used. The dressings, unless some peculiar form is used, may consist of sterile gauze, or of boiled, bleached, and sun-dried gauze, soaked in a 1: 500 bichloride solution and subsequently washed and wrung out in a 1: 4000 dilution of the same antiseptic.

Iodine has become popular for skin disinfection. Not less than a 4 per cent. solution of iodine in rectified spirit is employed. An immediate preliminary washing with soap and water is undesirable, since because of the swelling of the epithelial cells from this process the iodine does not deeply penetrate. Preliminary cleansing the night before is, however, not open to this objection. The operative area is painted with the iodine solution after anæsthesia is well started and again before operation. In patients with extremely delicate skins the iodine may be removed immediately after application by means of an alcohol compress or a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid. The results from this disinfection are quite equal to those obtained by the more elaborate procedure described above. The iodine is simpler in its application, cheaper, and is open only to the objection that it occasionally irritates a delicate skin. This may be avoided, as a rule, by using freshly made preparations. As a direct application to infected wounds, tincture of iodine in full strength has given better results than has any other chemical. The requisite for complete cleansing is that the iodine must penetrate to every recess of the wound. Even a dirty, greasy skin can apparently be disinfected by one painting of the tincture. The addition of benzine seems to lessen its irritating qualities.

Of waning popularity among the antiseptic preparations is *phenol* and its solutions. The particular value of this drug lies in the fact that its potency is equally developed in both albuminous and non-albuminous solutions. Like the mercury salts, its disadvantage lies in its toxic properties. It is usually used in solutions of 1: 20 and 1: 40. The phenol of commerce is found in liquid form. In making solution for surgical purposes an ounce of this liquid is added of 20 or 40 ounces of water, according to the strength of the solution desired. Although phenol is soluble in 19.6 parts of water, solution does not take place immediately, and in making solutions of a strength of 1:20 either the water must be hot or a certain amount of time and considerable agitation of the mixture are required, otherwise globules of almost pure phenol are deposited in the bottom of the tray or vessel into which the solution is poured, and these, on coming in contact with the hands of the operator, exert an undesirable cauterant effect.

The 1:20 solution at one time used for the disinfection of instruments and the cleansing of surfaces has now been abandoned except when other and better means cannot be obtained. If a phenol solution is employed for irrigation or for cleansing compresses during an operation, it should not be stronger than 1:40.

A property possessed by phenol, which renders it an unsafe medium for the impregnation of gauze, is its volatility. After exposure of a few hours to the atmosphere it wholly evaporates, leaving not an antiseptic but simply a sterile dressing. This fact is utilized by the surgeon in the preparation of the deeper layers of the dressing, which come in immediate contact with the edges of the wound. Since all antiseptics are more or less irritating to raw surfaces, healing will be promoted by a sterile rather than by an antiseptic application. By moistening in a phenol solution of 1:20 a piece of boiled and sun-dried gauze sufficiently large to cover the wound-edges, the antisepticity of this dressing is assured, and in a very few hours the heat of the body causes evaporation of all the phenol, leaving a sterile, non-irritating surface in contact with the wound.

Even in proper solution, phenol greatly irritates the hands of the surgeon, and if used in a strength of more than 1:40 causes so much benumbing of tactile sensibility that manipulative skill is seriously interfered with. The cracked and fissured fingers resulting from the use of phenol lotions at times produce far more serious results than temporary pain and discomfort: many recesses are provided in the depths of which septic germs may successfully resist the action of antiseptic washes. Septic poisoning has been frequently due to this fact. Moreover, certain individuals exhibit an idiosyncrasy toward phenol, gangrene having resulted from a skin application of a strength not greater than 1:40.

A 37 per cent. aqueous solution of *formaldehyde gas* is a powerful disinfectant, but when used in efficient strength is both painful and irritating. In the strength of 1:2000, using normal saline solution as the diluent, it may take the place of bichloride lotion for flushing large cavities or cleansing extensive granulating surfaces. The vapor has its most useful application in disinfecting rooms, barracks, dressings, and instruments. (See Disinfection.)

Iodoform occupies a unique place among antiseptics in having been almost universally accepted and used by surgeons and clinicians in spite of the fact that its germicidal action has been proved by laboratory research to be practically *nil*. It is found that nearly all forms of pathogenic germs grow abundantly upon culture materials the greater part of which is made up of iodoform, and that injections of such germs, mingled with large quantities of iodoform, produce their characteristic effect upon living tissues with almost as great certainty as though this drug had not been used; furthermore, it has been shown that iodoform is not even sterile, and that as employed by surgeons it is frequently a cause of infecting previously aseptic wounds; moreover, it is poisonous. In spite of this overwhelming evidence against it, the drug is still in favor. Recent researches have explained, in part at least, the reason for this contradiction between experimental and practical results. It has been well said that the human body is not a test-tube, and that bacteriological research cannot supplant the evidence of clinical observation. Elaborate investigation has shown that this drug acts as a powerful antiseptic, not by destroying germs, but by undergoing a decomposition in their presence, the products of which render the toxines, the result of germ-growth, inert. In this way suppuration is, to a certain extent, inhibited, or if present, its disastrous effects upon the system at large are prevented, since these are due to toxine absorption rather than to a direct effect of the micro-organisms themselves. It has been apparently proved that toxines, in themselves, and without the presence of micro-organisms, can generate pus, but that where such toxines are mixed with iodoform before infection no pus is formed. If these septic chemical compounds are rendered inert, a powerful adjuvant to the destructive action of the germ upon living cells is removed, and thus the system is often enabled to overcome one enemy where two would have prevailed. The fact that iodoform is in itself not sterile is, from a practical standpoint, most important. Fortunately, sterilization is readily accomplished. A thorough washing in a 1:1000 bichloride solution followed by a washing with freshly distilled water destroys all microörganisms.

As employed in surgery, iodoform, after having been sterilized, is placed in small pill-boxes or wide-mouthed jars, over the opening of which is tied a single layer of antiseptic gauze; through this the iodoform is sprinkled as desired over wound surfaces. It is rarely used except in the treatment of chancroids and of tuberculous lesions.

Dakin's Fluid.—Recent military experience has shown that Dakin's fluid is possessed of high antiseptic value and is but little irritating, hence it has been extensively used for irrigation and the wet dressing of infected wounds. It is made by dissolving 140 Gm. of sodium carbonate in 10 liters of water. To this is added chlorinated lime of good quality 200 Gm. mixing thoroughly. In half an hour syphon off the overlying clear liquid, filter through cotton, add boric acid 40 Gm. Keep not longer than one week before using.

Kreolin or *creolin*, a preparation obtained from English coal by dry distillation, because of its feeble toxic action is often preferred to phenol.

In addition to its powerful germicidal effect, it is non-irritant and practically non-toxic. The claim first advanced that this preparation was absolutely non-poisonous can no longer be supported, since cases have been reported where toxic symptoms have followed its use: these were probably due to individual idiosyncrasy, a factor which we can never hope entirely to overcome. It is certainly true that kreolin is the least poisonous of all the powerful antiseptics heretofore used. As an additional advantage in place of the harsh, irritating effect produced upon surfaces by phenol solutions, kreolin exerts an influence very like that of an oily or mucilaginous preparation.

The extravagant claims advanced for kreolin in regard to its germicidal power have not been confirmed by bacteriological investigation. In solutions containing albumin it is not efficient as a germicide in strengths of less than 1 : 100, its power being somewhat less than that of phenol; since, however, its toxic properties are much less marked than those of the latter drug, it can be safely used in stronger mixtures, and, therefore, for practical purposes, its strength is greater.

Kreolin, though insoluble in water, readily forms an emulsion quite as efficacious in its antiseptic properties as a true solution. Since this emulsion is opaque, it is scarcely applicable for immersing and sterilizing instruments, the latter not being readily found. It is admirably suited, however, for cleansing the hands, a 5 per cent. solution neither cracking the skin nor benumbing the sensory nerves. In irrigating large wounds, cavities of the body, and particularly as a means of preventing sepsis or aborting it in gynecological work, kreolin can be warmly commended. It may be employed in a strength of from 0.2 to 5 per cent.

Among the many antiseptic agents of less importance may be mentioned *Peroxide of Hydrogen.* This drug comes in what is termed a ten-volume solution. By this it is meant that ten volumes of feebly combined oxygen are contained in each volume of the liquid. It is applicable, not to sterile surfaces, but to suppurating wounds and sinuses. It is used in the strength of from 50 per cent. up to full concentration. When this drug is poured into a suppurating sinus or cavity an ebullition takes place, which ceases only when the drug is exhausted or the dead material has been oxidized. It should never be used in a cavity from which the gas cannot readily escape.

Chloride of Zinc has been extensively employed in some clinics as an antiseptic application. It is used in 10 per cent. solutions, and is applied when the field of operation is probably infected by pre-existing pus-formation. Although bacteriological research has shown that this agent possesses feeble antiseptic power, clinical experience demonstrates its value when applied to infected surfaces. Lately the *Zinc Phenolsulphonate* has to a great extent replaced the chloride, as it is less toxic and irritating and far more potent.

For the sterilization of mucous surfaces a saturated aqueous solution of *Boric Acid* is commonly employed More potent than this are the silver salts, nargol, protargol, and silver nitrate in solutions of 1 : 2000 to 1 : 1000.

An omission of the details of cleansing the hands of the surgeon and assistants in preparing for an antiseptic operation is scarcely permissible when writing upon the subject of antisepsis. The most approved method is as follows:

The hands and forearms are thoroughly brushed in hot soap-suds for three minutes, after which the nails are carefully cleaned by wooden toothpicks and a brush, and the washing repeated; the hands are then washed in alcohol for one minute, special attention being paid to the nails; finally they are soaked for one minute in a solution of bichloride (1: 1000), and during the course of the operation, if rubber gloves are not used, are occasionally washed in a solution of one-half this strength. If it is necessary to lift a chair, to turn the patient, or to touch any object which has not been previously sterilized, the hands should be enveloped in towels wrung out in 1: 1000 solution or immediately washed again. Another method which has been found by Kelly to be the best, bacteriologically and practically, is to cleanse the hands and nails by scrubbing with hot water and soap, and then immerse the hands and arms in a saturated solution of permanganate of potassium made with hot water. After this the skin is decolorized by immersion in a saturated solution of oxalic acid. Finally, the oxalic acid is washed off with hot sterilized water.

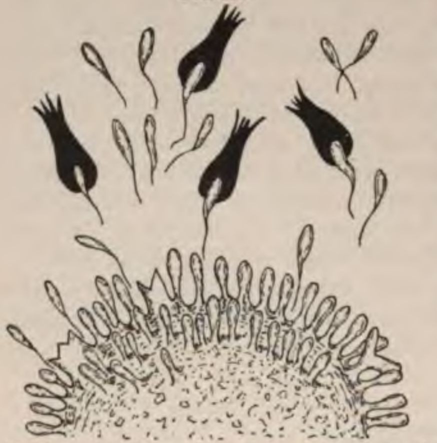
Any method which irritates or cracks the skin of the hand is dangerous. The only certain way of avoiding infection from the hands of the operator lies in the use of rubber gloves.

ANTITOXIN.

The method by which protection is obtained by the use of antitoxic serum is best explained by the hypothesis of Ehrlich, which has withstood the test of scientific investigation very well and is now generally admitted to be the true explanation of this interesting subject. It is assumed that all cells have the power of combining with the food-products that are needed by them for sustenance by means of receptors or parts which have an affinity for each form of food required. A cell may have many of these receptors, each of which is suited to the appropriation of a definite kind of food-stuff, and is unable to appropriate or become attached to any other variety of food. As soon as a receptor has been utilized for the appropriation or attaching of a particle of food, the cell immediately makes another receptor, and, in many instances, makes a far greater number of these receptors than is necessary, particularly if the demand is very great. These extra receptors are, when made in excess, thrown off into the blood, where they exist unattached to the cells which originated them (Fig. 72).

The poisons or toxins of disease are known to be complex proteid bodies closely resembling food bodies, and therefore these poisonous products of bacteria unite with the receptors of a cell, and instead of nourishing it, produce its death. An animal or a man may be naturally immune to a disease by reason of the fact that the cells in his body may be devoid of receptors capable of combining with a given poison, or by reason of the fact, which is the case in acquired immunity, that his cells have thrown off so many extra receptors into the blood that the toxins unite with them, and as they are unattached to cells the animal is not affected. These receptors are also called antibodies, and when serum of a horse is injected into the tissues of a child suffering from diphtheria, this serum contains so many antibodies or receptors that the toxins of the disease are locked in the embrace of the antibodies in such large numbers that the cells of the body itself are not overwhelmed by the infection. In the case of diseases such as scarlet fever and smallpox, which rarely attack the same person twice, it perhaps may be said that immunity is conferred by the tissues being trained or educated, as it were, to prepare antibodies in such large amounts when called upon that the entering wedge of a new attack is snapped off at the moment it begins to enter the field.

Fig. 72.



Showing separation of receptors or antitoxins, and combination of toxins with free antitoxins.

That an actual combination takes place seems to be proved by the experiments of Martin and Cheny, who found that the toxin of diphtheria will pass through a Berkfelt filter covered with gelatine, whereas the antitoxin will not do so because its molecule is too large. If the toxin and antitoxin are mixed, the toxin ceases to pass through the prepared filter because, having united with the receptor, its molecule is too large.

The horse, being naturally able to resist diphtheria-infection to the extent of complete immunity, it becomes necessary, in order to make the resistance of his blood-serum absolute, to stimulate, if we may use such a term, his antitoxin-preparing powers, and with this object in view injections of the toxin derived from cultures of diphtheria germs are made into the blood of the naturally immune brute. As a result, the serum of the blood of the animal possesses the power of not only resisting diphtheria poison while in its own vessels, but also confers immunity of a temporary kind upon any other animal into whose body some of it is injected. It having been found experimentally that antitoxic horse-serum when injected into the susceptible guinea-pig renders that animal to a great extent insusceptible to inoculation by diphtheria, it was but a step to the use of the same agent for the protection of a child.

Antitoxin for Diphtheria.

Serum Antidiphthericum Purificatum, U. S.—While all of the antitoxins seem theoretically to promise well, in practice we find that only one is absolutely reliable, and it has received general recognition. This one is the antitoxin of diphtheria. The following process is followed in its preparation: a pure culture of the bacillus of this disease having been grown, colonies of the bacillus are picked up off the culture gelatin and placed in tubes of blood-serum, which in turn are placed in an incubator. After a time flasks of bouillon are inoculated by the germs. These flasks are then placed in an incubator, where there is rapidly produced the diphtheritic poison in the bouillon. After a length of time sufficient for the development of the poison the fluid has added to it a small amount of some preservative, and is then filtered through unglazed porcelain, whereby all the bacilli and other particles are separated, the filtrate being a clear, straw-colored fluid. This is the fluid containing the toxin. The toxin of each flask varies in its power, so it is necessary to determine its activity. This is done by injecting it into guinea-pigs, which animals are very susceptible. Usually from 2 to 100 milligrammes are required to cause death within a few days. A young, healthy horse now receives about 1.0 mil. of the toxin by subcutaneous injection; that is, ten times the fatal dose for the guinea-pig, provided the fatal dose was 0.1. Horses are chosen because they are naturally immune, have large amounts of blood-serum, and are easily handled. Gradually increasing doses are given until the horse can readily receive several hundred times the first dose without any ill-effects. The horse is now capable of rendering antitoxic serum, and he is bled. The blood-serum is separated and purified and is then tested to determine its power. The tests applied are such that the strength of serum is measured by units of antidiphtheritic serum.

An antitoxin unit is approximately equivalent to the unit established by Ehrlich in the Königlisches Institüt für experimentelle Therapie, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prussia, and the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. It can be defined approximately by the following description of the process used: Ten times the smallest fatal dose of toxin is injected into a guinea-pig, and at the same time 0.1 mil. of the horse's serum is injected. If the guinea-pig survives, the serum is said to contain 1 unit of antitoxic power in each milliliter, and as the dose given was only one-tenth of a milliliter it follows that each milliliter is 10 times the amount of serum sufficient to protect a guinea-pig from 10 times a fatal dose of toxin. If this strength of serum were used, very large doses would have to be given to get any effect in man; so we are not satisfied with this result, and by continued dosing of the horse we may obtain, from his blood, serum which will be active in protecting the guinea-pig, not in the dose of 0.1 mil., but in the dose of 0.001 mil. Such a serum contains, therefore, 100 antitoxin units to the milliliter. A dose of 5 mils. of this strength would, therefore, give 500 antitoxin units. Even this is not satisfactory. Accordingly, most of the serum on the market is so strong as to contain 500 or even 1750 antitoxin units in each milliliter, so that 2 mils. of the latter would be a dose of 3500 units. These very high-potency serums diminish in efficacy if kept for any length of time, but unless decomposed are to be employed when fresh antitoxin is not at hand, as they remain potent for many months. All serum of whatever strength should be obtained as fresh as possible.

It has been found that the antitoxic substance is in the globulins of the serum or at least closely associated with them, and, therefore, there is now on the market liquid and dry Antidiphtheritic Globulin (*Serum Antidiphthericum Siccum*, U. S.), which is equally efficacious with ordinary antidiphtheritic serum, and can be given in about one-half the dose as to bulk. The dry form is dissolved in normal salt solution before injection. (See Diphtheria, Part IV.)

A dose of antitoxin given after the lapse of ten days following a previous dose may rarely develop grave symptoms. (See Diphtheria.)

Antigonococcic Serum.

Antigonococcic serum, prepared from the blood of horses, is now recognized as a valuable remedy in the treatment of *gonorrheal rheumatism*. It has not, for unknown reasons, proved of material value in the treatment of gonorrheal urethritis or epididymitis. The method of using it consists in injecting 2 to 12 mils. of the serum intramuscularly, or hypodermically, at intervals varying from two to six days. The best site for the injection is the abdominal wall. It causes both a local and a general reaction in a few cases. The local reaction consists in dermatitis or urticaria and enlargement of the inguinal glands. The general reaction consists of a rise of temperature of from one to two degrees and a quickening of the pulse. All these symptoms disappear in about twenty-four to forty-eight hours. Doses of this serum given at long intervals rarely cause anaphylaxis, as does any foreign protein substance. (See Diphtheria.)

Antimeningitis Serum.

Flexner has produced an antimeningitis serum from horses, inoculated with the diplococcus intracellularis and its products, which has proved itself capable of reducing the mortality of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis about 60 per cent. if it is used early enough to protect the patient from well-developed lesions. The serum not only saves life, but greatly decreases the frequency with which those patients who recover from the attack suffer from sequelæ, such as deafness, blindness, and deformities. It causes the turbid cerebrospinal fluid to become clear, and seems to facilitate phagocytosis and to arrest the growth of the specific micro-organism as well. Its effects are bactericidal rather than truly antitoxic. The dose should be repeated daily to prevent relapses and to produce a cure. Antimeningococcic serum is not given hypodermically or intravenously but by intraspinal injection. (See Lumbar Puncture.) Before it is injected an amount of cerebrospinal fluid equal to the amount of serum to be injected should be allowed to flow out of the needle. Although the fluid withdrawn should be examined microscopically and cytologically, to make the diagnosis certain, the serum should be immediately injected, as delay may be fatal, and even if the symptoms be due to the pneumococcus or the tubercle bacillus no harm will be done. While the puncture is being made and the fluid withdrawn the blood-pressure should be taken. If the fall of blood-pressure equals 5 to 10 mm. the withdrawal should cease. So, too, when the serum is being introduced, if the pressure falls care should be exercised to be more gentle, and if the pressure falls as much as 15 or 20 mm. the injection had better be stopped. Sharp and marked blood-pressure variations can usually be avoided, if the fluid is not allowed to escape too fast and the injection is not made too forcibly and rapidly. The dose of the serum is measured not by units, but by cubic centimetres. The first dose of antimeningitic serum varies from 5 to 20 mils. for a child to 20 to 50 mils. for an adult. Infants under one year of age should rarely be given more than 10 mils. The maximum doses for other ages may be considered as follows: One to five years, 15 mils.; five to ten years, 20 mils.; ten to fifteen years, 25 mils.; fifteen to twenty years, 30 mils.; adults, 50 mils.

Antitetanic Serum.

Antitoxin fails in many cases of tetanus because the tetanus toxin unites so rapidly with the cells in the spinal cord and brain that by the time the symptoms are present and the antitoxin is given the damage is past repair, and the antitoxic bodies cannot combine with the toxic bodies because they are already combined with the cells of the tissues. If tetanus antitoxin is given at the time the wound is received, it is as efficacious as is antidiphtheric serum in diphtheria. (See Tetanus.) The point is to give it early and in large amounts. If any early symptoms are present, 25,000 to 50,000 units should be used at once; thus, 1500 units into and around the nerve running to the infected area, 10,000 units intraspinally, and 25,000 or 30,000 units intravenously.

These injections should be repeated every twelve or eighteen hours until improvement is marked. A blazing fire must be overwhelmed at once if life is to be saved.

The minimum dose as a preventive is 3000 units. In urgent cases three or four times this amount should be used, injected intraspinally and into the nerve trunk leading from the part primarily infected, and it should also be given in warm salt solution intravenously in the dose of 20,000 to 30,000 units.

The definition of a unit of antitetanic serum is as follows: "An antitetanic unit is ten times the amount of antitetanic serum that will neutralize the L+ dose of tetanus toxin when the two are mixed together and injected into a test guinea-pig weighing 300 to 350 grams." The L+ dose is approximately 100 times the minimum fatal dose. (L+ stands for lethal dose +.) It should be remembered that the neutralizing power of antitetanic serum is approximately ten times as great as that of antidiphtheric serum, unit for unit.

The U. S. Department of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service has decided that after April 1st, 1907, antitetanic serum packages must bear the following statement: "This package contains 1500 antitetanic units, according to the U. S. Government standard, approved April 1st, 1907." It is official as *Serum Antitetanicum*, U. S., *Serum Antitetanicum Purificatum, and Siccum*, U. S.

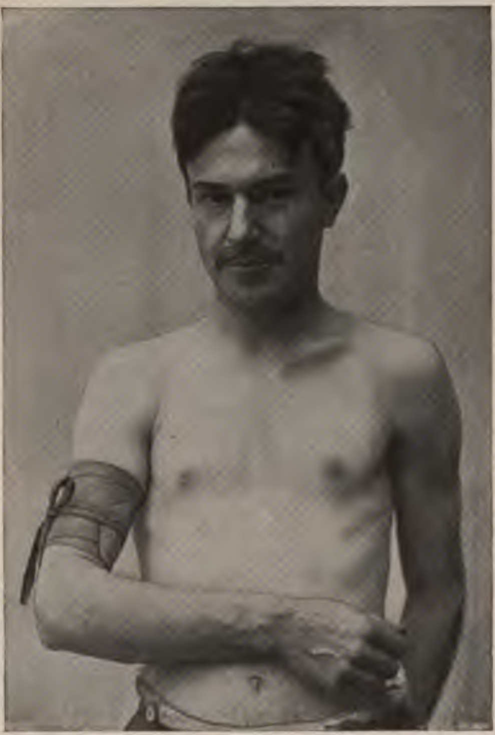
Antistreptococcus Serum.

As is well known, infection by the streptococcus produces the more severe forms of *septicæmia* such as are met with in the puerperium, after injuries and operations, in *erysipelas*, and in association with such specific infectious processes as *scarlet fever* and *diphtheria*. In the latter diseases under these circumstances there is, probably a double infection. While the theoretical basis upon which the use of this serum rests is quite as good as that of antitoxic serum for diphtheria, the results from its use have not been so valuable, probably because in many instances the infectious process has not been solely due to this micro-organism and the other disease organisms produce their effects uninfluenced by the serum used. The best results have been obtained from its use in *puerperal* and *post-traumatic sepsis*, but only in the presence of well-marked and positive streptococcic infection would the writer resort to it. Its method of employment is identical with that of diphtheria antitoxin. Care should be taken to obtain the serum from a reliable manufacturer. It would seem probable that in some cases of *ulcerative endocarditis* this serum is the best treatment that can be used. The dose of this serum is usually 10 to 20 mils. every twelve hours, according to the age of the patient and the severity of the infection. Doses of 50 to 150 mils. may be given intravenously in severe cases.

BIER'S HYPERÆMIC TREATMENT.

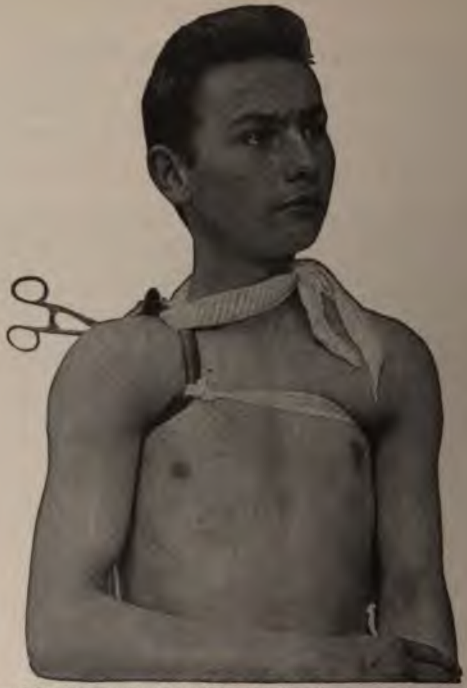
Bier's hyperæmic treatment depends upon the fact that when nature attempts to combat an inflammatory or infectious process she usually produces an active hyperæmia in and about the part involved. In other words, by the use of a given piece of apparatus an attempt is made to aid nature combat *pyogenic infections* by an added hyperæmia. In applying this method, care must be taken not to interfere with the free circulation of blood. The circulation may be slowed, but not blocked, and if the apparatus applied cuts off the pulse in the distal part of the limb, it is capable of doing great harm. The method of producing congestion is by the use of bandages or various forms of vacuum apparatus. Thus, in the arm or the leg, an ordinary Esmarch bandage may be employed (Figs. 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78). About

FIG. 73.



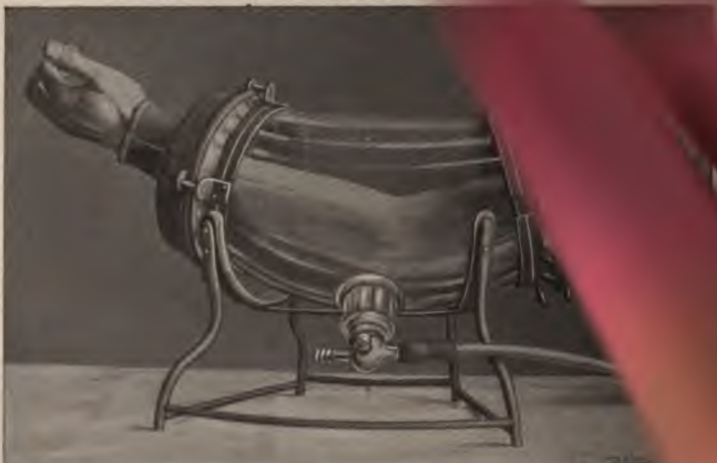
Shows elastic bandage in place around the arm, its ends tied with tapes. If the bandage is to remain on for a number of hours, it is advisable to apply a strip of adhesive plaster, to guard against the tapes becoming undone. Note the engorgement of the subcutaneous veins of the forearm, showing the effect it is desired to produce by the bandage. (Meyer and Schmieden,)

FIG. 74.



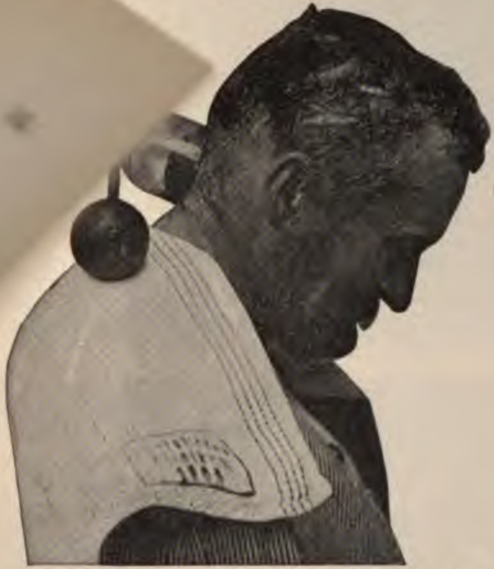
Technique employed for the production of obstructive hyperæmia at the shoulder-joint. The folded piece of cloth is placed loosely around the neck. A piece of stout rubber tubing, under the required tension, is fastened on top of the shoulder. Two pieces of bandage are attached to the rubber tubing in front and behind and tied in the axilla of the healthy side, pulling the ring thus formed well over toward the median line. (Meyer and Schmieden.)

FIG. 75.



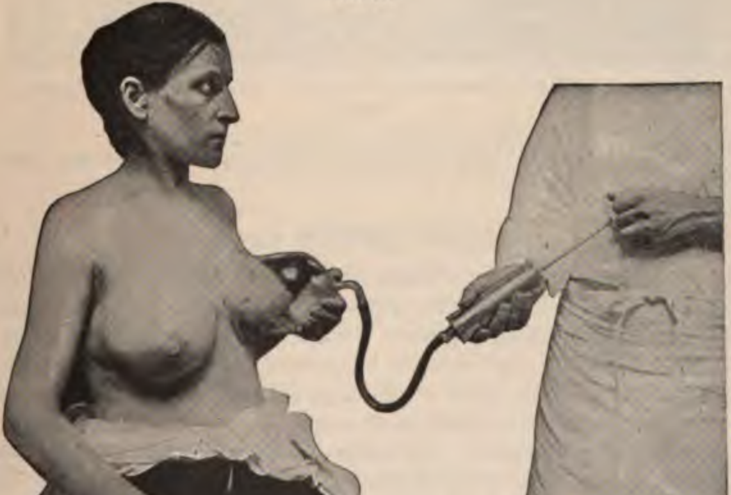
Suction apparatus for the elbow-joint. The illustration shows how the elbow, w introduced was entirely extended, has been bent slightly by the suction process in co of the edema and hyperæmia produced. The accompanying pain is very slight. (M Schmieden.)

FIG. 76.



Illustrates the application of Klapp's suction cup in a patient afflicted with a carbuncle of the neck. (Meyer and Schmieden.)

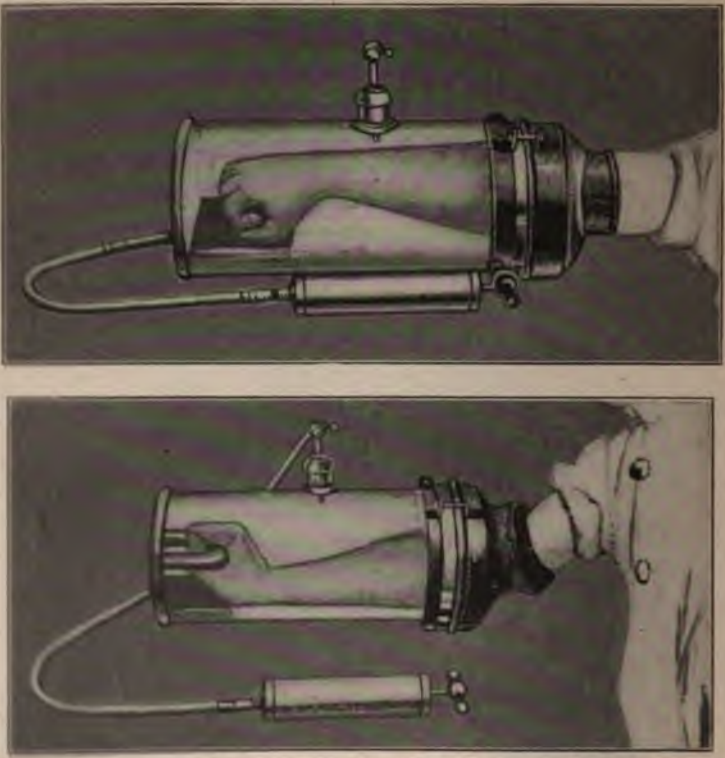
FIG. 77.



Shows the application of the large suction glass to the breast. Negative pressure is produced by the suction-pump. (Meyer and Schmieden.)

the shoulder a piece of rubber tubing held in place by a bandage around the neck may be used; about the upper scrotum a piece of

FIG. 78.



Showing the Bier apparatus for production of mobility in stiffened tendons and joints. (Kanavel.)

similar tubing tied or held together at the ends by a clamp may be applied.

CARBON DIOXIDE SNOW.

Carbon dioxide snow is usually obtained from large steel cylinders of liquid carbon dioxide, these cylinders being obtained from manufacturers of soda-water supplies. Another source is the smaller cylinder of liquid carbon dioxide sold by automobile-supply houses for the easy inflation of tires. One of these small cylinders usually provides enough snow for one treatment or for several treatments if the patients are seen one after another. The escape of the carbon dioxide, whereby the so-called snow is formed, is controlled by a small valve cock. This snow has a temperature of about 85° F. below zero. The object of applying this snow is to obtain the effects of extreme cold upon [illegible] areas which need treatment. A very satisfactory manner of [illegible] the snow so that it is easily applied is to tie or hold a piece of [illegible] skin over the nozzle of the cock in such a way that a small [illegible] pocket is formed, and the tank is then tipped slightly so as to [illegible] liquid which the tank contains in direct contact with the cock.

The snow collects in the chamois pocket and while in the chamois is molded by the fingers in any shape desired, or, holding it in the chamois skin, it can be cut or pared or shaped by ramming it in a hard rubber mold, such as an ear or nose speculum. The operator's fingers are protected from the intense cold by means of the chamois skin, and one end of the mold of snow is then placed against the diseased area and held there from ten to thirty seconds, or longer if the disease is deep-seated. When used from ten to thirty seconds it acts as a stimulant. When a destructive or cauterant action is desired it is applied from thirty seconds to a minute. On removing the pencil, the area to which it has been applied is seen to be depressed, and frozen white and hard. Around this frozen area is a slight, narrow, zone of erythema. Thawing takes place in a minute or two, the part becoming red and sometimes slightly swollen. Later on, small vesicles or blebs form, which, if need be, can be punctured. Several days later slight exfoliation, or thin crusting, takes place. After a time the scab drops off, leaving a very slight scar or, perhaps only a mere white mark, the permanent lesion depending, of course, upon the severity of the action. Large areas should not be exposed at the same time, but small spots should be selected for each treatment.

Therapeutically, carbon monoxide snow is used by dermatologists in treating *lupus erythematosus*, and in varied types of *angioma*, particularly in those cases which present small circumscribed elevated spots, as in early infancy. It does less well in the so-called port wine marks. It is also sometimes employed to remove the brownish or dark spots forming on the hands and face of elderly people, and in certain cases of superficial *epithelioma*. It has also been employed in *xanthoma*.

CLIMATIC TREATMENT.

(See SPRINGS AND CLIMATES.)

COAGULOSE.

Coagulose is an anhydrous product obtained by precipitating normal horse serum and contains a hemostatic ferment. It is used to control persistent hemorrhage from small vessels which cannot be occluded by ligation or compresses, as after operation in certain cases and in the hemorrhage of the newborn, and in hemophilia. It may also be used to control the various forms of internal hemorrhage.

Into the sterile glass bulb in which the powder is marketed is placed 6 to 8 mils. of sterile water at body heat. The bulb is then closed and shaken until solution occurs. The fluid is then drawn up into a sterile syringe and given hypodermically. The amount of powder is the equivalent of 10 mils. of fresh serum, and the dose may be repeated if need be in two or three hours. The dose for hemorrhage in the newborn is as large as that for adults.

Powdered coagulose may also be sprinkled over bleeding surfaces or placed in position on a tampon.

COLD AS A REMEDY.

Cold, or the rapid abstraction of heat, is a remedial measure that is nearly always available, and is possessed of very great power for good in properly selected cases. We may divide its use into its local application, for a superficial, limited, deep-seated, or distant influence, and its general application for the purpose of affecting the entire body.

When cold is applied for its limited and local action, it is always used with two objects in view—namely, to cause localized contraction of bloodvessels which through inflammation are engorged so that the parts are reddened and swollen, or temporarily to anæsthetize or benumb a nerve-fibre for the immediate relief of pain, and with the hope that the temporary paralysis may ultimately result in such nerve-changes as to produce a cure.

Cold, in some form, is a popular remedy for a *burn* or *sprain* or any *injury* likely to be followed by *inflammatory processes*. In some cases, it is true, hot water or dry heat is equally efficacious, and this fact will be referred to when speaking of heat. (See Heat.) It may, however, be stated, as an almost invariable rule, that the choice of heat or cold is to be governed by the sensations of the patient (except in fevers), who will generally assert that one of the two is the more agreeable.

Cold or heat causes relief of pain in inflammation by producing contraction of the local bloodvessel walls. As a result, inflammatory exudates do not occur, congestion is relieved, and as the pressure on the nerve-filaments ceases the pulsating pain of inflammation passes away.

A very useful remedy for the sprain of an ankle when it is a recent accident is to let the patient sit with the foot elevated, with a cloth wrung out in ice-water and an ice-bag applied over the part affected.

In the treatment of localized pain or inflammation cold is used in a number of ways, largely depending in their choice on the will of the physician and the means of the patient. The simplest, cheapest, and perhaps the most efficient method of using cold is to place cracked ice in a pig's or sheep's bladder or rubber bag, and, after tying its neck to prevent leakage, to lay it over the inflamed part, surrounding it with a towel, so as to prevent the moisture, which appears on the surface from condensation, from wetting the clothing.

Where a very limited and comparatively transient effect is needed, chiefly for anæsthetic purposes, it is customary in hospital and private practice to use a piece of ice sprinkled with a little fine salt, and held against the skin by means of a towel in the hand of the physician. Actual freezing can often be produced very rapidly in this manner. Where a more rapid method is desired, sprays of various very volatile liquids may be driven against the part by an atomizer. One of the most readily employed of these liquids is ether, which is fairly effective if it is used in a fine spray and driven against the skin in such a way as to favor rapid evaporation. Another of these agents is rhigolene, which is one of the lightest and most volatile of the liquid products of used in a spray from an atomizer in the same manner ide of ethyl is a liquid largely used as a substitute l anæsthetic through the intense cold produced The fluid is directed against the skin over the eans of a nozzle attached to the cylinder contain- yl and Methyl Chloride.)

necessary for the writer to repeat that, as the last three ery inflammable, they should not be used near a light or also Carbon Dioxide Snow.)

from the local effects of cold on inflammatory processes, it is y resorted to for the relief of neuralgia of a superficial type, d has often been used for the cure of deep-seated *neuralgias*, as over the course of the sciatic nerve in *sciatica*. Generally, however, it is employed in neuralgia of the supraorbital nerve, where, owing to the superficial position of these fibres, the cold can readily reach them. The skin should be distinctly whitened and blanched, and even hardened, by the cold before its application is stopped, and if one application does not cause a cure, it may be repeated every day for several weeks in obstinate cases. Sometimes cold is used to benumb the skin or subcutaneous tissues in cases where a minor surgical operation is to be performed, but the pain of freezing an inflamed part is often as great as that of the operation itself without an anæsthetic. Freezing is valuable when the physician is using the actual cautery, and in all these cases may be employed as is indicated above.

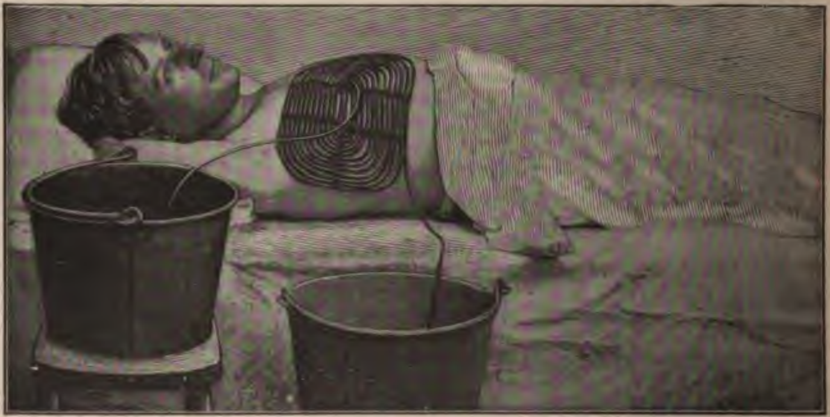
The local employment of cold for the influencing of deeply seated organs is a well-recognized therapeutic measure of great practical and physiological interest, and is closely associated with the subject of counterirritation. (See Counterirritation.) According to Winternitz, cold applied to the feet affects the cerebral circulation; cold to the thighs, the circulation in the lungs; and cold to the back, the circulation around about the pituitary region. That these conclusions are true is not positively known, but the fact that Winternitz has reached them by a series of experimental studies indicates their correctness to a great extent, and they also find additional support in the popular and medical confidence in the use of cold to the head and heat to the feet in cerebral affections.

Practically, cold has been employed with no small degree of success in the treatment of *pneumonia* and *pleurisy* in the form of the ice-poultice or ice-jacket or the ice-coil (Fig. 79). The only thing needful for such treatment is a condition of strength on the part of the patient, for it should not be used in adynamic cases, as feeble patients cannot stand the abstraction of so much heat from their bodies. When the ice-poultice is used, it is made by taking a mass of finely chopped ice, draining it of all water, and mixing it thoroughly with dry sawdust in sufficient quantity to absorb the water derived from the ice as it melts. The mass in then basted into a quilt, so arranged that all of the contents will not sag to the lower border, and applied to the chest. With this plan it is difficult to avoid wetting the clothing

Cold has also been highly recommended when used in pneumonia in another manner, and by no less an authority than Niemeyer, who speaks of it as follows:

"I have made extensive employment of cold in the treatment of pneumonia, and, relying upon a large number of very favorable results, can recommend this procedure. In all cases I cover the chest of the patient, and the affected side in particular, with cloths which have been dipped in cold water and wrung out. The compresses must be reapplied every five minutes. Unpleasant as this procedure is in almost all cases, yet even after a few hours the patients assure me that they feel a material relief. The pain, the dyspnœa, and often the frequency of the pulse are reduced. Sometimes the temperature goes down an entire degree. My patients often retain the surprising condition of improvement throughout the entire duration of the attack, so that their outward symptoms would hardly lead one to imagine the grave internal disorder. The relatives of the patient, too, who do not fail to perceive the improvement, now readily assist in the treatment to which at first they were opposed. In a few cases, and only in a few, the use of cold affords no relief, and the troublesome manipulation for its application increases the distress of the sufferers so much that they refuse to keep it up. In such cases I have not insisted upon the further application of cold."

FIG. 79.



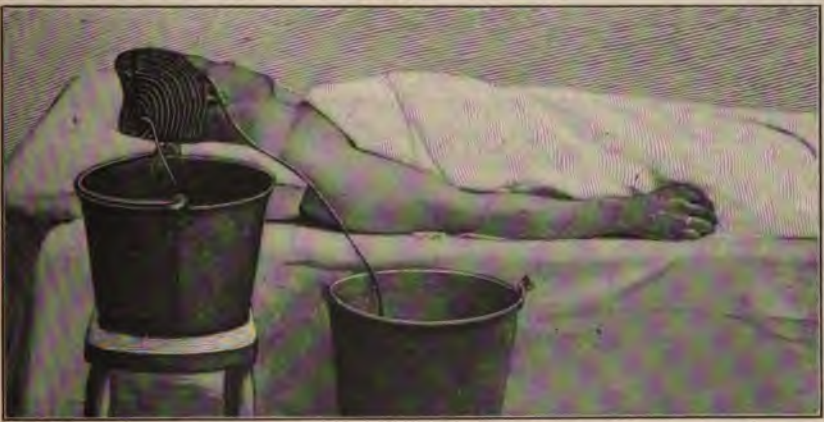
Showing the application of the cold-water coil to the chest in croupous pneumonia or pleurisy. Applied to the left side, it may be so used in pericarditis in place of the ice-bag. By suction on the lower end of the tubing a stream of water flows from one bucket to the other, and when the water has been transferred the stream may be reversed by changing the level of the buckets.

In *endocarditis*, and especially in *pericarditis*, the use of an ice-bag placed over the heart is a valuable remedial procedure, for it relieves palpitation and quiets the heart, decreases the pain and diminishes the inflammation. It is also useful for *cardiac palpitation* and for the rapidly acting heart of fever during the course of *pneumonia* or *typhoid fever*.

Cold affusions to the head and, better still, the use of an ice-bag have long been highly regarded in the treatmeut of *meningitis* and head injuries; and a hot bottle to the feet and cold to the head will often induce sleep in persons who habitually suffer from *insomnia*. This is particularly the case with those individuals who are wakeful from mental overwork. On the other hand, cases with insomnia from cerebral anæmia do well if a cold plunge-bath is taken before going to bed, although in still other cases a hot bath is more efficacious. (See Heat.) The latter instances are not due to anæmia, but to nervous irritability, which the heat quiets, whereas the insomnia of cerebral anæmia is relieved by a cold plunge by reason of the increased circulatory activity and equal distribution of the blood produced by the bath.

When cold is to be applied to the head continuously, it is often convenient to employ a coil of rubber tubing and so shaped as to fit the vertex. One end of the tubing should reach to a tub of cold water on one side of the bed and the other to an empty tub on the other side. By sucking on one tube siphonage is established, and as soon as the liquid has been transferred from one tub the full tub is raised, the stream is reversed, and the water passes back to its former receptacle (Fig. 80).

FIG. 80.



Showing the application of the cold-water coil to the head in cerebral congestion, headache, meningitis, and in fevers.

Cold water dashed or sopped against the perineum or the scrotum and the lumbar region is a favorite remedy with some practitioners for nocturnal *seminal emissions*, and the scrotum may be submerged in a tumbler of cold water for a few moments at night for a similar purpose.

A very useful treatment of *dysentery* is to inject gently into the rectum about one or two quarts of cold water—if necessary it may be ice cold; and a similar application for piles is a useful adjunct to all forms of treatment for these troublesome formations. So highly do some physicians praise this method that the writer has thought it proper to quote from a paper of J. William White upon this subject. He says:

"I desire to call the attention of the profession to a method of treatment which, although not altogether new, is yet not appreciated as, in my judgment, it should be. I refer to a moderately forcible stream of water of varying temperature in the treatment of a number of affections of the rectum, anus, and genito-urinary apparatus. The tonic and astringent effect of such a stream of water upon any living tissue is, of course, a well-understood fact, and has been employed in the arrest of hemorrhage, in the treatment of inflammation, and in various conditions. But it has only been in exceptional cases, and usually by the aid of more or less troublesome apparatus, that it has been used in the class of cases to which I now refer.

"The *bidet*, as I have now for a few years prescribed it, should be of the variety which can be attached to the water-closet seat habitually used by the patient. It should have a nozzle capable of throwing a stream of about the calibre of an ordinary lead-pencil or a little less. The head of water should be sufficient to make it impinge upon the parts exposed to it with enough force to excite there a little sensation of smarting or tingling. That degree of force will, for example, be sufficient to enable the patient to take an enema, or, if a female, to take a vaginal injection. The bidet pipe should be movable by means of a handle, so that the stream can be directed against any portion of the external genitals, the perineum, the anus, or the surrounding parts. It should also have connection with the hot and cold water-supply of the house, so that the water may be used of any temperature which the physician may prescribe or which the sensations of the patient may make desirable. Stopcocks should regulate the size and force of the stream, and should be so placed as to be easily reached by the hand of the individual sitting upon the water-closet seat. Such an apparatus can be put in place by any experienced plumber in any ordinary water-closet at an expense of from fifteen to twenty dollars, and, in Philadelphia at least, the usual head of water obtainable even in third-story rooms is quite sufficient for all therapeutic purposes.

"The disease in which it may be desirable to use this method of treatment may be divided into two classes: First, those affecting the lower end of the bowel and its outlet; second, those involving the genito-urinary system. Among the first the most important are *hemorrhoids*, internal and external; *prolapsus ani*, and slight cases of prolapsus recti; *pruritis ani* and *eczema of the margin of the anus* should also be included in this group of cases, in which it has now for some time been my habit to prescribe the systematic employment, twice daily, of the bidet, once immediately after the daily stool, and for the second time, by preference, just before going to bed. As a rule, in all the midwinter months the ordinary temperature of the city water is that to be preferred, although I am largely governed by the feelings of the patient in this respect. An enema should be taken at each of these times, the lower portion of the rectum being thus thoroughly washed out at least twice daily, after which the stream of water is allowed to play upon the affected region for a period of from five to fifteen minutes. The ordinary and useful effect of cool sponging or washing immediately after stool in cases of hemorrhoids is by this means enormously increased. Internal hemorrhoids will, under this treatment, in many cases almost entirely disappear unless they are exceedingly large and have been frequently inflamed or strangulated and badly neglected; external hemorrhoids, even when fleshy, will shrivel and become scarcely noticeable.

"Perhaps nothing is more distressing among minor affections than the trouble described as pruritus ani, and variously attributed to liver disease, constipation, gastric troubles, latent gout, uterine disease, parasites, neuroses, and a number of other causes, varying from eating of shell-fish or excessive smoking to alleged hereditary predisposition. There are very few practitioners of any experience who have not discovered how difficult it is in any particular case of pruritus to assign distinctly the annoying symptoms to any one of these causes. Often the whole list may be carefully gone through and eliminated, or the proper remedies may be applied successively, as different theories are adopted, without the slightest benefit resulting. Ointments, lotions, and ordinary cool bathing will be tried in great variety, but without avail, and such patients will often go from one physician to another or fall into the hands of quacks while seeking proper professional relief. My list of cases of this character which I have now treated by means of the 'bidet' comprises eight.

"My second class of cases includes, chiefly, certain prostatic troubles, *varicocele*, *atonic impotence* in the male, and *pruritus* of the *vulva* or *vaginitis* in the female. In case of varicocele, although I have not succeeded in effecting a cure in any instance by this method, I have certainly seen advancing enlargements of the spermatic veins becoming stationary, long relaxed and pendulous scrotums become firm and much smaller, and the mental condition of the patient, which is so important an element in many of these cases, shares in the improvement. In chronic prostatitis, a most intractable and distressing ailment in many instances, it has come to be a part of my routine treatment to order the use of cold perineal douches by means of the bidet, associated with frequent cold enemata given in the same manner; and I believe to-day that if I had to discard all therapeutic measures but one in these cases, I would retain this one. In a certain number of cases of impotence associated with general muscular weakness, loss of tone, lack of general strength and vitality, accompanied by imperfect or rapidly subsiding erections, I have found that the cold douche applied with some force and for considerable lengths of time to the perineum and testicles has been productive of marked benefit."

COLD BATHING.

The use of a *cold bath* for the purpose of increasing the tone of the system is as old a custom as any which we have, but, like all other things in medicine, cannot be used without distinct indications for its employment, or, to speak more correctly, the absence of certain contraindications. The most universal exception to its use which we find is that class of persons with whom prolonged bathing of any kind, particularly when it is frequently repeated, does not agree. The writer is sure that a much larger number of persons belong to this class than is generally recognized, and he has seen cases of nervous exhaustion and general loss of vivacity and vitality occur as a result of too frequent bathing. This is the case more especially with daily bathers who soak themselves in hot or warm fresh water, particularly if the bath be taken in the morning.

Before passing on to the consideration of the physiological action of a bath, and why and when a bath should be used, it is proper to call attention to the fact that a very large proportion of children who are bathed daily are allowed to lie and soak in the tub, and as a result become debilitated and fretful, only to recover when a brisk bath is used once or twice a week, and replaced in the interval by a nightly sponging with salt and whisky or salt and water.

Through practical experience and much experimental research of a reliable character we now know that the following phenomena accompany the use of a cold bath in a healthy person with whom such a bath agrees:

On entering the water he shivers, thinks it almost unbearably cold, and he gasps if the cold suddenly touches the belly-wall or an equally sensitive surface. In a moment, however, reaction sets in, and the extremities, heretofore trembling and covered with *cutis anserina*, become warmer and flushed. The pulse is increased in force and frequency, and the respirations are deeper and more thoroughly performed. As a result of this each portion of the body receives a more perfect supply of blood and feels rejuvenated. Following this stage of exhilaration, a third stage comes on, in which the chillness and depression of the first stage recur in an exaggerated degree, but this condition does not ensue unless the person remains too long in the water. If he leaves the bath while in the acme of exhilaration, the stimulus may remain with him throughout the rest of the day.

The reason for the occurrence of this train of symptoms is not far to seek. The chilliness of the first stage shows that the great abstraction of heat is lowering the bodily temperature, the centres for calorification in the body not producing sufficient heat for the preservation of the normal temperature. At first the cold drives the blood into the warm recesses of the body, leaving the surface cold; but in a few moments the system is aroused to the recognition of the fact that it must increase its exertions in the propulsion of blood and production of heat, and so with an effort it puts forth all its power, picks up each corpuscle in the internal organs that is hiding from the cold, and, after imbuing it with warmth obtained by increased heat-production in the sources of heat-manufacture, forces it out to the surface of the body along with its fellows, which are driven to all parts of the system. This is not a mere figurative way of putting the matter, for cold primarily always contracts bloodvessels and reflexly stimulates the vital centres to increased activity.

When the bath is too prolonged, the result of overstimulation ensues, and the depression of the nervous system and circulation may be sufficient to interfere greatly with normal functional activity.

Just at this point it becomes clear why persons "catch cold," or, technically speaking, suffer from local or general congestions. An individual who is weak may never reach the stage of stimulation just spoken of, because his system has not enough units of force in it to expend them upon the functional activities named, and, as a consequence, the blood, which at the first shock has hurried into the internal viscera, is not driven back to its duty, but, sulking in its retreat like a deserting soldier, allows disaster and disease to ensue because its superior officer, the central nervous system, cannot gather together enough force or authority to make it do its duty. These cases present evidences, therefore, of circulatory and systemic depression or have congestion of the lungs, liver, or other parts. In the strong person exactly the same state of affairs obtains in the third stage of depression, but only after the strength of the system has been expended in the activity of the stage of exhilaration.

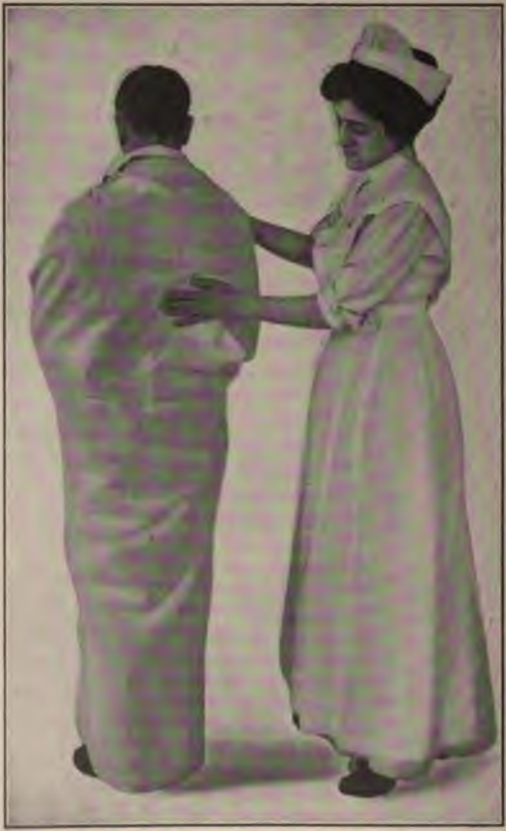
Cold salt baths, particularly if they are sea baths, are more stimulating and not so relaxing as is fresh-water bathing.

The use of a cold bath after a person becomes heated is popularly supposed to be dangerous. On the contrary, every athlete knows that nothing is so refreshing and so preventive of muscular stiffness after severe exercise and sweating as a cold plunge- or shower-bath; but he also recognizes the fact that a plunge is all that is permissible, and it is only the person who possesses the healthy circulatory power which will enable him to rebound from momentary depression to increased activity that should resort to such procedures.

The tonic effect of the so-called *drip-sheet* in certain neurasthenic cases is most marked. As has been pointed out, reaction must be produced, since it is by the stimulation of the circulation and its readjustment or equalization that good is achieved. The duration of the use of the drip-sheet and the temperature of the water in which it is wrung out are governed by the ability of the patient to react. Very feeble patients must be gradually trained by moderate means to the colder temperatures, and, if need be, may stand in a tub containing a few inches of warm water if there is a tendency to coldness of the feet.

The patient being stripped, the nurse takes a linen sheet previously dipped in water at any temperature that is not too low for reaction to take place, and throws it around the patient's body and over the head, so that in a moment the entire surface is in contact with it. Then the nurse applies brisk friction all over the patient's body and limbs, while the latter rubs the front of the body with his own hands. The whole performance is over in a few moments, and the patient should then lie down, be lightly covered, and rest. Such a drip-sheet will often be a cure for *insomnia* depending upon faulty cerebral circulation or nervous tension. In other instances it seems to be stimulating and to arouse dormant functions. Once a day is usually sufficiently often to use it, and when treating neurasthenics the morning is generally the best time to employ it unless it is designed to cause sleep (Fig. 81).

Fig. 81.



Drip-sheet wrung out and thrown about the patient, who rubs himself in front while the attendant applies friction to the back of the body and limbs.

Cold in Fevers.

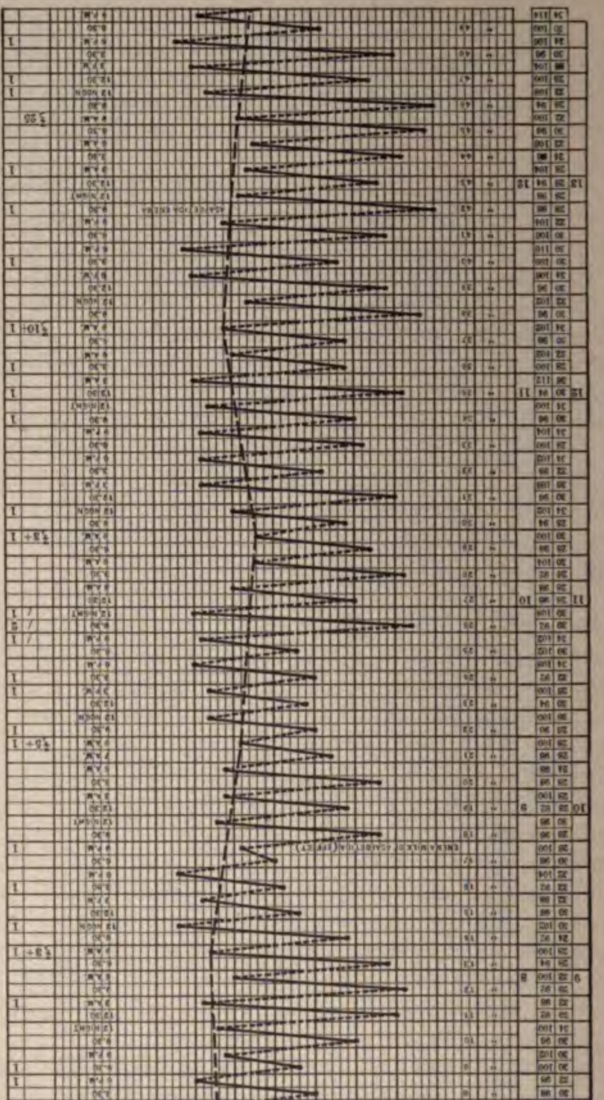
The proper manner to employ cold water externally in fever should be thoroughly understood. It may be used at varying temperatures, according to the effect desired, such as cool, moderately cold, and very cold.

Very commonly in the course of a fever the patient is restless, uncomfortable, and sleepless, yet has not a temperature fraught with harm. Such a case may be sponged with tepid water or with alcohol and water, or salt and whisky, with great benefit in the production of sleep, the reduction of fever, and the advantage of nervous quiet. Sometimes the sponging is successful when used only over the arms and legs, but more frequently it should be extended at least to the spinal column.

If tepid sponging does not lower the fever in a given case, then ordinary cool tap-water should be employed; and it is well to remember that the secret of successful sponging lies in the use of a sponge not saturated to overflowing, but only sufficiently wet to leave a thin film of moisture on the skin, which cools the patient by its rapid evaporation and does not wet the bed-clothes.

When we come to a study of the use of cold water in prolonged and severe fevers we find that its use is now universally recognized as the proper treatment, and with good reason. At one time it was believed that all the good results from cold bathing were due to the reduction of the fever, but it is now known that this is the least important effect of the bath except when there is such a hyperpyrexia that there is danger from that source. The benefit derived from the external use of cold water in infectious fevers rests upon the stimulation of the vasomotor system and general circulation, so that local stasis or congestions of blood do not occur in vital organs, in the stimulation of the processes of oxidation and nutrition, and in the elimination from the body by the skin and kidneys of toxic materials. Further, the more frequent cleansing of the skin aids its normal function, prevents chafing and bed-sores, and lowers the temperature by aiding in the dissipation of heat directly and through the sweat, which, even if imperceptible, is an important factor in reducing body-heat.

Whenever cold is used for the reduction of fever and applied to the entire body, it should be applied rapidly and be accompanied by active rubbing of the skin of the entire body to bring the hot blood to the surface and to gain the valued effects of massage. As a rule, the water should be used at one temperature, and better results will be obtained if it is cold enough to produce something of a shock to the circulation and nervous system, for the effect sought is the production of a "REACTION"—that is, a redistribution of the blood and an awakening of all the vital processes. For this reason the writer does not approve of graduated baths—that is, the use of water which is gradually cooled


BOWELS
URINE
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107°
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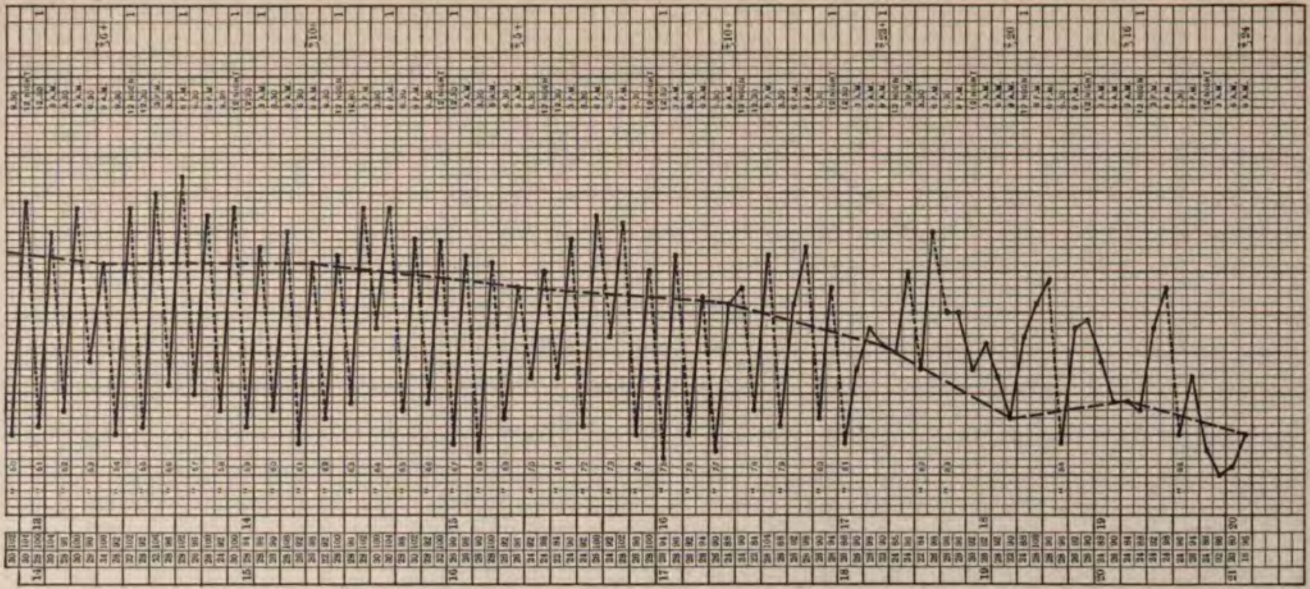
DAY OF DISEASE
PULSE
RESP.
DATE
February

FIG. 82



A typical chart from a case of typhoid fever treated by cold sponging. The dotted lines show the fall in temperature produced by the use of the cold water, and the solid lines the reaction after sponging. The horizontal broken line is the morning and evening temperature, showing that the bath exercises no permanent effect upon the fever, which in this case ended on the twentieth day. If a case of this disease fails to present these falls in temperature after the first week when sponging is used, it is evidence that the sponging is not given with water which is cold enough nor with sufficient friction. If, on the other hand, the temperature after it falls fails to rise, it is a sign that the power of reaction is absent, and tepid or warm water must be used with friction for several days until the reactive power is restored. This patient had eighty-five spongings.

while the patient is being bathed. The whole idea of the cold-bath treatment of fever is to produce the reactive stimulating effect sought by the well man who takes a sea bath. Consequently individuals too feeble to react should be bathed in slightly cooled water at first, and the temperature of the water reduced each day a few degrees until it is quite cold. The exact degree of cold depends upon the need of the patient as stated below.

Fever is then to be reduced by cool sponging, in old and feeble patients using water at 90°, 80°, or 70° F., according to the ability to react and the needs of the patient. Friction is to be used with one hand while the sponging is done with the other.

If the patient is young enough and sufficiently strong to react, then the water used should be from 70° to 32° F., according to the needs of the case; and if the fever is persistent and difficult of reduction, the nurse may rub a piece of ice over the skin rapidly, applying friction constantly with the other hand.

The patient should always be stripped and laid on a blanket spread over a rubber sheet which has been placed to protect the bed.

It is essential when sponging is used that more of it be applied to the back than the front of the body, for at the back the great muscles and thick skin retain the heat, and these parts are not cooled if only the front of the body is sponged. Further, the posterior surfaces are the ones apt to be congested and sore from the dorsal decubitus, and therefore need the stimulant effect of the bath, as do the kidneys and other deeply situated organs. That this treatment is of value in those who react is shown by the marked redness of the skin, the improvement of the circulation and respiration, and the cleared mind.

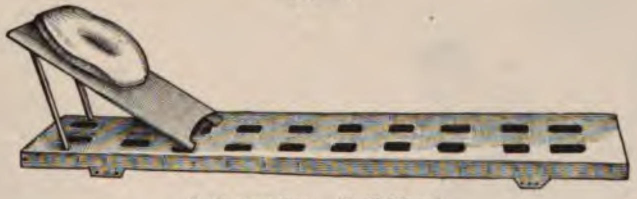
The use of the *ice-rub* with a piece of ice weighing about two pounds held in the nurse's hand requires more care than does the immersion bath, but I have yet to see the case of typhoid fever, after the first week, in which this plan failed to reduce the temperature if it was properly employed. Indeed, I have learned that when this method fails it is because the nurse does not know how to use it. The rubbing with the ice and with the other hand must be brisk and produce reaction.

In some cases where sponging is not efficient the patient may be placed on a small canvas cot placed by the side of the bed and covered by a large rubber cloth, which, by being raised at the head and depressed at the foot, forms a channel for the water. Over this, again, is placed an ordinary sheet. The patient, after being stripped, is laid upon this sheet, which is then folded over him, and a spray from an ordinary watering-pot for flowers allowed to play upon his body from head to feet. The temperature of the water depends upon the effect required. The bed should be so arranged that the water will not remain in puddles under the patient, but drain off into a bucket at the foot. The sheet being wet allows evaporation to go on, and a rapid fall in the fever results. It is of the greatest importance that the attendant lightly but briskly rub the patient all over with the hands during this bath, so as to bring the blood to the surface and prevent internal congestions.

If the fever cannot be reduced to 101° F. by the methods of bathing just detailed, the patient should be subjected to the cold plunge or tubbing, the so-called "*Brand bath*," which has been employed almost exclusively in typhoid fever. The chief object sought by its use has already been described in discussing the effect of sponging. This object is *reaction*.

The method consists in immersing the patient every three hours, if his temperature reaches 102° or 102.5° F., in a bath-tub of water at 70° F. and allowing him to remain there under friction for fifteen or twenty minutes, or until his temperature is reduced to 101° or 100° F. Before the patient enters the tub he is often given $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce (15.0–30.0) of whisky in a little milk or water to prevent depression. The patient will generally complain bitterly of the cold, particularly at first, and will also appear blue and chilly after the bath, but these signs are not so dangerous as they are alarming. If there be persistent and prolonged coldness after the bath, then hot bottles may be applied to the feet and a little whisky or brandy given. *During all kinds of bathing an ice-bag should be kept to the head to prevent cerebral congestion.*

FIG. 83.

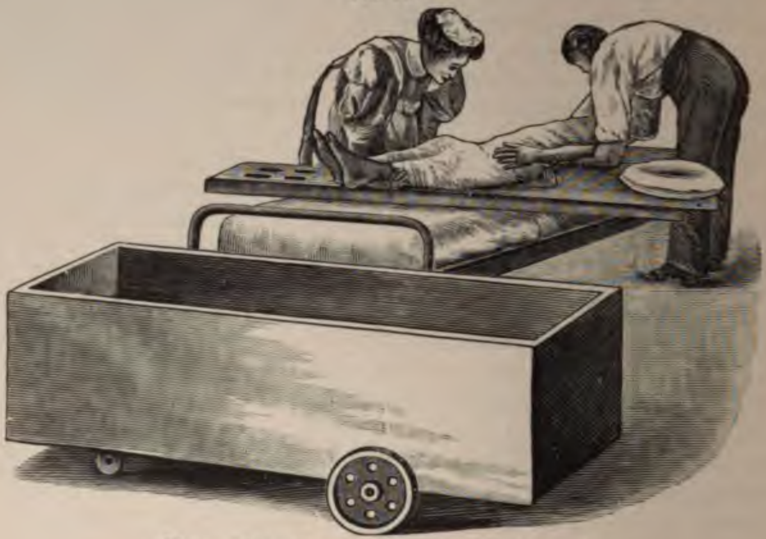


Bath stretcher. (F. E. Hare.)

When the tub is used, it should always be placed near the patient's bed, so as to avoid unnecessary disturbance and muscular effort, for his strength must be conserved.

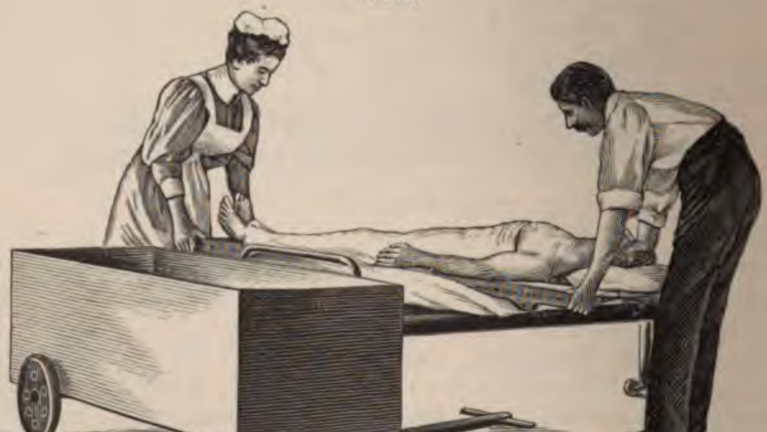
In using the Brand bath, a patient should be lifted with care and gentleness from the bed to the tub. The water in the tub should be deep enough nearly to cover his body, and yet not so deep as to float him in the tub so that he feels uncertain of his position and has to continually exert himself to keep his head above water. The lifting of a full-grown man into a tub, unless some mechanical aid is employed, requires several assistants, and, even when they are present, is very often a strain not only upon the nurses, particularly if a number of patients have to be bathed, but upon the patient as well. It is very important that patients should not exhaust themselves by making efforts under these circumstances. A number of devices have been invented for the transfer of the patient from the bed to the bath.

FIG. 84.



The use of F. E. Hare's bath stretcher. First stage.

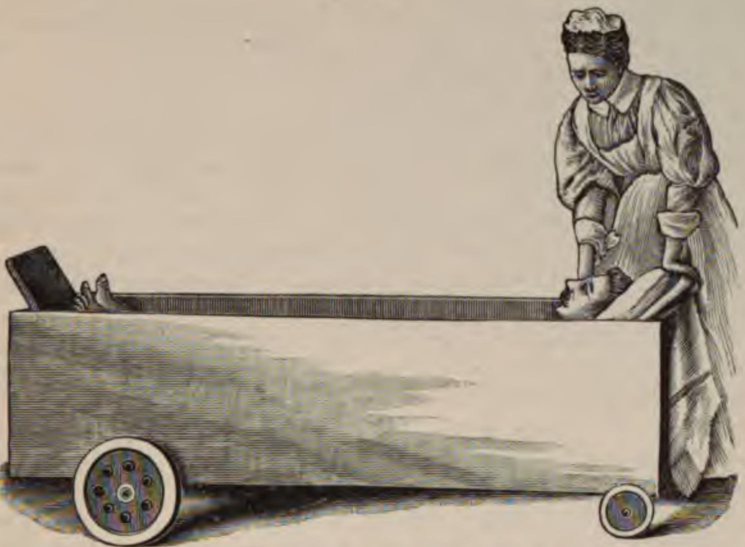
FIG. 85.



The use of F. E. Hare's bath stretcher. Second stage.

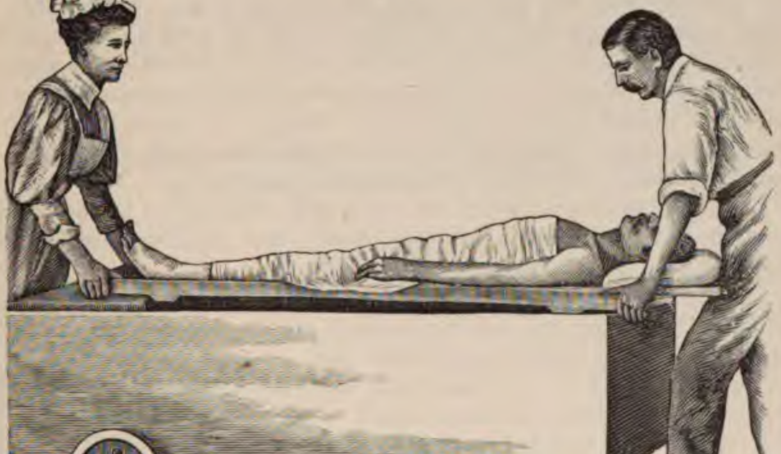
Probably the simplest and best is that employed by F. E. Hare, of Brisbane, Australia, as it is inexpensive and can be employed by two persons unless the patient is unusually heavy. It consists, as shown in

FIG. 86.



The use of F. E. Hare's bath stretcher. Third stage.

FIG. 87.



The use of F. E. Hare's bath stretcher. Fourth stage.

the accompanying figures, in a perforated board, from which the water readily drains when the patient is lifted from the bath. This board has a loose piece at the top, which by resting on the head of the tub prevents the patient's face from being immersed. A rubber sheet having been placed on the bed by the side of the patient, the board is laid on top of it, and the patient is then readily slid by a lateral movement on to the board, lifted up, and immersed in the tub. After the bath is over, the board is lifted, with the patient upon it, as high as the edge of the tub, a loose piece of board is slipped transversely across the foot of the tub, and on this and on the head of the tub rests the board upon which the patient is lying. In a few minutes the excess of water drains off into the tub, and the board is then lifted on to the patient's bed, which is still protected by the rubber sheet. The patient is then slid off from the board on to the bedding and the necessary handling is completed.

On the removal of the patient the surface should be gently dried with towels, and the bed-clothing consist of only a sheet, or a sheet and one blanket in cold weather. Above all things, it must be remembered that the patient is not to be *wrapped* in a blanket, and not only this, but that he must not be rolled in a blanket while still in a wet sheet.

The wet sheet, if surrounded by a blanket, soon places the patient in a typical Russian or warm moist bath, calculated to raise instead of lower the fever.

When a patient comes under observation as late as the third week of typhoid fever the cold bath is contraindicated, as a rule, because the patient does not react, owing to his feebleness. If the bath is used from the beginning of the illness, it may be used all through the attack, as the system is then trained to react and is rarely so asthenic. Other contraindications are intestinal hemorrhage, nephritis, and great cardiac feebleness, but pneumonia is thought by some not to be a contraindication. With this view the writer disagrees. This bath is contraindicated in croupous and catarrhal pneumonia.[1]

The fever of enteric fever does not readily yield under the use of the bath in the first days of its course, whereas that of other maladies does do so. This is an important differential point.

All cases of typhoid fever should receive the cleansing and reactive effects of sponging and rubbing at least once a day, even if the fever is not sufficiently high to need reduction.

Whenever cold is used in febrile cases a thermometer should be placed in the mouth or pushed deeply into the rectum, and the fall in the temperature watched. As soon as it reaches 101° or 100° F. the bath must cease, lest the fall continue, reaction fail, and collapse ensue.

Where sunstroke (thermic fever) is present the patient may have ice rubbed over his body or be put directly into a bath-tub of ice-water; but in any event the attendants must rub the patient's skin to bring the hot blood to the surface and prevent congestions. Cold water may also be injected into the bowel in cases where the skin is cold but the central temperature very high. (See Enteroclysis.)

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[1] For a careful *resume* of the "Real Value of the Brand Bath in Typhoid Fever," by the author and Dr. C. A. Holder, see the *Therapeutic Gazette*, March 15, 1898.

The treatment of rheumatic hyperpyrexia by cold is quite as suitable as is this treatment of other fevers when the hyperpyrexia is so excessive as to endanger life.

Baruch, the apostle of hydrotherapy, has expressed some views in the following emphatic "Dont's," with which the author most heartily agrees:

Don't bathe with cold water to reduce temperature, but to refresh the fever-stricken patient.

Don't permit cyanosis or chattering of teeth; stop!

Don't stop bathing because patient complains of chilliness, unless the teeth chatter.

Don't raise bath temperature on the latter account; shorten bath and increase friction.

Don't neglect friction during every cold procedure; it prevents chilling.

Don't disregard the well-ascertained fact that the Brand bath (of 65° to 70° F. every three hours when awake, with active friction) is the ideal bath for typhoid fever only.

Don't give up cold bathing because the ideal bath is not obtainable; other procedures are useful.

Don't use the ice-coil to the abdomen; it has no refreshing effect and renders the skin beneath it cyanotic.

Don't lose sight of the fact that the chief aim of all cold procedures is reaction.

CO-ORDINATED MOVEMENTS FOR TREATING LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA AND MYELITIS.

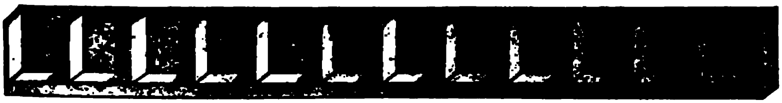
This plan of treatment is based upon the fact that great improvement in locomotion on the part of ataxic patients can be produced by causing the patient to make certain definite movements, the object of which is to re-educate his co-ordinating power. The power of co-ordination is lost partly by reason of the disease in the nerves and spinal cord, and partly because the patient has become bedridden, so that his otherwise healthy tissues waste from disuse. Definite exercises in such cases perhaps train collateral nerve-centres and nerve-tracts to do work not usually part of their function. In any event, such patients often greatly improve under this procedure.

It is vitally important that the various movements should be made slowly and with as great nicety as possible.

Exercises for the Lower Limbs.—The patient lies on his back on a firm couch and slowly lifts his fully extended leg until he touches with his toes the finger of an attendant, who holds his hand at a distance of from eighteen inches to two feet above the bed. These exercises should be repeated several times with each leg.

Next, the patient completely flexes the leg on the thigh, and then the thigh on the abdomen. After this the limb is slowly extended until the toe once more touches the finger of the attendant, the leg being elevated at the same time that it is extended. After making this contact the extended limb is slowly lowered until it rests on the bed.

FIG. 88.



Showing the pigeon-holes into which the patient puts his heels when training his co-ordination and muscle-sense in locomotor ataxia.

A third exercise consists in having a board made with pigeon-holes attached to it, the tops of the pigeon-holes being taken off. A dozen of these holes should be made, and either lettered in the order of the alphabet or numbered consecutively. The patient lying on the back, with the heels resting in two of these pigeon-holes, is directed to raise a leg and to lower it so that the right heel will come down in the pigeon-hole named by the attendant; so that if the right heel is resting in pigeon-hole 1, it may be placed in pigeon-hole 4; and afterward the left heel, which may be resting in pigeon-hole 7, is placed in pigeon-hole 6. It will be readily seen that following these directions trains the co-ordinative faculty. The edges of the pigeon-holes should be smooth, and perhaps padded, to prevent the heel from being injured by striking against them.

The standing exercises consist in endeavoring to stand with the eyes closed and the feet close together, and in trying to stand on one foot with the eyes open or closed.

Another exercise is to paint a black stripe a foot wide across the floor of a room, and to direct the patient to walk along this stripe with or without support, being careful to keep his feet within its limits. He will usually do better with bare feet than if he has his shoes on. In taking this exercise the patient should be directed to bring the foot down in the natural position, and not upon the heel, as is so commonly done by tabetics; and also he must not evert the toes too much in walking, as is so commonly the habit. As the patient improves, the stripe upon which he walks may be narrowed.

The next walking exercise consists in going up and down stairs. It is well to build a flight of stairs, consisting of five or six steps, with a platform, which is so securely built that there is no danger of a fall. A balustrade or railing is put on each side of the steps for lateral support, and the patient is then made to ascend and descend the steps. Care must be taken that he mounts the successive steps by a proper contraction of his quadriceps rather than by pulling himself up by the aid of his hands. Many tabetics simply place the leg in a rigid position, and then use their arms to elevate themselves to the next step.

Still another exercise is to place the patient in an arm-chair and teach him to lower himself into the chair without touching the arms of the chair with the hands.

It is vitally important that these exercises shall not be continued until the patient is unduly fatigued. He should simply be slightly tired at the most, and usually a quarter of an hour, twice or thrice a day, is a sufficient length of time for the treatment. Exhaustion is distinctly harmful under these circumstances. The patient should be urged to respond promptly to directions, as alacrity is important in training the co-ordinate faculties.

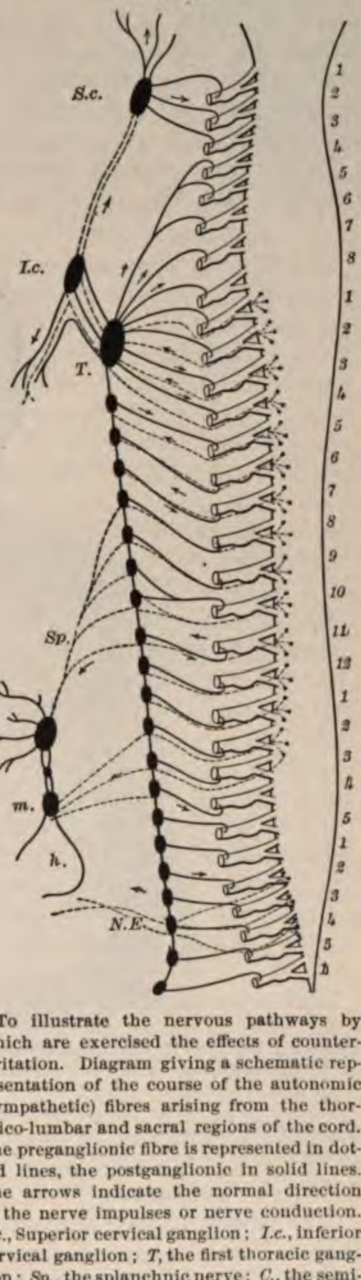
Somewhat similar exercises may be devised for the arms in cases where the upper limbs are ataxic as well as the lower ones.

COUNTERIRRITATION.

Counterirritation is a term applied to the use of substances irritating to the surface with which they come in contact, and is employed for the purpose of influencing morbid processes in more or less distant parts or of affecting the general system. It has been thought that this method savors of the doctrine of "like cures like," but in reality it is based on sound physiological laws.

The entire basis for the employment of counterirritation rests upon reflex action, or the conduction of a nervous impulse to a centre, which, when so stimulated, sends out an impulse to the part of one body which is diseased.

FIG. 89.

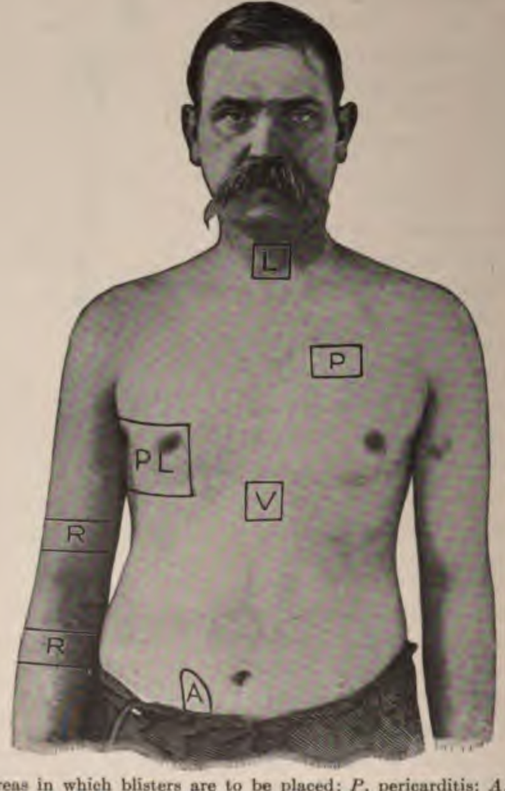


To illustrate the nervous pathways by which are exercised the effects of counterirritation. Diagram giving a schematic representation of the course of the autonomic (sympathetic) fibres arising from the thoracico-lumbar and sacral regions of the cord. The preganglionic fibre is represented in dotted lines, the postganglionic in solid lines. The arrows indicate the normal direction of the nerve impulses or nerve conduction. *S.c.*, Superior cervical ganglion; *I.c.*, inferior cervical ganglion; *T*, the first thoracic ganglion; *Sp.*, the splanchnic nerve; *C.*, the semilunar or celiac ganglion; *m.*, the inferior mesenteric ganglion; *h.*, the hypogastric nerves; *N.E.*, the nervus erigens. The numerals indicate the corresponding spinal nerves. (Howell's Physiology.)

The use of counterirritation may be divided into four parts or purposes: the first is for affecting inflammations or congestions; the second, for causing the absorption or removal of inflammatory deposits after true inflammation has ceased; the third purpose is for the relief of pain; and the fourth for the effect which can be exercised upon the general system by blisters in systemic disease.

In the same manner that we divide the indications for counterirritation into four parts, so can we also divide its forms into three varieties according to their severity. The most severe are the caustics or escharotics, the next the epispastics or blisters, and finally the rubefacients or reddeners.

FIG. 90.



Showing the areas in which blisters are to be placed: *P*, pericarditis; *A*, appendicitis; *L*, laryngitis; *V*, vomiting or gastritis; *P L*, pleuritis; *R*, inflammation in joint.

The proper manner of employing a counterirritant to affect inflammation is not to apply it directly to an actually inflamed area, but a little to one side of it, or at a spot known to be connected intimately with the diseased area by nerve-fibres.

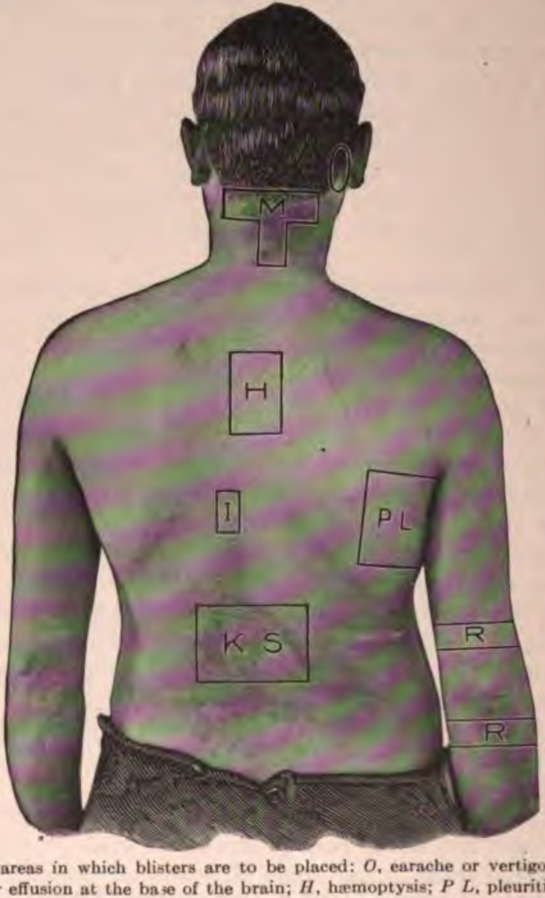
Thus, it is well known that in diseases of the eye the blister should be applied back of the ear, and that in abdominal neuralgia or in pleurodynia the best results are reached, not from the application of a blister to the spot where the pain is felt, but to the point upon the vertebral column where the nerve at fault takes its exit. The reason for this is that pain is always referred to the peripheral end of an irritated nerve, and pleurodynia or abdominal pain often arises from vertebral disease or inflammation about the spinal ligaments or the foramina of exit for the nerves. In a similar manner we sometimes apply a blister, in the early stages of hip disease, not to the knee or ankle, where the pain is felt, but at the seat of the trouble—namely, the hip. Counterirritation is contraindicated by the presence of any acute inflammation directly under the spot where it is proposed to place a blister; that is, if any reddening of the skin is present, the blister or other form of irritation must not be applied there. If used at all, it must be some little distance away, or a series of small flying blisters should be placed around the inflamed zone. A *flying blister* is one which is small in area—say as large as a Lima bean—and of comparatively slight action, the blister healing rapidly after its primary effects have passed by.

Among the inflammatory infections in which counterirritation has been found very serviceable may be mentioned *pleurisy*, *pneumonia*, *iritis*, and *synovitis* (rheumatic or traumatic). A host of more subacute or chronic inflammations are also benefited by this measure, some of which are *chronically enlarged joints* and *inflamed glands*. In all these states the blister or, more rarely, a rubefacient is to be resorted to; and while it is true that many of these conditions are accompanied by fever, and that fever is generally held to be a contraindication to the use of a counterirritation, blisters undoubtedly do good in such states. In *pneumonia* or *pleurisy*, in the *very earliest* stages of the disease, a cantharidal blister of the size of a silver dollar may be applied near the spot where the pain is most felt or on the back near the spine (Fig. 91). When a joint is inflamed, the blisters should be at some distance from the seat of the swelling, although it is often useful to place the counterirritant on the inner or outer aspect of the knee-joint if the skin is not reddened.

Where an inflammatory process is chronic and resists cantharidal blistering, then resort is often had to more severe forms of counterirritation by means of the red-hot—*not* white-hot—iron, or the use of escharotics, such as caustic potash or caustic soda or arsenic. The reason for using these is that they all cause so much tissue-change in the part that the counterirritation is very prolonged. Sometimes antimonial ointment has been applied constantly until a slough forms, to accomplish the same purposes.

For the removal of the products of inflammation resort is had to cantharidal blisters or drugs possessing powers as local irritants and at the same time as alteratives. Thus, in *pleurisy with effusion* it is very proper to employ a number of small blisters if the effusion has a tendency to remain unabsorbed, but if the pleural surface is covered with a fibrinous exudate the blister can do little good as far as the effusion is concerned until this is absorbed. Some have thought that the absorption which follows is due to the abstraction of serum which takes place in the bleb formed, but this is a mistaken idea, as one often sees an effusion absorbed which far exceeds in quantity the amount of liquid in the blister. Under these circumstances the spot for applying the blister is, as a rule, immediately under the arm, about two or three inches below the axilla. The blister, while it is useful in causing absorption in chronic effusions and deposits about joints, is not so good as are alterative irritants; for example, iodine, which in the form of a thorough application at one sitting until the skin is black—not yellow or red—is often of service. In very chronic cases iodine ointment, alone or with lard, may be rubbed into the parts with advantage, care being taken to stop its use for a day or two as soon as the skin reddens. This same treatment is also useful in treating enlarged glands in the neck and elsewhere before pus forms.

FIG. 91.



Showing the areas in which blisters are to be placed: *O*, earache or vertigo; *M*, meningeal inflammation or effusion at the base of the brain; *H*, hæmoptysis; *P L*, pleuritis; *I*, intercostal neuralgia; *K S*, renal or spinal irritation; *R*, rheumatism or inflammation in joint.

The treatment of acute and chronic inflammatory processes by blisters is not as frequently resorted to at this time as it formerly was.

Much difference of opinion exists as to the proper treatment of the blister formed by cantharides. Where the blisters are small—that is, the size of the tip of a finger—they may be allowed to break of themselves, and then be dressed with dry cotton; if they are large, the blebs should be punctured at their most dependent part with an antiseptic needle and dressed with dry absorbent cotton, as by so doing the new skin rapidly forms underneath and is soon able to carry on its normal functions. The proper treatment of the blister while it is forming is to apply a poultice, which will decrease the pain and aid in the formation of the bleb.

One of the best treatments for *epididymitis* is to paint the scrotum black with many coatings of a strong solution of silver nitrate or tincture of iodine, to insist on absolute rest in bed, and to resort to the local use of cold. The testicles should also be supported by a suspensory or adhesive strips during this treatment, and aconite given if fever is present.

For the relief of pain resort is very commonly had to the rubefacients rather than epispastics, since the more moderate applications are equally effective in most instances, and do not leave skin lesions behind to remind the patient of his illness.

Every one who has had stomach-ache and remembers the relief obtained by the use of a mustard plaster or spice plaster recognizes the value of this means of obtaining relief, and *headaches* are often amenable to similar treatment. These headaches may be neuralgic or due to dyspepsia or to cerebral anæmia or congestion, but counterirritation will nevertheless do good. A mustard or capsicum plaster may be applied to the forehead or to the nape of the neck. If neuralgic, a little menthol or oil of peppermint may be applied over the course of the nerve, which application, if it be supraorbital, will require care lest the oil gain access to the eye.

For the treatment of pain in the belly or chest or elsewhere we have four means of producing counterirritation in the shape of rubefacients the first is mustard; the second, capsicum; the third, the turpentine stupe; and fourth, the spice poultice.

The mustard plaster should be made by mixing mustard flour with warm vinegar or water, and adding varying proportions of ordinary flour to modify its action. If the skin is tender, half mustard and half wheat flour may be employed; or if a child is to be treated, the proportion should be only one-fourth mustard. The plaster is made by placing a piece of stout paper on a table and putting over it a piece of heavy muslin or linen. On this is smeared the mustard mass, and over this is placed a piece of thin linen, which prevents the poultice from adhering to the skin and modifies the burning according to its density. By folding the edges of the paper so that it resembles a picture-frame we have at hand a cheap, effective, and strong plaster, the back of which is supported by the paper.

The spice plaster is made by mixing equal parts of allspice, cloves, cinnamon, and nutmegs, and adding thereto one-half part of black pepper. These constituents are made into a homogeneous mass by using a knife-blade to mix them, and are then sewed in a bag which is quilted to prevent sagging of the contents. One side of the poultice is now wetted with warm brandy, whisky, or vinegar and applied to the part desired. If the skin is tender, the proportions of pepper and cloves should be decreased. This plaster may be allowed to remain over the affected part for hours or even days, and is very useful in the treatment of gastric catarrah and indigestion, particularly those forms occurring in children.

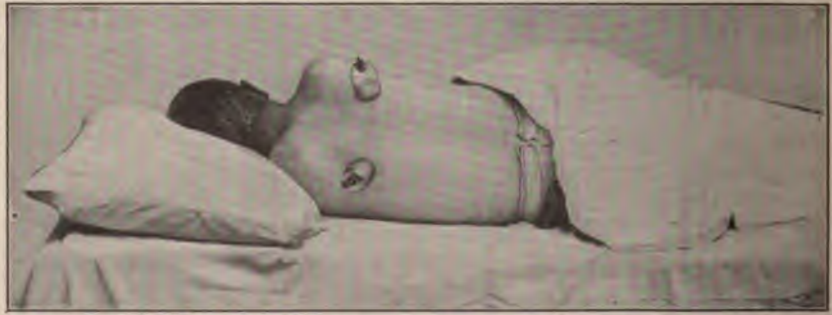
The turpentine stupe (see Turpentine) is not to be allowed to remain very long on the skin, as it may blister a tender cuticle, and the capsicum plaster may be so active as to produce unbearable pain.

The proper way of treating all such burns from counterirritation is to apply simple cerate, petrolatum, or sweet oil, to which may be added carbolic acid in the proportion of 1 : 100. The carbolic acid acts not only as an antiseptic, but also as a local anæsthetic, while the oil serves as a protective from contact with the air.

CUPPING.

Cups are used in two forms, the dry cups and the wet cups. The first depend almost entirely upon their counterirritant effect for their therapeutic value. A hollow glass bulb fitted with a valve or stopcock is placed upon the skin and exhausted by means of a small hand pump. The stopcock is turned to prevent the entrance of air and the cup allowed to remain until sufficient air leaks into it to overcome the vacuum and let it fall off. Several such cups placed over the bases of the lungs or kidneys relieve congestion and stasis in these organs. Dry cups are often employed, and are valuable aids in treating the conditions named. Dry cups are not to be used in acute pleurisy or peritonitis lest they injure the parietal serous membrane.

FIG. 92.



Dry cups applied to the chest, as in a case of pulmonary œdema, the early stages of pneumonia, or diffuse bronchitis.

A wet cup is applied as is the dry, but before it is placed on the skin the cuticle is incised by a scalpel in several places so that it will bleed freely when suction is produced in the cup. It is, therefore, both counterirritant and depletant, and is not to be used in feeble persons who cannot stand loss of blood.

DISINFECTION.

Before discussing the subject of disinfection, attention must be directed to what is meant by the terms employed when speaking of this subject. At present we recognize that the word "germicide" is applicable solely to agents capable of killing the lower forms of life, whereas "antiseptics" are substances which render material with which they come in contact so antagonistic or unsuited to germ-development as to render it impossible, at least in an active state. To use a simile: the killing of the inhabitants of a district by shooting them would stop all growth and be germicidal, whereas the destruction of the crops in those same parts would only be antiseptic; or, in other words, the people might remain, but would starve to death. (See article on Antiseptics.)

We speak of germicides as disinfectants, but never of antiseptics as disinfectants if we use these terms correctly, but "germicide" and "disinfectant" are synonymous words.

From what has just been said, it is evident that when dealing with filth we should always resort to disinfectants rather than antiseptics, for although the latter are good, the former are better.

We have three ways of destroying germs which are particularly useful: The first is the total destruction not only of the germs, but also of their resting-place, by means of fire, which may be used in the case of old furniture, mattresses, and similar materials, and which may be extended to everything which has been about the patient if it is necessary to stamp out a brisk epidemic before it can get well under way; the second is the use of moist heat in the form of superheated steam, or, better still for common purposes, the use of boiling water; and, thirdly, by means of disinfectant materials which have a proved reliability.

Moist heat in the form of superheated steam is infinitely preferable to dry heat, but as superheated steam cannot be readily obtained, physicians usually direct clothing to be boiled for at least two hours.

Very often the bed-clothes are taken from a sick-room, trailed through the house, and finally deposited at any spot until a convenient time for boiling them occurs. This is radically wrong and capable of causing a widespread distribution of the disease. In all such cases the bed-clothes should be rolled off the bed in a bundle and completely submerged in a bucket or tub of boiling water, or, better still, in a corrosive sublimate solution of the strength of 1:1000, before they are taken from the room. This tub is now to be carried at once to the fire, and the clothes lifted out dripping wet and plunged into a clothes-boiler in which the water is actively boiling. The lid of the boiler is at once to be put on to increase the heat and prevent the escape of any germs in the steam or in the hot air which arises from the surface of the water. The active boiling should be continued for one or two hours, and water be continually added to prevent scorching the contents of the boiler.

It is important that food be not cooked on the stove at the time the clothes are being boiled, and no food should be in the room.

If boiling cannot be resorted to for any reason, the clothes may be soaked in a 1:500 solution of corrosive sublimate, or formaldehyde solution, although neither of these is so sure a method of disinfection as boiling.

The care of a room after it has been occupied by a case of infectious disease is of great importance, and is generally sadly mismanaged. Disinfection is best accomplished by formaldehyde gas, which may be set free in one of two ways: namely, boiling the official solution by means of an alcohol lamp or other source of heat, whereby the gas is set free, or by the addition of permanganate of potassium to the official solution. The latter is a more expensive, but safer method, as it avoids the danger of fire in the tightly closed room. To satisfactorily disinfect a room containing 1600 cubic feet, 240 grammes of potassium permanganate are placed in a large pail and 1 pint (500 mils.) of the official formaldehyde solution is placed upon it. This instantly results in a furious ebullition, which may cause the contents of the bucket, unless it is a very large one, to overflow. The volume of gas set free is so great that before the mixture is made the physician should have everything prepared so that he can at once leave the room. (See Formic Aldehyde.) The gas does not injure dyed stuffs.

When formaldehyde is used, the following rules should be followed:

1. All openings in the plaster or in the floor, or about the doors and windows, should be caulked tight with cotton or with strips of cloth.

2. The linen, quilts, blankets, carpets, etc., should be stretched out on a line, in order to expose as much surface to the disinfectant as possible. They should not be thrown into a heap. Books should be suspended by their covers, so that the leaves are separated and freely exposed.

3. The walls and floor of the room and the articles contained in it should be thoroughly sprayed with water. If masses of matter or sputum are dried on the floor, they should be soaked with water and loosened. No vessel of water, however, should be allowed to remain in the room, as it will absorb the gas.

4. One hundred and fifty mils. (5 ounces) of the commercial 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde for each 1000 cubic feet of space should be placed in the generating apparatus.

5. The room thus treated should remain closed for at least ten hours. If there is much leakage of gas into the surrounding rooms, a

second or third introduction of formaldehyde at intervals of two or three hours should be made.

As an additional measure of disinfection all movable objects are to be taken out of doors into the fresh air, and then the floor, sills, and casings, are scrubbed with hot water, and soap. The water remaining in the bucket should afterward be boiled to kill the germs which may be in it. This scrubbing being accomplished, the same surfaces should be scrubbed a second time with a solution of corrosive sublimate (1:1000 or 1:500) and left wet, so that the mercury salt may remain on them. Cracks and crannies are to receive particular attention. After this is done the floor should be flushed with a solution of formaldehyde.

An essential disinfectant for all diseases is good ventilation. Not only should as much air as possible be allowed to enter the sick-room, but after the patient has vacated the premises the windows should remain open for weeks if possible. Fresh air dilutes germs as fresh water dissolves or dilutes dirt.

The question as to which are the best disinfectant substances is one that has attracted the attention of physicians and original investigators for years. The result of a vast amount of study and experience shows that formaldehyde in solution or in the form of gas is the best of all disinfectants (see also Formaldehyde, Part II.), and that next to formaldehyde in value is corrosive sublimate in the proportion of 1:250 to 1:500, or even weaker, but that for cheapness, activity, and general usefulness chlorinated lime is better still. The disadvantages in the use of corrosive sublimate lie in its ready decomposition, its formation of an inert albuminate of mercury when albumin is present, its inertness where lead pipes are present, and, above all, its expense. Chlorinated lime depends almost entirely upon its chlorine for any disinfectant power which it may possess. Chlorine gas itself is not readily handled, but the lime enables us to put it where we will. It cannot be employed to disinfect colored fabrics, as it bleaches them. None of these objections hold good against formaldehyde.

Whenever chlorinated lime is bought, the physician should see that all the chlorine has not departed from it, as much of the material kept in the stores is so old as to be almost worthless.

For scrubbing floors, chlorinated lime may be made into a solution by adding a cupful to a bucket of water, and in privies it may be spread thickly over the surface of the mass of filth.

It is useless to place chlorinated lime in saucers around a room for the purpose of disinfecting the air, as the amount of chlorine to the volume of air to be disinfected is as nothing.

Copperas, or sulphate of iron, while largely used as a disinfectant is in reality only an antiseptic.

Disinfection of the discharges of the patient suffering from an infectious disease is an important duty to be remembered. (See Urotropin or Hexamethylenamine.) The urine and feces should always be received in a vessel containing enough corrosive sublimate solution (1: 500) to kill all germs, and to prevent their escape into the air or into water or food when the discharges are thrown away. *The disinfectant should be placed in the bed-pan before, not after, it is used.*

The bed-pan or chamber should not be allowed to stand in the room, but be removed and emptied at once in such a manner that its contents cannot contaminate any water or food. Its contents should not be thrown upon the ground, as the air will dry them and cause the germs to be disseminated in the form of dust.

In very contagious diseases bathing or swabbing off the patient with weak antiseptics may be tried. Thus 1 : 10,000 solution of bichloride of mercury may be used and the patient afterward wiped off with a wet towel. In other instances a 1: 500 solution of carbolic acid in sweet oil may be employed to soften the skin, allay itching, and disinfect the patient. This is particularly useful in scarlet fever.

ENTEROCLYSIS.

Enteroclysis, or the washing out of the bowel by means of large and slowly injected clysters for the purpose of medicating or cleansing the large intestine, has become one of the most valuable therapeutic measures we possess. It is of value not only for the purposes named, but also for the relief of intestinal obstruction, for the maintenance of bodily heat by the use of hot water, and for the reduction of fever by the use of cold water.

The employment of irrigation of the colon in cases of *dysentery* is by no means of recent date. It is only, however, within the last few years that this method of treatment has been widely employed or studied. Aside from the fact that by this means we can bring medicaments in direct contact with the diseased mucous membrane, there is no doubt whatever that the mere passage of normal salt solution at suitable temperatures over the bowel-wall is of value, for in this manner we remove mucus and pus, and so dilute the poisons produced by the germs of the disease that their further action is largely inhibited. In adults the use of irrigation in dysentery should be carefully carried out by means of an inflow and an outflow tube, the first being attached to fountain-syringe. The outflow tube must be large enough to permit of the liquid leaving the bowel with a readiness equal to that of its inflow, and must be so straight and patulous as to permit of the fluid carrying away with it from the bowel any flakes of mucus or other foreign matter. The inflow tube should be introduced a considerable distance into the bowel and the outflow tube placed just within the sphincter. The method employed in giving the injection, the temperature of the water, and the gentleness of the operation are exceedingly important, and will be discussed below. The amount of water employed in irrigation of the bowel in dysentery is not to be measured by quarts, but by results. It should continue to flow in until it comes from the outflow tube perfectly clear, showing that our object—namely, thorough cleansing of the bowel—has been accomplished. The best medicament to be added to the water is boric acid or tannic acid, each of which is harmless and capable of doing much good. In nearly all instances in which we wish to cleanse the bowel a normal salt solution should be employed rather than pure water, as the latter tends to irritate the intestinal wall. (See Ipecac and Cinchona.)

The question as to what is the best method of treating a case of intestinal obstruction by enteroclysis is one which is of interest to the physician as well as the surgeon. Such cases generally come into the hands of the general practitioner first, and it is for him to decide whether the surgeon shall be called in consultation. The author is not one of those who place much confidence in the reports of cases of volvulus or intussusception overcome by enteroclysis. The true indication for rectal injections is obstruction due to impacted feces.

A very important point to be decided in connection with this subject is the amount of pressure that can be used with the stream of water which is employed, the length of time during which the injection may be given, and, finally, the temperature and character of the fluid injected. As is well known, the great majority of cases of intussusception take place at the ileocæcal valve, and, if not here, in the sigmoid flexure. Pressure by injection is therefore readily brought to bear on the area involved. It has been claimed that certain pressures will cause rupture of the peritoneal coat of the intestine, but Dr. Martin and the writer failed to produce this lesion in the dog by any pressure we could employ, since before this occurred the liquid passed through the stomach and mouth. To employ a pressure exceeding eight pounds is, however, distinctly dangerous, not because the intestinal wall in health will not stand this as a rule, but because it is near the injury line, and if any disease or softening of the bowel exist, it is almost certain to cause rupture. A pressure of from two to five pounds is, as a rule, as much as may be employed, and this pressure should be reached by degrees, starting the injection at such a pressure that the flow amounts to hardly more than trickle, and increasing the pressure as the antagonism of the bowel is overcome. Finally, when the bowel is fully distended up to the point of obstruction, the pressure on the no longer moving column of water may be increased, if necessary, to six or eight pounds by raising the bag of water not more than three feet. In infants, in whom invagination so often occurs, a pressure greater than two pounds is dangerous, and it is of vital importance that the pressure be employed properly, otherwise it will do more harm than good in several ways. As a rule, in our anxiety to give the patient relief at once we are inclined to use too much force and too large a bulk of water, and think that active force, if such a term may be used, is to be resorted to. Those who have seen these cases have learned by experience the harmfulness of such measures, and have also learned how great is the expulsive power of the bowel when it is excited to contraction. If this power be brought into activity, it will be almost impossible to inject fluid into the rectum.

The dangerous practice of using a Davidson or any other kind of hand force syringe in the treatment of this class of cases is to be condemned. Several unreported cases of rupture of the bowel and death from the employment of the Davidson syringe for this purpose have occurred, because the amount of force used was indeterminable, and because the fluid was injected with a jerking instead of a constant flow. The amount of fluid injected should be large, and if it is impossible to get a large amount into the bowel, it is probably because the inflow has been so rapid as to excite intestinal opposition or the rectal tube is plugged by hardened feces.

Finally, the author cannot leave this subject without saying a word concerning the temperature of the injected liquid and its constitution. An injection of this kind goes into the very heat-citadel of the body, and if too cold, as it often is, produces dangerous chilling of organs which are ordinarily especially protected from cold by the omental apron and intestines. By repeated experiments, Martin and the author found that water at 65° F. lowered the bodily heat three degrees in thirty minutes. The use of colder water than this (52° F.) resulted in death in twelve hours, and the post-mortem showed intense congestion of the colon, which contained bloody mucus.

The use of water of too high a temperature is also dangerous, lest it produce heat-stroke. Of course no one would use water hot enough to produce local harm, yet it is necessary to have just enough heat and no more. Martin and the author proved that the use of water at 115° F. caused in twenty-five minutes a rise of bodily temperature in the axilla of nearly five degrees, and developed marked symptoms of heat-dyspnœa. The temperature which it is right to employ we found to be 101° to 103° F. as the water entered the bowel, or even as high as 104° F. in the water-bag if a long tube were used, as under these circumstances the water is rapidly cooled. An interesting result of these experiments as to heat is that when cold water was used it took four times as long to make the injection as when moderately warm water was employed.

If very large injections are used, a normal saline solution of 7:1000 (1 drachm to 1 pint) should be employed to avoid the abstraction of vital salts from the intestinal wall, with consequent passage of water into the tissues, making them boggy, due to the law of osmosis. If the saline solution is stronger than this, it abstracts water from the bowel wall and causes irritation and thirst. Distention of the bowel by injection produces little if any effect on the circulation and respiration, but the passage of large amounts of warmed fluid directly into the closed abdominal cavity causes death rapidly.

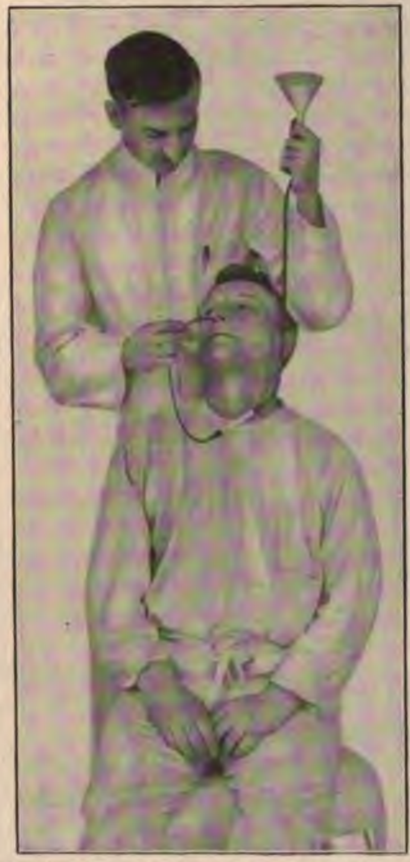
Rectal injections of salt solution in the proportion of 0.5 per cent.

ery useful to relive thirst and to keep the kidneys active after
al operations and during the course of acute infectious diseases
ere is scanty flow of urine and marked toxemia. (See Peri-
, Part IV, Levulose, Part I, and Diabetes Mellitus, Part IV.)

GAVAGE.

Gavage is a term applied to the forced feeding of patients who will not or cannot swallow food. The method is often employed in nourishing the insane who refuse food (Fig. 93). A soft-rubber catheter is passed through one of the nasal chambers back into the pharynx, a small funnel is attached to its outer extremity, and the milk, or beef-broth, or other liquid food is by this means introduced into the pharynx,

FIG. 93.



Showing the introduction of a soft catheter through the right side of the nose in the practice of gavage.

where the muscles of deglutition seize it. The term gavage is also correctly applied to the forced feeding of a patient by an œsophageal tube, as in the use of lavage. (See Lavage.)

HEAT.

Heat is used locally for a number of purposes in the same manner as is cold, and, as was stated in the article on Cold, the choice of heat or cold in the treatment of any acute form of inflammation depends almost entirely upon the wish of the patient, who generally can tell at once which will give him the greater comfort.

In *sprains of the ankle* nothing compares to a hot foot-bath prolonged for hours, the object being to decrease the pain and swelling, thereby regaining the use of the limb. The high degree of heat which can be borne by gradually increasing the temperature of the water by the addition of small quantities of scalding water is extraordinary, and the favorable results obtained are in direct ratio to the height of the temperature. Between these soakings the part should be dressed with lead-water and laudanum, and rubbed with ichthyol ointment or camphor liniment and laudanum.

In spasmodic affections involving either striped or unstriped muscular fibre the local application of heat is a very useful means of relief. Sometimes in *lumbago*, or muscular stiffness in other parts of the body, the use of an ordinary hot laundry iron over the affected parts will prove of great service, the skin being covered by several layers of newspaper to afford a smooth surface over which to pass the iron and to protect the parts from too great heat.

In *chordee* the best means for rapid relief, other than the use of drugs or general relaxants, such as amyl nitrite, is to steep the penis in hot water. A hot sitz-bath before going to bed is a good prophylactic against this painful complication of gonorrhœa.

In *croup* of the spasmodic type the local application of a hot compress, made by wetting spongiopiline with hot water, is very useful, or if spongiopiline cannot be had, several layers of flannel should be wetted, placed on the throat, and covered with wool and oiled silk so as to prevent the roll becoming chilled.

Nearly all forms of pain in the eyes can be much relieved by the application of heat. Thus *iritis*, *corneal irritation* and *ulceration*, and pain due to eye-strain can be greatly relieved by the use of *hot* water applied by cotton pledgets frequently renewed, but never allowed to remain on long enough to act as warm poultices. Another method is to allow water as hot as can be borne to drop upon the lids from a fountain-syringe. The water-bag should not be more than two feet above the patient's head, and the fluid should drop on the eyelid from the distance of a few inches only.

Where attacks of *dysmenorrhœa* depend upon spasmodic closure of the cervix, with simultaneous spasm of the fundus uteri, a hot sitz-bath or hot vaginal injection is useful, and this treatment is also of value where uterine congestion results in leucorrhœa or a sensation of weight in the pelvis.

Sometimes attacks of *torticollis* may be subdued by applying hot compresses to the sternomastoid muscle.

The local application of heat may serve to determine whether the inflammatory process has gone on to the formation of pus. Before pus is formed heat decreases the pain, it is claimed by Lewin, but afterward greatly increases it.

Heat is largely used, when the skin or kidneys are torpid, to aid in the elimination of impure and effete materials from the blood and tissues. It is employed in two forms, the dry and the moist, commonly called the *Turkish* and *Russian baths* respectively, and may be taken under home arrangements or in one of the establishments found in all large cities.

The *Turkish bath* consists of a series of rooms ranging in temperature from 100° to 150° F. or more, into which the individual passes successively until the hottest room is reached. In each chamber he lingers until the system becomes accustomed to the high temperature, and perspiration is well established before he enters the hottest room, where he remains for a varying length of time according to the advice of his physician or his own whim or comfort. The rule governing his stay is that he must leave it at once if any sense of oppression is experienced or if perspiration does not flow freely. Sometimes a glass of cold water taken at this time causes a sudden profuse sweat, and also relieves any overheating by abstracting many units of heat. The cold water in the centre of the body causes contraction of the bloodvessels in these parts, and the blood, rushing to the surface, causes the sweat glands to pour out their secretion.

Following the stay in the warm room, the individual passes into still another chamber, where he is shampooed from head to foot, well rubbed, and the blood made to circulate through the skin. The shower-bath is then used, at first hot or warm, and finally changed to a dash of cold, or, the patient plunges into a long tank, swims to the other side, and is there met by an attendant who rapidly dries his skin, wraps a cover round him, and shows him to a lounge, where he is supposed to sleep for an hour or so. The air of this sleeping-room is at the ordinary temperature of a living-room.

Reviewing for a moment the effects of this bath, we find that the first two-thirds are devoted to the opening and stimulation of the pores of the skin, while the last third is devoted to the contraction of these pores and their supplying bloodvessels. In other words, it is necessary to use the cold to prevent gradual chilling, which would result in internal congestion. If the patient receives a cold douche, the natural rebound prevents congestion of a permanent nature, whereas if he is exposed to cold a long time, these stagnated areas become permanently diseased. The physician must always remember that this cold douche or plunge is a *sine qua non*, and that a rest after the bath before dressing is almost equally important. If the patient is too weak to bear the cold, he must not use the bath.

The indications for the Turkish bath as a medicinal measure in any condition of the emunctories of the body whereby effete matters are not properly eliminated, as in *Bright's disease* in its various forms. The increased action of the skin not only casts off impurities for the time being, but frequent repetition of the bath causes functional hypertrophy of the sweat glands, and eventually enables them to do more work, or, in other words, to cast off an increased quantity of effete material. As a consequence of this the patient is able to decrease the tendency to uræmia or other evidences of Bright's disease, and, employing the normai epithelium still left in the kidney for constant use, uses the bath once, twice, or thrice a week with the object of abstracting the excess of impurities which the impaired kidneys cannot remove. The frequency of the bath depends, therefore, upon the rapidity with which the effete materials accumulate. In a case of Bright's disease the patient should not attempt to use the room containing high heat at first, and should be accompanied by a medical attendant to watch for untoward effects, particularly if the heart is diseased or uræmia is already shown by headache or other signs. If sweating does not come on at once, danger is at hand from acute uræmia, renal and cerebral congestion, or heat-stroke.

Not only is the Turkish bath useful for kidney disease, but it is often of great service in *rheumatism.* The acute form of rheumatism is never so treated, because cardiac complications forbid exposure to heat, and fever is generally present. In subacute and chronic rheumatism the case is different, and the enlarged joints or inflamed muscles greatly improve in some instances from such treatment. Further than this, the muscular stiffness following prolonged or severe effort can be so avoided, and neuralgia depending upon rheumatic or gouty taint may be relieved by the hot-air bath.

Acute colds affecting the nasal cavities or other parts of the body, at an early formative stage, can often be aborted by a thorough Turkish bath, and when further developed are often greatly relieved by the same means. If, however, congestion of the lung, pneumonia, or chronic bronchitis, with emphysema or a dilated weak heart, is present, the bath may be dangerous. In *acute pharyngitis*, in which the pharynx feels like a raw surface or "as if it were filed or scraped," the bath will give relief in many instances.

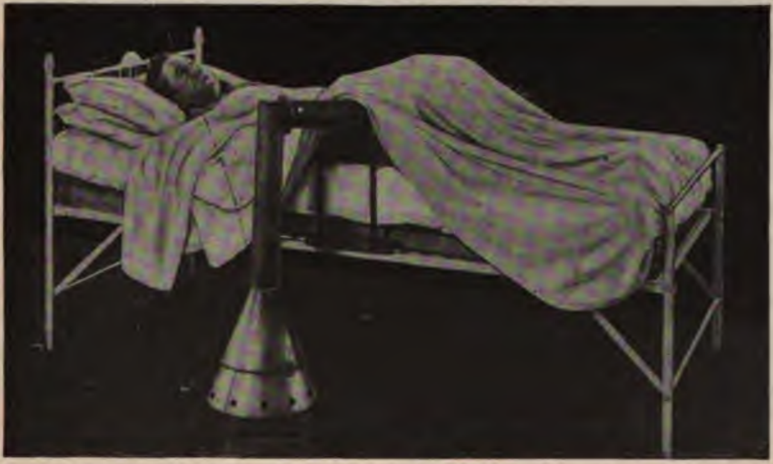
Sometimes in *suppression of menstruation* from cold the flow may be restored by a Turkish bath.

Some persons complain that they are always catching cold upon the slightest exposure and apparently without cause. One class seem to have delicate mucous membranes readily susceptible to irritation and inflammation; the other have dilated or relaxed peripheral capillaries, which readily allow the blood in them to become chilled, and the individual consequently suffers from internal local congestions. Two separate means of treating such cases exist. The first class will do well on minute doses of arsenic trioxide (grain $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$) three times a day, used for weeks; the second will be cured of their habit by the use of a Turkish bath twice or thrice a week, since by this means the peripheral capillaries are toned up and made more active.

The Turkish bath, as thoroughly carried out in large cities, is not obtainable for those living elsewhere, so it is well to describe a home modification which, with attention to detail and care, may prove almost, if not quite, as effective a remedy. (See Figs. 94 and 97.)

The patient is placed upon a wooden chair, naked, and under the chair a small alcohol lamp is put, which is lighted. The individual is now wrapped thoroughly, chair and all, with one or two large blankets, when the heat of the lamp soon causes profuse sweating. Many cases are, however, on record where the lamp has been upset and the patient badly burned. The best way is to have the lamp a little to one side and its flame immediately under the mouth of an inverted funnel attached to a piece of tin tubing, the free end of which is placed under the blanket, so that the hot air and vapor may surround the body. If the tube be covered with cloth, the loss of heat is slight and the danger of burning the patient is removed. If this is not practicable, several very hot bricks or stones, throughly heated in an oven, may be placed under the chair, or small heated logs of wood may be substituted.

Fig. 94.

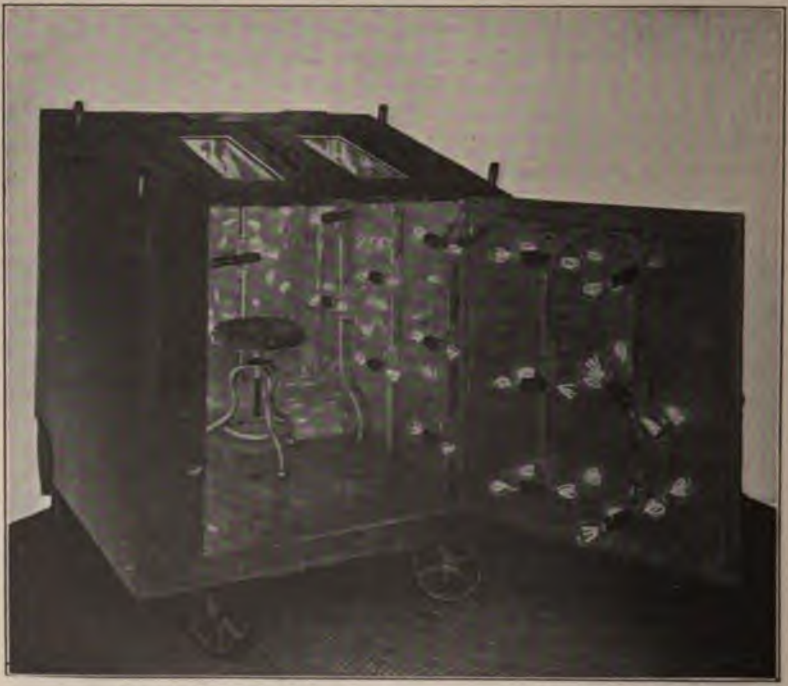


A method of giving a bedridden patient a hot-air bath where a sweat is desirable, or where shock with a collapse temperature is to be controlled. The bed-clothing is raised by a cradle. An alcohol lamp is placed under the inverted funnel, and the hot moist air is carried in this way to the patient without any danger of fire or of burning the skin by hot bottles.

When the patient is too feeble to sit in a chair, then it is wise to place an alcohol lamp at the foot of the bed, with an inverted funnel attached to a tube which passes under the bed-clothing in such a way as not to bring the hot air directly against the skin of the patient. The bed-clothing may be slightly raised to allow the hot air to enter. The vapor of the alcohol lamp tends to sweat the patient. This is also a valuable mode of using external heat in cases of shock (Fig. 94).

A modified form of Turkish bath, now commonly resorted to, is the electric cabinet bath. This consists of a box large enough for the patient to sit in on a stool after he is stripped. His head projects through a hole in the lid and a towel is placed around his neck to keep the hot air in the cabinet from escaping. The box being lined with 20 to 30 incandescent lamps when the electric current is turned on they give off a great amount of heat so that within a few moments the temperature in the cabinet is 120° F. By reason of the stimulating effect of the light upon the skin the patient sweats as freely at 120° F. as he would in a Turkish bath at 130°, and therefore is not exposed to very high oppressive heat. Furthermore his head is not heated, but kept cool by cloths wrung out in ice-water, and, as he does not inhale hot air, his lungs are not exposed to great change of temperature when he goes out of doors. This he should not do, however, in any event before one

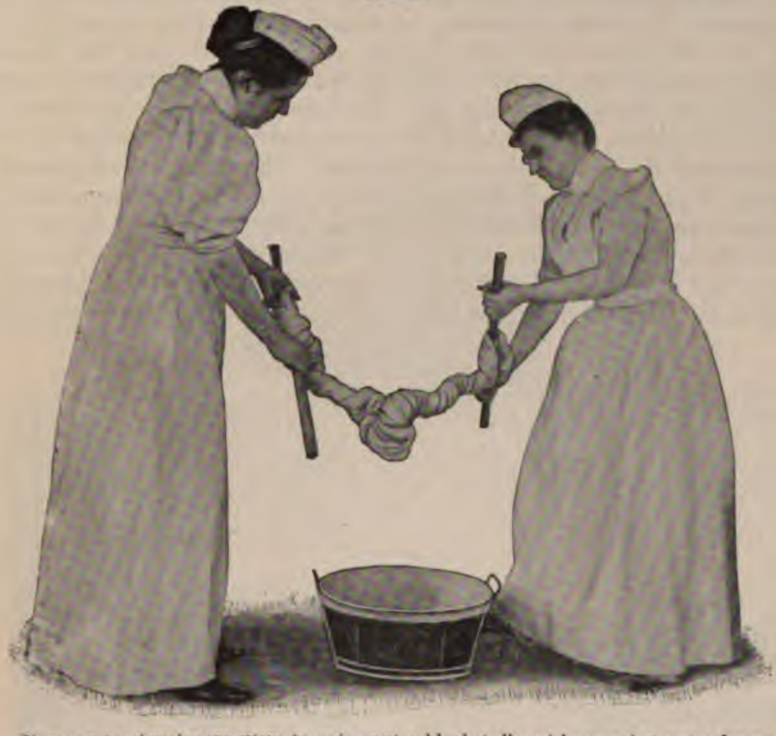
FIG. 95.



Electric light bath cabinet. (Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia.)

or two hours. After being in the cabinet fifteen to twenty minutes he is found to be sweating freely. He is then allowed to get out, is rubbed down with tepid water and soap, and finally with alcohol and water, and after this should lie down lightly covered and cool off gradually. Although he should be dried with a towel he should not be rubbed with it, as this again dilates the skin vessels and induces further sweating. When an electric cabinet is not obtainable, a folding frame covered with rubber sheeting may be obtained from any instrument maker and the heat supplied by an alcohol or other lamp or a Bunsen burner. A similar apparatus shaped so that it covers the patient when lying in bed can also be had for patients too weak to sit up.

Fig. 96.



Nurses using two broom-sticks to wring out a blanket dipped in very hot water for use in the hot pack. (From the author's wards.)

The *Russian bath* differs from the Turkish in that the heat used is moist, not dry. As a consequence the danger of heat-stroke and similar states is much increased, because evaporation from the skin does not go on so rapidly and the body is not cooled so well.

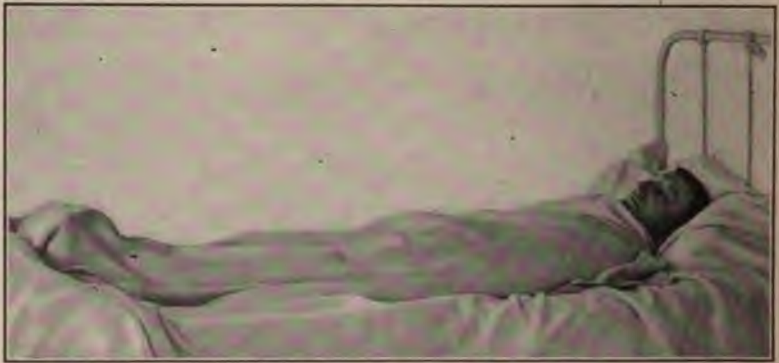
The hot moist bath can also be obtained by seating the patient on a wicker chair under which is placed a bucket of hot water. The patient is surrounded by a blanket, and a large hot iron or stone is put into the water, causing the development of a great amount of steam.

This method of treatment is useful in the same states as is the Turkish bath, but is more rarely used. It may also be employed to develop the rash of any of the exanthematous fevers when it is suppressed by cold or is not "well out" on the skin.

Under the name of the "*hot pack*" still another substitute for the Turkish or Russian bath is used, not only to cause sweating and so relieve the patient of poisons in renal diseases, but also to relax *muscle spasm* and to relieve *nervous excitement* and *nervous insomnia*. It is particularly efficacious in the *insomnia* of *severe chorea* in children, and may be used in *tetanus*.

A bed is prepared by covering it with a rubber blanket. Over this is placed a dry woollen blanket. A large heavy blanket is now dipped in very hot water and then wrung out (Fig. 96), and the naked patient quickly wrapped in it, the dry blanket being folded over him after several hot-water bottles have been placed alongside the patient. Finally the sides of the rubber sheet are drawn around and over the patient and an ice-cap placed on the head (Fig. 97). A thermometer should be placed in the mouth every fifteen minutes, and if the patient's temperature becomes febrile (101° F.) he should be taken out of the blankets and rubbed dry. Ordinarily the bath should last about one hour, and if sweating does not speedily come on a glass of cold water should be taken to drive the blood to the skin. In adults a little gin may be added to it, or sweet spirit of nitre may be used in this way in children and adults. If no sweat develops and the temperature begins to rise, the patient must be taken out of the bath at once. The hot pack in uræmia is contraindicated if there is any tendency to pulmonary œdema.

FIG. 97.

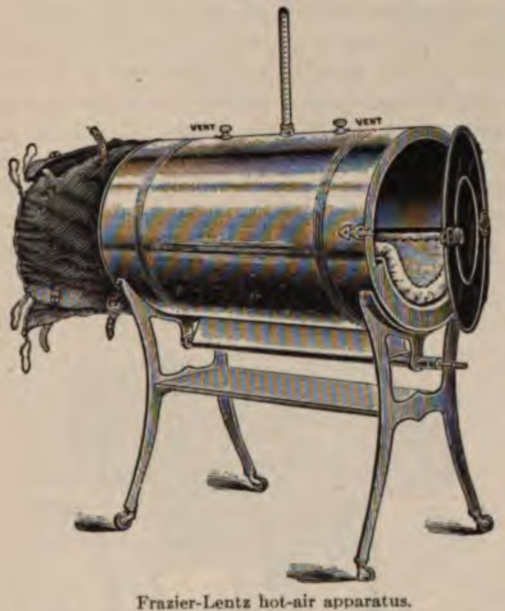


Showing arrangement of blankets in giving a hot pack for uræmia. (From the author's wards.)

The *mustard hot pack* is often useful in the treatment of internal congestions and particularly so in the bronchopneumonia of infants and children. It is to be employed as follows:

Oil of mustard, 10 minims (0.65), is thoroughly mixed with a pint (500 mils.) of alcohol and water in equal parts, the water being heated before the mixture is made. A large piece of flannel is saturated with this mixture and the child is wrapped in it from the neck to the feet, and then, in turn, wrapped in a thin blanket. After the lapse of ten to twenty minutes the skin will be found to be bright red, and the flannel is then taken off and the child wrapped in another piece of flannel which has been wrung out in a mixture of alcohol and warm water in the proportion of one to two parts. In this second wrapping the child lies for half an hour, after which it is again wrapped in a dry blanket or, if the weather is warm, in a dry sheet. The mild counter-irritant effect of this application draws the blood from the congested lungs, and in the case of eruptive fevers, in which the eruption is not fully developed, it will frequently relieve nervous symptoms and develop a rash. If there is reason to believe that the child's skin is exceedingly sensitive, 5 minims (0.033) of the oil of mustard instead of 10 minims (0.65) should be employed.

Fig. 98.



Frazier-Lentz hot-air apparatus.

Another wet pack, which speedily becomes a warm one, is used in cases in which, during the course of an *eruptive fever*, the eruption fades and it is desired to bring it out on the surface. It is also useful in those cases of severe *chorea* in which the child can withstand the first shock of the cold. It consists in wrapping the child in a cool wet sheet and over this wrapping one or two blankets. In a few minutes the sheet becomes heated by the body and the sweating which results is profuse.

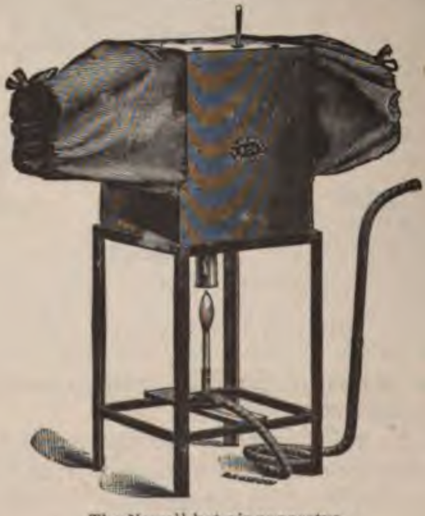
Whenever the Turkish or Russian bath or hot pack is used, except in the exanthematous fevers, it should be followed by a cool sponge, plunge, or douche.

Although these baths have been used in the treatment of cases of heart disease to relieve dropsy and renal engorgement, they are not safe, and should not be generally employed. All acute or chronic diseases of the lung, except acute bronchitis of a mild form, contraindicate their use.

A valuable method for using moist heat in a mild form is the "*bronchitis tent.*" (See article on Bronchitis.)

The use of a high degree of *dry heat* for the cure of inflammatory states of the sheaths of the joints and muscles has recently been made once more popular by the introduction of a double copper cylinder closed at one end, inside of which is placed the limb which is affected. The limb is prevented from coming in content with the cylinder by means of a board padded with asbestos and by putting pads of linen under the parts which touch the asbestos. A thermometer is placed so that its bulb extends into the cylinder, and a few holes permit of the moderate circulation of air. Bunsen burners or alcohol lamps are now lighted and placed under the cylinder, and the orifice through which the limb enters it is closed by drawing around the limb an asbestos curtain. The temperature is allowed to rise to 200° to 300° F., and the treatment resorted to daily, or several times a week, the individual *séance* lasting about one hour. The free sweating of the limb and the circulation of the blood and lymph prevent it from being burnt, but care must be taken that it does not touch the metal. Usually the entire surface of the body sweats profusely during the sitting.

FIG. 99.



The Newell hot-air apparatus.

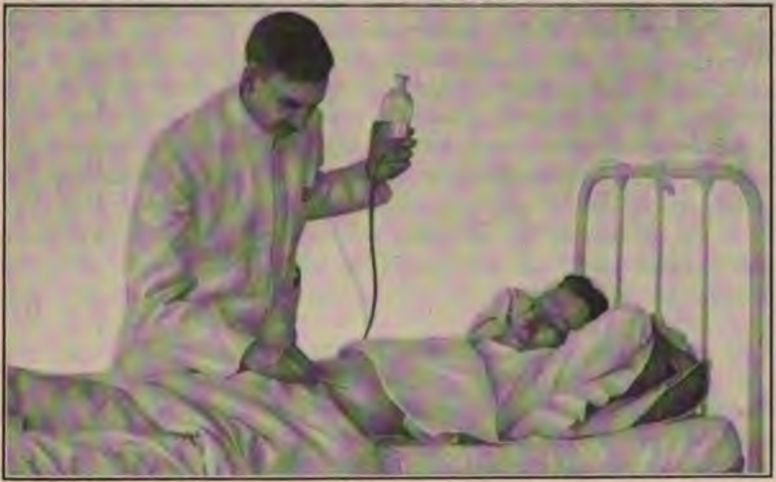
The author believes this method to be of great value in cases of chronic inflammatory joint affections due to *rheumatism* or following injuries, but of little service in those due to gouty swelling. In subacute gout he has seen it precipitate an attack of universal acute gout, apparently by setting free large amounts of urates from the affected joints.

This method of treatment is always to be considered as a valuable aid in the treatment of the more obstinate cases of the character described. The best form of this apparatus is expensive. A less expensive apparatus is shown in Fig. 99.

HYPODERMOCLYSIS.

Hypodermoclysis is a method of supplying fluid to the body to replace that lost through excessive purging, as in cholera, or in cases of hemorrhage. Further, it may be used to wash from the body various impurities circulating in the blood and lymph, and to flush the kidneys. In other instances it may be used to supply the body with liquid when the stomach will not permit liquid to be swallowed, as in vomiting, or gastric ulcer or after abdominal operations. It consists in the introduction into the subcutaneous tissues of normal saline solution, which is rapidly absorbed by the vessels. As is well known, a quantity of liquid equal to four times that of the normal amount of blood may be passed directly into the veins without producing a rise of blood-pressure, and experiment has shown that usually within fifteen minutes

FIG. 100.



The apparatus and method used in giving hypodermoclysis. The ordinary irrigator is attached to a small canula, and this is placed in the loose tissues of the belly-wall.

after the fluid flows into the subcutaneous tissues an increased flow from the kidneys takes place. It is not safe to infuse a greater quantity of liquid than 1 drachm to each pound of body-weight in each fifteen minutes, as, if this amount is exceeded, the accumulation of the liquid in the system is so great that the tissues become drowned, because the kidneys cannot excrete the liquid fast enough. To carry out the operation, the sterilized liquid to be infused—the formula on page 621 is the best—is placed in a glass irrigator jar or rubber bag, which is absolutely septic. From the lower part of the vessel leads a rubber tube to which is attached a large hollow needle, also rendered sterile. The skin over the place where the liquid is to enter is to be rendered absolutely sterile, the needle is then inserted into the subcutaneous tissue of the thigh, or, preferably, of the abdomen, or below the breast, and the liquid allowed to flow at a rate named, the pressure being obtained by raising the container two feet above the belly-wall (Fig. 100). As the liquid enters, a swelling appears in the subcutaneous tissues, which soon disappears after the infusion ceases, and is much aided in its absorption by the use of very gentle rubbing or stroking.

When hypodermoclysis is employed after *hemorrhage*, the results are often extraordinary. It is of great value in the *collapse* of cholera. (See Cholera.) The cyanosis decreases rapidly, the pulse improves, and respiration is no longer difficult. Some physicians have used hypodermoclysis with very good results in the treatment of *uræmia* due to chronic contracted kidney after venesection, thereby diluting the poisons and preventing them from acting so severely. In septicæmia, *diabetic coma*, and similar states this method of treatment may be employed. When general dropsy is present, it is manifestly useless and harmful. Hypodermoclysis has also been used with great advantage in the treatment of severe burns to overcome shock and toxæmia.

In cases of *surgical shock* warm saline fluid used by hypodermoclysis is often of great service. (See also Intravenous Injection; Transfusion.)

INHALATIONS.

The value of inhalations is not recognized sufficiently by the medical profession. As a matter of fact, they are capable of aiding very much in the treatment of disease and of producing results otherwise unobtainable. The employment of inhalations may be divided into the properly modified use of atmospheric air and the employment of atmospheric air charged with medicinal substances. To carry on many of the forms of treatment which have been found of value requires cumbersome or costly apparatus which cannot be used except in institutions; but nevertheless the general practitioner can employ remedial measures by way of the respiratory organs with great advantage to his patients even when far removed from places where costly apparatus can be had.

The first form of inhalation to be studied is that which is devoted to proper respiratory exercises. These exercises are required by patients who because of faulty development do not properly expand certain portions of the chest in the function of respiration, and by those who have acquired impaired respiratory movements through the following of certain occupations or as the result of attacks of disease.

There can be no doubt that *pulmonary tuberculosis* may be prevented, or even arrested in its earliest stages, by causing a patient to use proper thoracic exercises, which must usually be directed toward producing expansion of the apices of the lungs, a part of these organs which in many instances is but poorly filled and equally ineffectively emptied under ordinary conditions of life. The following inhalation exercises are to be directed for such cases:

The patient stands with his back against a wall, holding himself as erect as possible and bringing his shoulder-blades flat against the plane behind him. He now takes a slow, deep, and full inspiration, drawing the air into the chest in a steady stream, and not by a sudden jerk of the respiratory muscles. The inspired air is to be held in the chest while the patient mentally counts three, and then allowed to escape gradually, and not forced out of the chest by sudden muscular effort. Usually four or five such movements night and morning are quite sufficient for good results for the first week. After that time they may be gradually increased in number.

Another movement may now be added to that just described. The patient, standing with his back against the wall and the shoulders well thrown back, raises his arms, which are completely extended from the sides until the hands are on a level with the shoulders, thereby fully expanding the sides of the chest. As expiration begins the arms are allowed to fall gradually to the sides. After this the arms may be carried above the head into a perpendicular position.

A third exercise consists in inhaling as deeply as possible and then exhaling against resistance produced by closing the lips and forcing the air between them.

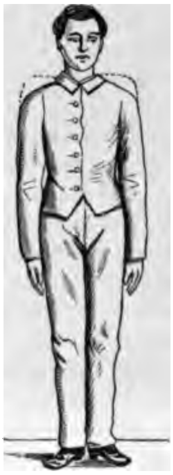
The fourth exercise consists in lying upon a firm bed with a small pillow under the hollow of the back and no pillow under the head, and then taking slow, long-drawn inspirations and expirations as already described.

These exercises are useful not only in persons with faulty chest development, but also in those who have poor expansion of a lung after a pneumonia, pleurisy, or empyema.

The increase in the volume of air respired under gentle but persistently taken exercise of this character is quite remarkable and these movements often increase the appetite, the proportion of hæmoglobin, and the general health of the patient.

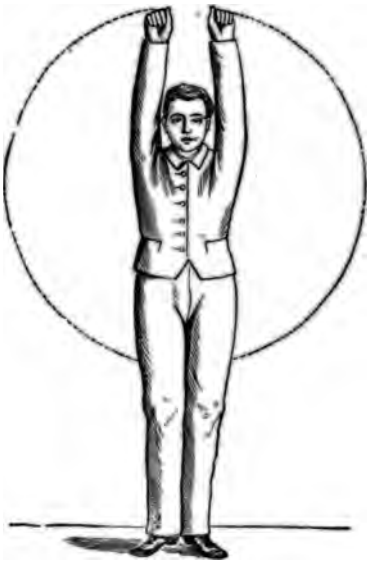
In addition to these exercises there are others which, while not directly connected with breathing produce, nevertheless, deeper respirations and at the same time develop the chest muscles and cause the patient to hold himself erect, thereby preventing or correcting faulty pulmonary expansion. Nearly every physician can look back upon cases in which a slovenly carriage of the shoulders in early life has resulted in impaired chest expansion and finally in actual disease. The exercises to be ordered are shown in Figs. 101 to 108.

FIG. 101.



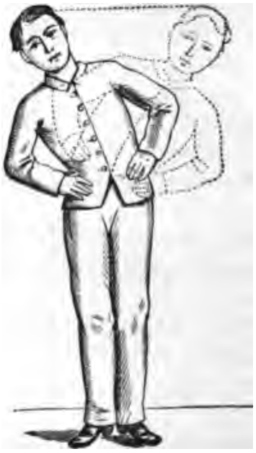
Standing erect.

FIG. 102.



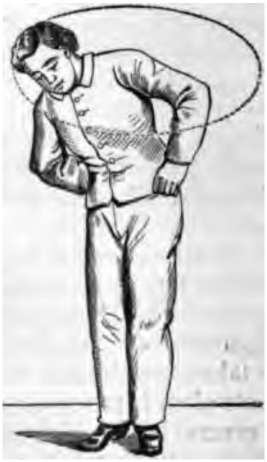
Stretch standing.

FIG. 103.



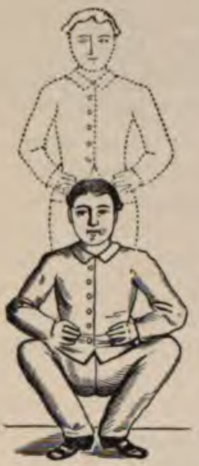
Wing standing, side bending.

FIG. 104.



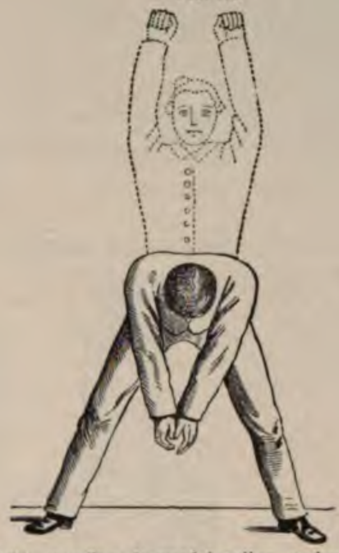
Wing standing, trunk rotation.

Fig. 105.



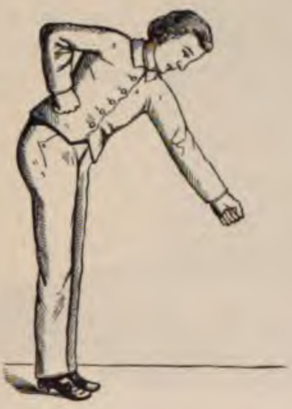
Wing standing, knee bending or curtseying.

Fig. 106.



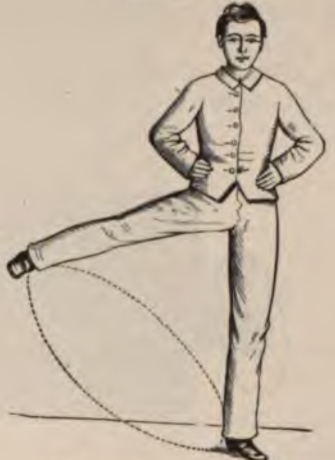
Stride standing, forward bending, or hewing.

Fig. 107.



Half wing, half stretch, standing; forward bending, or sawing.

Fig. 108.

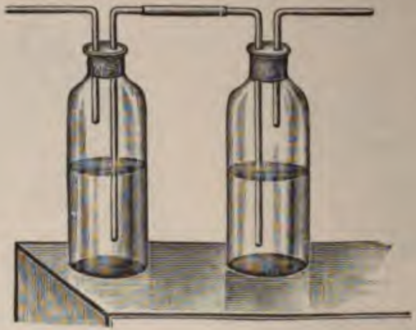


Wing standing, leg circling.

The next class of exercises consist in using simple forms of apparatus in association with respiratory movements. These are advantageous not only because they are beneficial in themselves, but also because they interest the patient and cause him to take exercises of which he might tire if they were performed without appliances.

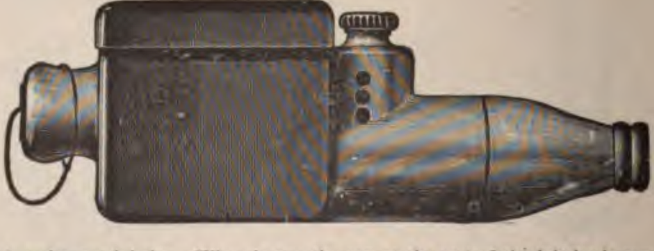
The first of these consists in a pair of Wolff bottles joined together by a piece of rubber tubing (Fig. 109). The bottle nearest the patient is filled with water, and the patient, after taking a deep inspiration at the moment of expiration, places a mouth-piece attached to a rubber tube between his lips and forces the water over from the first to the second bottle. This is usually sufficient for an exercise, and later in the day the patient drives the fluid from one bottle to the other a second time. Such a procedure causes the patient to take full inspirations and forcible, though gradual, expirations, with the result that he fully expands portions of the lungs hitherto but imperfectly inflated. It is therefore of value in patients with poorly developed chests, in cases after an attack of *pneumonia*, when complete resolution is long delayed, and in instances of deficient pulmonary expansion because of adhesions following an attack of *pleurisy*. In cases of *empyema* after drainage is established it is useful in that it aids drainage, keeps the

FIG. 109.



Arrangement of bottles for promoting lung expansion.

FIG. 110.

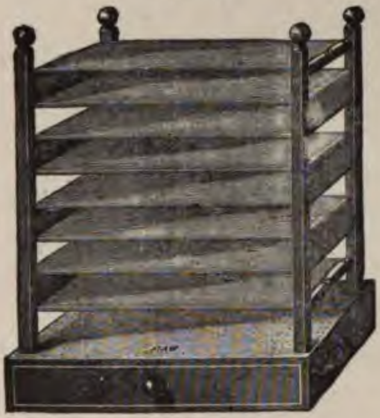


Denison's resistance inhaler. When in use the cap at the end of the inhaler is removed and air is drawn into the square chamber, which contains a piece of folded absorbent paper or cotton wet with some of the volatile oils named in the text. The air then passes to the patient by way of the mouth-piece, meeting, however, a resistance valve on the way designed to produce forced inhalations. On expiration the air goes through the mouth-piece as far as the perforated elevated column, where, by a valve, it escapes. By means of the cap on top of this column the resistance offered by the valve to the escape of the air is increased or diminished as is desired, so that the patient expires against resistance.

pleural cavity free from pus, and gradually causes the lung to descend once more into the lower part of the thorax. This practice is a very useful one in children, who may otherwise suffer from deformity due to collapse of one side of the chest if the lung is not properly expanded. It is not to be practiced immediately after the removal of a pleural effusion or empyema, because time must be given the lung to expand naturally and adjust itself to the relief of pressure. It must be used with caution in pulmonary tuberculosis because forcible expiratory strain may induce pneumothorax.

Another form of apparatus, designed for the same purpose as that just named, is "Denison's Resistance Inhaler." (See Fig. 110.) The physician having determined that the patient is to inhale air against resistance, the valve is fixed to yield to a pressure caused by his forcible inspiration. On the other hand, when the patient exhales the muscles of the chest must use sufficient pressure to force the air past the expiration valve. The result is that every part of the lung is expanded, the respiratory muscles are exercised and strengthened, and what might be called slovenly or imperfect breathing is corrected.

FIG. 111.



Chamber inhaler (Hassall). The shelves are made of cotton cloth, upon which is poured the medicine to be employed.

We now pass to the consideration of inhalations designed to carry medicinal substances into the lungs for their effect on the respiratory tract or to influence the general system, not including, however, the use of general anæsthetics. The air respired may be medicated by the following methods: (1) Setting free in the air of the room volatile substances derived from chemical or vegetable sources, using materials which are naturally volatile or which can be made so by the aid of dry or moist heat. (2) The use of a mask or inhaler so arranged that a part at least of the inspired air must pass through or over a sponge or piece of cotton moistened with the medicament.

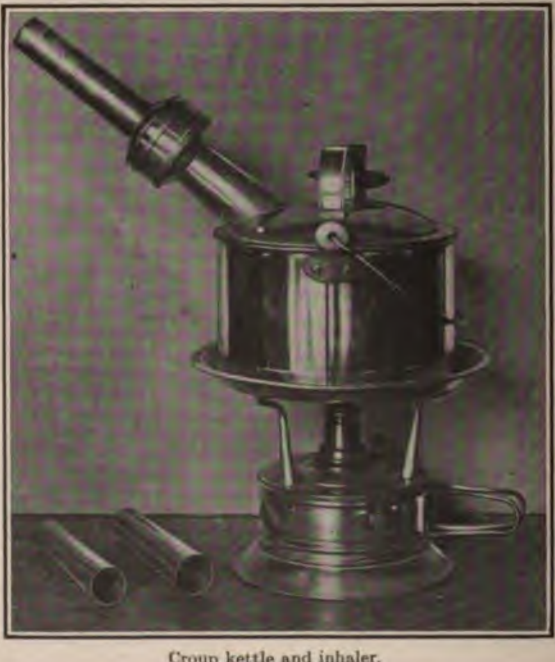
(3) The nebulizing of substances which are not volatile, by the use of compressed air.

The use of chloride of ammonium fumes in cases of *chronic bronchitis* is described in the article on Ammonium Chloride. In cases of *spasmodic croup* a few crystals of menthol placed in an iron spoon may be volatilized over a gas jet or lamp chimney, and so diffuse the vapor through the air. (See Croup.)

Creosote is said to produce very good effects in *whooping-cough*, and in *bronchitis* in its later stages, if cloths wet with it are hung about the room. So, too, turpentine, terebene, eucalyptol, and similar substances can be used in place of creosote, and in doing so the apparatus for diffusing these drugs in the air described by Hassall may be employed (Fig. 111).

In other instances it is better to set free these and other substances by the aid of steam, allowing the steam to escape freely into the air of the room or to enter a "bronchitis tent." (See article on Bronchitis.) 5 to 20 minims (0.3–1.3) of any of the substances just named may be added to the water when it is boiling. Menthol may also be so used, placing 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.3) in the hot water at a time. The steam allays irritation by increasing the moisture in the air of the room, checks coughing, and aids the action of the drugs. Steam usually does badly, however, if there is an excess of secretion in the lungs. The drug to be

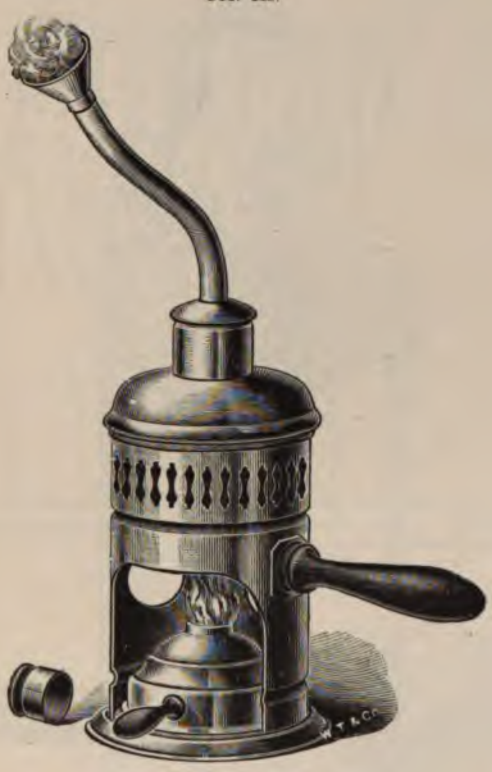
FIG. 112.



Croup kettle and inhaler.

used may be placed in the water in an ordinary teapot heated by a lamp, or gas jet, or the "croup kettle" may be employed (Fig. 112), or in its place the appliance shown in the article on Bronchitis (Fig. 131). In other instances the apparatus shown in Fig. 113 may be used. In this arrangement the medicated steam is generated in the boiler and then escapes from the upper end of the tube and is inhaled by the patient, who brings his face as near to the apparatus as the heat will permit.

FIG. 113.



Steam vaporizer.

The following formula is useful in many cases of *pulmonary tuberculosis* and *bronchitis* with a dry cough, if placed in such a steam inhaler:

℞—Olei pini sylvestris	f℥j (30.0).
Olei eucalypti	f℥j (30.0).
Creosoti	f℥ss (16.0).—M.

S.—Place 1 to 3 drachms (4.0–12.0) in the water in the boiler and inhale the steam three or four times a day.

If there is excessive cough, ½ ounce (15.0) of spirit of chloroform may be added to the above prescription with advantage.

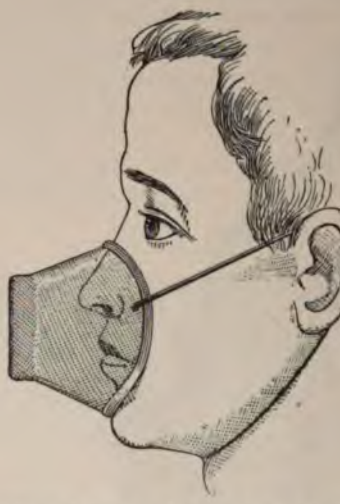
In many cases of *acute laryngitis* the following formula is of excellent service if used in this manner:

℞—Tincturæ benzoini compositi	f ℥j (30.0).
Mentholis	gr. x (0.60).
Spiritus chloroformi	f ℥ss (16.0).—M.

S.—Place 1 to 2 drachms (4.0–8.0) in the water in the boiler, inhaling the steam from a freshly made watery mixture several times a day.

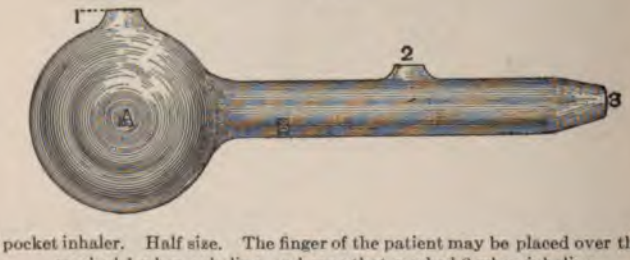
After using the steam inhalations the patient must not inhale for several hours the outdoor air if it is cold.

Fig. 114.



Yeo's inhaler, made of perforated zinc bound on the edges with chamois skin and supplied with elastic loops to go back of the ears or around the head. On a sponge placed in the front of the inhaler is dropped the medicine to be inhaled.

Fig. 115.



Evans' pocket inhaler. Half size. The finger of the patient may be placed over the opening marked 1 when exhaling, and over that marked 2 when inhaling.

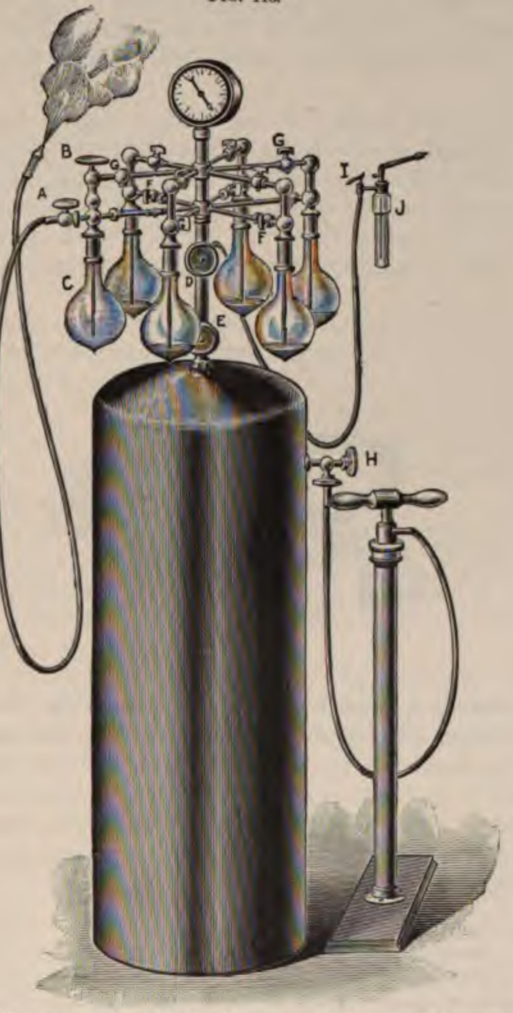
For use with the mask or face inhaler (Fig. 114) or Denison's inhaler (Fig. 110) the following formula is valuable in cases of *chronic bronchitis* with excessive cough:

℞—Chloroformi	f℥ss (16.0).
Creosoti	f℥ss (16.0).
Mentholis	gr. x (0.60).—M.

S.—10 drops on the inhaler every three hours.

Any one of these ingredients may be used alone. Sometimes where it is desired to liquefy tenacious bronchial mucus 10 drops of iodide of ethyl may also be placed on the inhaler to act as a stimulant expectorant. The mask or Yeo inhaler must be used almost constantly if it is to produce good results.

Fig. 116.



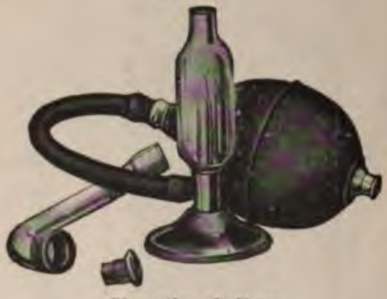
Robertson's nebulizer attached to a tank of compressed air. The tubes are so arranged that one or all of the medicaments in the different bulbs can be delivered to the patient at one time. In addition to the tube which carries the nebulized drug to the patient there is an extra attachment for an atomizer, which is seen on the right-hand side of the figure.

Small pocket inhalers containing medicated cotton may be used.

A small glass tube is partly filled with cotton, and this is kept in place by perforated corks fixed in either end. Any of the medicaments named may be placed on this cotton, and the air inhaled through the tube. A tube of this sort packed with crystals of menthol, and called a "Menthol Inhaler," is largely sold at present. It is of value in *acute colds*. A useful modification of this straight tube is that of Evans (Fig. 115). In this apparatus the sponge in the bulb is wet with the medicament.

There are on the market at the present time a large number of so-called vaporizers or nebulizers, which by the aid of compressed air force the medicament to be inhaled in a fine spray against the side of the glass containing it, in this manner still further comminuting it and causing it to escape from the bottle or bulb as an exceedingly fine vapor. The larger ones are supplied, as a rule, with compressed air from a force pump or large hand pump. The smaller ones are worked by a small hand pump or rubber bulb. The forms employed largely by the writer are those of Robertson and the Glaseptic. (See Figs. 116, 117.) For a satisfactory use of these nebulizers the medicament had better be dissolved in an oily fluid. The following formula may be used in such apparatus in *coryza* or *acute inflammation of the upper respiratory tract.*

FIG. 117.



Glaseptic nebulizer.

℞—Mentholis	gr. xx (1.3).
Camphoræ	gr. x (0.60).
Alboleni (liquid)	f℥j (30.0).—M.

S—Place in the nebulizer and inhale the vapor several times a day.

A somewhat similar formula of even greater value than this contains, in addition to the above, 2 to 5 grains (0.12–0.3) of chloretone, which is useful in that it is anæsthetic and sedative to the mucous membranes. (See article on Peppermint.) Where the inflammation is very severe and acute, it is often well to substitute for the above formula the following one:

℞—Olei sassafras	gr. iij (0.2).
Olei santali	♏v (0.3).
Alboleni (liquid)	f℥j (30.0).—M.

S.- -Use in voporizer.

In such small amounts sandal-wood oil is sedative. If we wish to use it as a stimulant expectorant, the quantity may be increased to 30 minims (2.0). An even more stimulant inhalation in cases of *chronic bronchitis* is as follows:

℞—Olei eucalypti	fʒj (4.0).
Olei picis liquidæ	fʒij (8.0).
Alboleni (liquid)	f℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—Use in nebulizer.

INTRAVENOUS INJECTION.

The intravenous injection of medicines is a method which is to be employed only under extraordinary circumstances and with only a few drugs, as, for example, salvarsan in syphilis and quinine in pernicious malarial infection. (See Salvarsan and Cinchona.) The injection should be made very slowly, and the drug should be, as a rule, well diluted so that it will not reach the heart in a concentrated form, temporary cardiac depression being thereby avoided.

The objections to intravenous injections are several. In the first place, the veins are apt to be collapsed and hard to find, and it is difficult to puncture one without wounding the opposite wall of the vessel. Again, phlebitis is a possible sequel, and thrombosis and embolism are by no means impossible.

It is needless to say that the solution of the drug which is injected into a vein should always be of a neutral or alkaline reaction in order to avoid coagulation of the blood. (For Blood and Saline Injections, see Transfusion, Part III.)

KATAPHORESIS.

By the term "kataphoresis" is meant a method having for its purpose the introduction into the body of drugs through the influence of galvanic electricity. Correctly speaking, kataphoresis is an osmosis of medicaments through the tissues, the osmosis being carried on by the galvanic current and the drug being carried through the tissues between the two poles. Quinine, cocaine, iodide of potassium, the various soluble salts of mercury, and chloroform and ether may be so used. The ordinary sponge or absorbent cotton tip of the positive electrode is to be saturated with the medicament to be used, and the constant current employed. The positive pole of the battery is placed over the affected part, and the negative pole at a little distance away.

In cases of *neuralgia*, chloroform and alcohol, of each one-half, or even pure chloroform, may be employed, and in *syphilitic nodules*, when the patient's stomach will not tolerate drugs, kataphoresis with iodides over the part affected may be resorted to. The iodide of lithium is commonly employed in the strength of 5 per cent. in these cases. The strength of the current depends upon the size of the electrodes and the sensations of the patient. It is not necessary to use a stronger current than the patient can bear with comfort.

LAVAGE.

This is a term applied to washing out of the stomach in cases of gastric dilatation, chronic gastritis, and more rarely in cases of gastric carcinoma. It is particularly valuable in the two first-named conditions, not merely for its curative power, but also to rid the stomach of mucus and render it clean before fresh food is ingested.

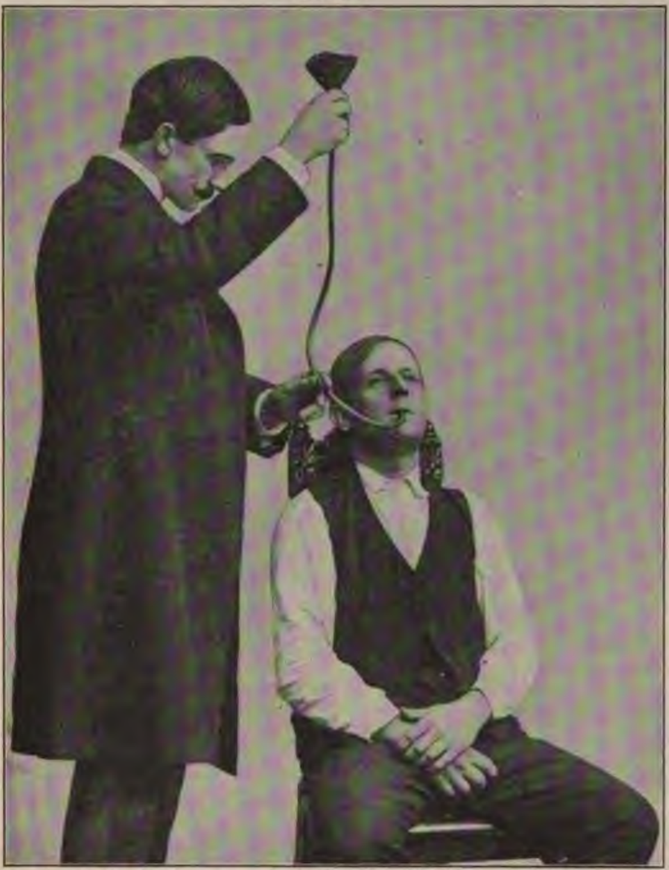
The liquid employed should always be warmed. For an adult a tube should be used of at least four and a half to five feet in length, of which eighteen inches pass into the mouth, the remaining portion reaching to the basin when lowered to allow siphonage. The question as to the variety of tube to be employed is a vital one, since a poorly devised apparatus not only gives no relief, but disgusts both the patient and the physician with the technique of the method. The tube should be more like a hollow bougie than a catheter, in order that its calibre may be great enough to carry off some of the semisolid materials present. If this rule is not followed, two evil results follow: In the first place, the tube and its apertures rapidly, or even at once, become clogged; secondly, the liquid is drained away leaving behind a mass which is semisolid, to be sure, and less bulky, but which is nevertheless the quintessence of the nastiness of fermentation, and quite as qualified to contaminate any fresh food on its entrance as the liquid would be.

The holes in the gastric end of the tube should therefore be of sufficient size to take in fairly large masses. In most cases the ordinary siphon may be used, but where there is any solid food or resistance suction by means of a stomach-pump is necessary.

The best tube for adults is No. 20, made of red Para rubber with lateral holes.

The methods by which lavage is employed, in addition to those which have been named, are as follows: The tube should be passed backward against the roof of the mouth, so that by following the curve of the hard and soft palates it is directed into the pharynx and œsophagus, and then by gentle pressure forced into the stomach. At the same time the patient should be directed to swallow. The mucus in the throat sufficiently lubricates the tube, and oil is not to be used. If gagging is excessive, the pharynx may be first painted with cocaine. The irritability of the pharynx usually rapidly disappears, and it is surprising how quickly the patient becomes accustomed to the operation, and submits to it without any feeling of discomfort. After the tube has reached the stomach a small funnel is to be fitted in its external end, which is then held above the head of the patient while water prepared in the way already mentioned is poured into it until the stomach is filled, when the funnel end is lowered and the stomach is emptied by siphonage.

Fig. 118.

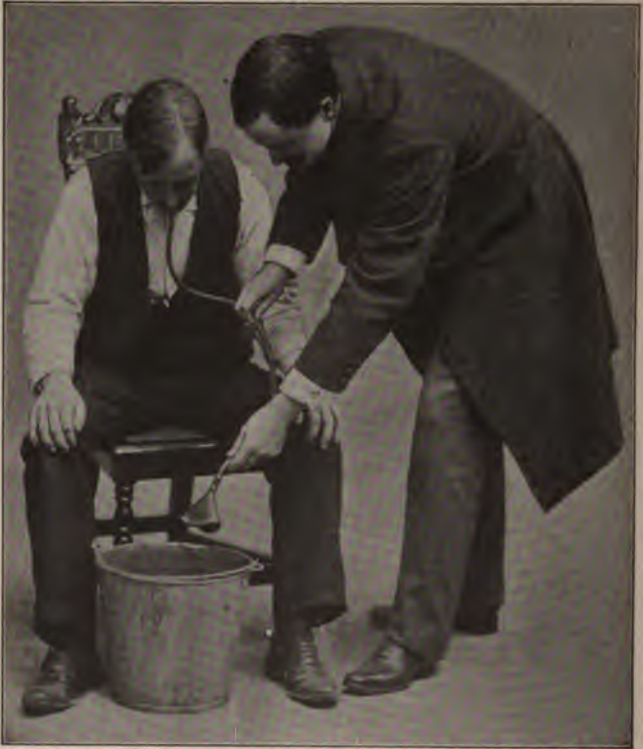


The stomach-tube having been passed, the funnel is filled from a pitcher and elevated to urge the water into the viscus.

The stomach-pump has one very serious disadvantage, which is present with even more force in the case of a child than in an adult—namely, the danger of injury to the coats of the organ. This apparatus is also more costly and cumbersome, and for children the siphon is powerful enough in its action to take away all excuse for the use of the more complicated apparatus unless the contents of the stomach are in bulk.

It is particularly necessary in children, if a catheter is used and on account of the lack of intelligent aid and their liability to gulp, that every care should be taken that the tube does not slip entirely out of reach into the stomach; and for the prevention of this danger a string should be attached to the eternal end of the catheter before it is introduced, and the tube should always be at least thirty inches in length.

FIG. 119.



Just as the last portion of the water is about to disappear down the tube the funnel end is lowered and the contents of the stomach are siphoned out.

LEECHING.

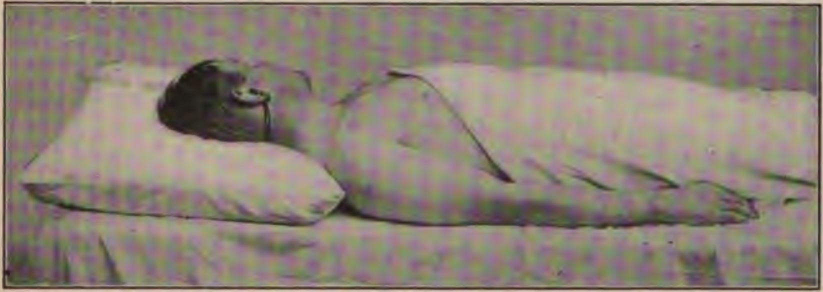
Leeching is a method of abstracting blood for the purpose of relieving local inflammations or acute congestions. There are two forms of leech commonly employed in medicine, both of which are imported. A small leech is found in many streams in the United States. Leeches, after attaching themselves to the skin by means of their sucking apparatus and teeth, secrete a liquid which prevents coagulation of blood, and this accounts for the persistent hemorrhage sometimes seen after a leech-bite.

Therapeutics.—The reasons for using venesection or depletion are considered further on, and we can therefore pass directly to the uses to which leeches are put. In cases of *meningitis* they may be applied to the temples or to the nape of the neck, and they are useful in the treatment of *swollen joints*, such as occur after *sprains*. In *orchitis* they should not be placed upon the scrotum, but on the groin. In *conjunctivitis* or inflammation of the eye they should be applied upon the temple or back of the ears, not upon the lid itself. The effect of leeching is not only that of depletion, but also one of counterirritation.

Richaud's table indicating the areas of the skin to which leeches or cups are to be applied to directly affect the viscera by abstraction of blood.

AREAS TO BE DEPLETED.	AREAS TO WHICH DEPLETION IS TO BE APPLIED.	PATHS OF COMMUNICATION THROUGH WHICH DEPLETION TAKES PLACE.
Appendix.	Groin.	Spermatic veins, circumflex, iliac, and ileolumbar veins.
Liver.	Anus.	Portal vein, anal and perineal vessels, hemorrhoidal veins.
Uterus.	Anus.	Uterine and hemorrhoidal veins.
Bladder and prostate.	Anus.	Prostatic and hemorrhoidal veins.
Testicle.	Groin.	Spermatic and inguinal veins.
Pericardium.	Third, fourth, and fifth left intercostal spaces.	Pericardial and internal mammary veins.
Lung.	Third right intercostal space between the vertebral column and shoulder-blade.	Bronchial and azygos veins and superior intercostal veins.
Eye.	Mastoid apophysis.	Ophthalmic vein, cavernous sinus, petrous and lateral sinus.
Tonsil.	Angle of the jaw.	

FIG. 120.



Showing the application of leeches in front of and behind the ear, for the relief of the early stages of acute otitis. The auditory meatus is plugged with cotton to prevent the leech from entering the canal by accident.

Application.—Leeches if singly applied may be placed on the skin under an inverted wineglass or under a large pill-box to prevent them from migrating before they take hold. If they will not take hold, a little sweetened milk may be placed on the skin or a drop of blood extracted from the finger may be placed there. In all cases the skin should be carefully washed before the leech is used. When the leech has taken enough blood, it can be made to let go its hold by sprinkling it with salt. Each leech will take about 1 drachm of blood. Leech-bites should be watched lest prolonged consecutive bleeding exhaust the patient. In case of such an accident, a compress and styptics are to be employed. As leech-bites make small permanent scars, the leech should not be applied on the face or other exposed surface of the skin.

LUMBAR PUNCTURE.

Lumbar puncture consists in the introduction of a strong hollow needle of large calibre, or a canula, with or without a trocar, between the third and fourth or fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ. In children a large needle without a trocar is nearly always adequate. The operation can be performed when the patient is sitting up, with the spine bent by bending forward (see Tropacocaine), but is best done, particularly in children, with the patient lying on the side with the knees and hips flexed so as to separate the vertebræ. The needle is introduced at the lower margin of the spinal column where the separation is greatest, unless the patient is lying on a hard table. The easiest way to find the level at which the puncture is to be made is to draw a line across from the crest of one ilium to the crest of the other. The direction of the needle should be slightly upward and forward. As soon as the subarachnoid space is reached the cerebrospinal fluid will flow freely or even spurt out if the intraspinal pressure is abnormally high. Absolute surgical asepsis is, of course, essential.

Therapeutics.—Spinal puncture is resorted to for three purposes—namely, treatment, diagnosis, and spinal anæsthesia. (See Tropacocaine.) For treatment it is indicated chiefly in the convulsive seizures of children. If convulsive seizures are recurrent, spinal puncture by giving relief to cerebrospinal pressure will arrest these in a fair proportion of cases. Usually about 15 to 20 Cc. are withdrawn, and if the membranes are healthy the fluid should be clear. If it is turbid it indicates disease, and as much as 40 Cc. or even 60 Cc. may be taken away. If disease in the cerebrospinal system is suspected as the primary cause of the condition, or if the fluid is turbid, it should be examined bacteriologically for the presence of the diplococcus of Weichselbaum, the pneumococcus, or other infecting organism. If meningeal tuberculosis be the cause the fluid will be turbid, will contain an excess of small mononuclear lymphocytes, and the tubercle bacillus may be found in it, after centrifugalization, by careful search in some instances. Sometimes the polymorphonuclear cells are in excess. When the diplococcus of Weichselbaum is found, 30 Cc. of the cerebrospinal is drawn off and substituted by the same amount of antimeningitis serum (see Antimeningitis Serum) daily until the fluid is clear and the patient convalescent. In some cases of uræmia with deep coma or convulsions spinal puncture gives more relief than any other measure.

MINERAL SPRINGS AND CLIMATE.

This article is intended to give the practitioner and student a general idea of where to send patients who can afford to resort to treatment depending upon watering-places and climates. It is manifestly impossible to include the names of all the health resorts, and the object is to indicate the diseases which are benefited by these treatments, taking certain well-known resorts as types of each class.

Springs.

Medicinal springs are usually resorted to for the double purpose of drinking and bathing in the waters, although in many instances one of these methods so far exceeds the other in popularity that it alone is employed.

For general purposes we may divide these medicinal or beneficial waters into four classes—namely, those which act, first, by their purity chiefly; second, by the presence of more or less active alkaline ingredients; third, by the heat which the waters contain as they leave the earth; and, fourth, by the sulphur or radio-active substances which they contain. The first class—namely, those which act by reason of their purity—are indicated chiefly in cases where through high living or other cause the system becomes laden with impurities through imperfect elimination of tissue-waste. Most of the popular *lithia waters* depend chiefly upon this ability to dissolve effete materials, and very little upon the lithia, which is often present in very small amount. (See Lithium.) Aside from their purity, they also act by reason of the salts of sodium and calcium which they contain. Good results follow their use in the so-called *uric-acid diathesis* where the urine is scanty, high-colored, and acid. They do good in cases of irritable bladder by washing out this viscus with mild urine in large quantities, and because of this influence are credited with wonderful cures of vesical calculus. When vesical calculi have broken down while these waters were being taken, the fortunate result has been coincidence rather than due to medicinal interference. It is impossible for them to dissolve stones, but their constant use may prevent the formation of new ones. Perhaps the best representative of such waters is Londonderry lithia water.

A subdivision of this class consists of those waters which contain somewhat larger amounts of mineral substances, chiefly potassium, sodium, and calcium salts. Because of the power possessed by alkaline salts in aiding in oxidation, these waters are used in cases where the effete matters of the body seem to escape only partly oxidized, and where the kidneys, and perhaps the liver, seem torpid. Such springs are the Kissingen and Vichy at Saratoga. If very mild purgative properties are also desired, the Geyser Spring at Saratoga may be used. In Europe the most famous springs of this class are at Vichy (Grande Grille), Vals, and Contrexeville in France, and Kissingen in Bavaria.

The second class of springs are those which contain salts of sodium, calcium, potassium, and magnesium in sufficient amount to possess very active diuretic and purgative properties. They find their therapeutic application in cases of hepatic torpor or congestion associated with gouty or rheumatic tendencies, particularly in those individuals who have been high-livers, who lay on too much fat, so clogging their organs, and, finally, in those who through illness or exposure to hot climates have subacute or chronic atony of the liver, of the organs of digestion, and of the lymphatics. Nearly always these patients also suffer from more or less constipation and gastro-intestinal catarrh, and are often obese. The sulphate of sodium is an ingredient of many purgative mineral waters, and the activity of a water depends very often on the percentage of this salt which is present. The purgative action of a water also depends upon the time at which it is taken. When taken on an empty stomach it is of course more active. When taken early in the morning before eating and at the natural temperature, such a water produces a loose watery movement, not only unloading the bowel of fecal matter, but by its alkalinity loosening catarrhal secretions and unloading the liver of congestion. The quantity to be taken in twenty-four hours varies from 1 to 4 pints, but this question can only be decided by the local physician, who studies the effect of the water on the patient. The best-known waters of this class are the Champion, Congress, Hathorn, and Carlsbad Springs at Saratoga, New York, the Crab Orchard in Kentucky, and the springs of Carlsbad and Marienbad in Bohemia, and Friederichshall in Germany. These waters are chiefly used at the site of the springs, except Hathorn and Friederichshall which are bottled and used in this country. Of the sulphate purgative waters the best known are Hunyadi and Apenta from Hungary, and Pluto of Indiana. These are bottled for transportation and widely used.

The *hot springs* depend chiefly on their heat, as already stated, and differ in chemical composition. They find their value in the treatment of *chronic skin diseases*, specific or otherwise, and also are useful in aiding in the treatment of *rheumatism*, *gout*, and *syphilis*. Their good results are produced by their heat, which varies from 93° to 150° F., and the advantages always derived from properly employed hydrotherapeutic measures. It is in chronic or subacute cases that they do the most good. Hot baths are also of great value in the treatment of *chancroid* and *malignant syphilis*. The results achieved depend upon the increased activity of the skin, the improvement of the peripheral circulation, and the increased powers of absorption of mercury produced through increased cellular activity.

Patients should always select a competent local physician at such resorts.

In cases of syphilis the methods of treatment to be followed are as follows: The patient should take the bath at a temperature of 90° F., and remain in it for about twenty minutes. After this he is rapidly but thoroughly dried by an attendant, who at once proceeds to rub into the skin of one thigh an amount of mercurial ointment varying from a few grains to a drachm. This is well rubbed into, not smeared over, the skin of a different limb after each bath. The number of baths and inunctions depends upon the condition and necessities of the case, care being exercised not to push the mercury too freely in those who are very susceptible to its effects. These baths also aid in the absorption of mercury when it is administered by fumigation. The most celebrated of these springs are the Hot Springs of Arkansas and those found at Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen) in Germany.

As types of the fourth class of springs we have the White Sulphur Springs in West Virginia and the Richfield Springs in New York, which are used for the relief of catarrhal inflammations of the mucous membranes of the alimentary canal and respiratory passages, and more rarely for catarrhal states of the genito-urinary tract. Not only do they exert the peculiar remedial powers long known to belong to sulphur and its compounds by reason of the sulphuretted hydrogen gas contained in them, but they also possess distinct purgative effects. Their chief mineral constituents consist of sulphate of sodium and magnesium, which unload the bowels and portal system in the same manner as do the Champion, Congress, Hathorn, and Carlsbad Springs at Saratoga and those at Crab Orchard. Taking the White Sulphur as a type of its class, it is better than the Saratoga springs in catarrhal states for the reason given.

Rockbridge Alum Spring, in Virginia, is used in cases of *chronic diarrhœa* with very useful results in many cases. It is not so useful in acute inflammations of the intestine as in the diarrhœa due to chronic disorder. As iron is present in it and in most alum springs in considerable amount, this water is useful in *anæmic* cases, but is contraindicated by fevers, by chronic congestions, chiefly of the liver, and by plethora. Often in place of alum we find salines associated with the iron, and these waters are particularly indicated in the catarrhs associated with *anæmia*. Such a spring exists at Bedford, Pennsylvania. In Europe the chief iron springs are at St. Moritz in Switzerland and Tunbridge Wells in England. Neither of these contains much sulphur or alum.

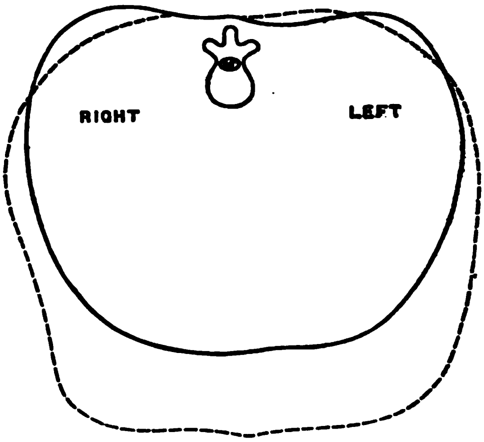
Climates.

The practitioner is most frequently consulted as to the possible benefit of climatic changes by persons suffering from *pulmonary* disease, such as *tuberculosis of the lungs, asthma, chronic bronchitis,* and *emphysema*—more rarely by those convalescing from *pneumonia* or other severe acute illness.

The general rules to be followed in all cases are—first, choose a climate having as large a number of clear days as possible, in order that an out-of-door life in the sunshine may be had constantly; secondly, the nearest place to the home which is available in order to avoid fatigue, expense, and homesickness; and thirdly, see that the resort chosen has comfortable accommodations, good food, good drug-supplies, and a capable physician at hand in case of need.

In a case of tuberculosis and in all patients suffering from the pulmonary complaints named above the following rules may be adhered to, except in persons suffering from attacks of acute bronchitis, who always need a climate providing moisture and warmth. Some tubercular patients do best in a high, dry air, and others in a lower and more moist temperature—the first being represented by that of Colorado Springs (6000 feet) or Silver City in America and by San Moritz (6000 feet) and Davos Platz (5000 feet) in Switzerland, where the altitude is not only very great, but the air very cold in winter. The days in these places are many of them clear, but in Colorado they are apt to be windy. Feeble persons cannot stand high winds, as a rule. The second climate is represented by that of Florida and Southern California.

FIG. 121.



Chest outline before residence at Davos ——. After residence at Davos ——.
William's diagram.)

In those cases in which a mild climate is useful, this can be obtained at San Diego, a place where there is virtually perpetual summer. At Asheville, N. C. (2200 feet), or Thomasville, Georgia (330 feet), the air is moderately dry. A spot is desirable where a patient can remain the year round, and, if well enough, engage in business, avoiding the cold, sharp March winds of the Middle, Eastern, or Northwestern States, and the necessity of leaving Florida on the advent of summer.

Physicians have attempted for years to formulate rules for phthisical patients as to the climate to be sought. In very many cases the various health resorts have to be chosen by experiment, not by judgment beforehand. In cases of phthisis with profuse bronchial secretion, a high, dry climate is generally the better unless the heart is feeble, but in cases which suffer from dryness of the air-passages a sea-voyage or a warm, moist climate is better, on general principles. It is probably true, however, that high altitudes and rarefied air are not to be sought where a distinct tendency to hemorrhage is present, unless the ascent or removal to the rarefied air is very gradual, several weeks being passed before the lung is exposed to the low pressure of great heights. The cases in which high altitudes do good are those which naturally have poor thoracic development or suffer from chronic pleurisy with deficient expansion of the lung after tapping. A high altitude not only improves respiratory capacity and develops the chest, but also increases the richness of the blood in its red cells as to number and as to their content of hemoglobin. The following excellent advice given by White in his *General Therapeutics* is worthy of repetition:

"It is of such importance that only suitable cases should be sent to high altitudes that we must point out those that are unsuitable:

"1. Those in whom there is considerable affection of the bronchial tubes, for the dryness of the climate increases the kind of bronchitis which commonly accompanies phthisis.

"2. Patients with much emphysema or bronchiectasis, because of the probably diminished absorption of oxygen and the difficulty of respiration experienced on first arriving.

"3. Patients with disease of the heart must not go to a high altitude, because of its effect upon the pulse and upon respiration.

"4. Cases liable to acute febrile attacks, whether or not these indicate an occasional increase of mischief in the lungs, should remain on a low level.

"5. Patients who are very excitable or suffer from insomnia should not go, for a visit to a place at a great elevation promotes these symptoms. Women do not acclimatize so well as men.

"6. Cases in which there are very extensive lesions, or which are very advanced, are unsuitable.

"7. Pneumonic phthisis, if at all acute, is made worse by a high altitude.

"8. Patients who cannot take exercise should not go.

"9. The very old and the very young had better be treated at home.

"10. Sir Andrew Clark states that patients who go to Alpine health resorts suffering from albuminuria, or those who develop it whilst there, seldom derive any good from their change.

"There are many conditions which have been thought to contraindicate this treatment, but which do not, and they had therefore better be mentioned. They are:

"PULMONARY HEMORRHAGE.—It is now known that this, so far from being a contraindication to treatment by high altitudes, is actually relieved by it. The exact explanation cannot be given."

With this the author of this work cannot agree.

"FEVER.—If this is not excessive, and if it does not indicate any active changes in the lungs, it is often improved.

"SIMPLE DIARRHŒA AND SIMPLE DYSPEPSIA.—These are both benefited.

"NIGHT-SWEATS.—There is a common belief that these forbid this treatment; on the contrary, they often disappear on removal to a high altitude.

"THE PRESENCE OF CAVITIES.—This is not a contraindication unless a very large area of lung is destroyed."

There is no need, after these two lists, to say what cases are suitable for this climatic treatment: it may, however, be observed that those in whom there is threatened phthisis, with a strong hereditary predisposition, and those of imperfect thoracic development, are much benefited.

To these rules the author would add the following invariable rule: viz., Do not send a case away to die. If the disease is so far advanced that no good can be derived from a trip abroad, it is cruel to make a wretched patient exhaust his strength, his money, and his happiness by seeking health which it is impossible for him to obtain. A patient of the writer's returned on one occasion from a stay of a few days at a noted Southern resort for consumptives, and, when reprimanded for his imprudence, replied: " I would rather be at home, and die at once, than drag out a few more years surrounded by a crowd of coughing, hawking, and wasting consumptives." This reply evidences clearly the necessity of avoiding "consumptive hotels" as much as possible in these cases, and in directing the mind of the patient from depressing thoughts and his own ailment, and that he may avoid secondary infection from other sufferers.

In the treatment of *renal* and *cardiac disease* high altitudes are contraindicated, as a rule. The chief desideratum is out-of-door life with avoidance of chilling of the skin by sudden changes in temperature or strong winds. San Diego and many other places in Southern California represent the necessary climate in such cases.

There is a class of persons who often have no actual disease of a chronic type, who nevertheless pass healthier lives if away from rigorous climates for at least part of the year. Without having acquired tuberculosis, their lungs are delicate naturally or because of attacks of disease, or, again, they become asthmatic or rheumatic in cold weather. In this country Asheville, N. C., and Thomasville, Ga., or San Diego or Santa Barbara, California, afford the climate desired, while in Europe patients are sent to what is known as the "Riviera," which is the district bordering on the Mediterranean Sea from Genoa to Nice and which is dotted with climatic resorts. This district has often as many as two hundred clear days between October 1st and May 1st. In the French Riviera the resorts are Cannes, Nice, Monaco, Monte Carlo, and Mentone: in the Italian Riviera, Bordighera and San Remo. In Naples and Spezzia the climate is more damp and colder, but nevertheless quite sunny. So much depends upon the location of the hotels in these places, as far as their salubrity in relation to air and dampness is concerned, that the patient should always consult a local physician before settling down permanently at any of these resorts.

PHYLACOGENS.

This term "phylacogen" is applied to sterile aqueous solutions of derivatives of bacteria which have been grown on artificial media. No bacteria are present, because they are first killed and then removed by filtration through porcelain. The solution is also tested after this to be sure it is sterile. While, therefore, phylacogens differ materially from the so-called bacterins or vaccines in themselves (see Vaccine Therapy), the principal of their employment is practically identical in the sense that they are designed to stimulate the protective processes of the body to greater effort. They are closely allied to the so-called polyvalent vaccines because each individual preparation of phylacogen is composed of the products of a number of pathogenic germs, with an excess of one particular germ which is known to be the chief cause of the disease from which the patient is suffering. The organisms used are the Streptococcus pyogenes, Bacillus pyocyaneus, Diplococcus pneumoniæ, Bacillus typhosus, Bacillus coli communis, Streptococcus rheumaticus, and the Streptococcus erysipelatus. The product from a culture of these germs is called polyvalent or Mixed Phylacogen. The fundamental idea of this method is that in all acute infections, although one germ may be dominant, it has associated with it a host of others in smaller number which are aiding it in overcoming the patient.

When it is desired to treat a specific illness, as, for example, acute articular rheumatism, a special culture of the specific germ is prepared and its filtrate is added in equal amount to the ordinary mixed phylacogen just described. The same process is followed when typhoid, erysipelas, croupous pneumonia, and other infectious diseases are to be treated.

The product, however, is so dilute as not to be severely toxic, it being estimated that the lethal dose would be about eighty times the maximum ever given to a patient.

These products give fully as good results as vaccine therapy, and seem to be peculiarly efficacious in acute and chronic rheumatism of the joints, gonorrhœal rheumatism, and in erysipelas and in pneumonia. Too often they are employed when the patient is so nearly dead that the case is hopeless. Manifestly two factors are needful in their use—namely, a correct diagnosis and enough vitality in the patient's tissues to enable him to react.

Administration.—The phylacogens are given by means of a large syringe capable of holding 5 or 10 Cc. The syringe is filled from a hermetically sealed glass ampoule. The skin where the injection is to be given should be carefully sterilized, and as the injection is bulky the abdominal wall, the back, or the outside of the thighs should be the part chosen for injection. The injection should be made hypodermically and not into the superficial fascia or into a muscle, and subsequent injections should be given in other portions of the body than the area of the first injection. In urgent cases the injection may be given intravenously. This also holds true of cases which resist subcutaneous doses in the sense that no betterment follows their use. In a period, varying from one to four hours, after the injection subcutaneously there is a distinct constitutional reaction, the rise of temperature varying from 1 to 4 or even 5 degrees, often preceded or accompanied by a chill and a sense of numbness. While these symptoms are alarming, they are fleeting and not followed by bad results. Simultaneously with the constitutional symptoms described the pulse may increase in speed 10 to 50 beats above the normal, and occasionally there may be some nausea and moderate diarrhœa. Occasionally, stomatitis or herpes has been observed.

Locally, the injection results at the end of from six to twenty-four hours in redness and the part may be painful and tender. The first dose for hypodermic use is 2 Cc. increased daily to 10 Cc., according to the severity of the infection and the ability of the patient to stand a reaction.

When given intravenously a sharp needle is attached to the syringe and, after the skin is sterilized, it is plunged into a vein, usually the median cephalic. The reaction following a full intravenous dose is usually quite severe, the face may be pinched, the lips blue, the pulse may be feeble and at times intermittent, and the respirations may be shallow and rapid. The reaction from an intravenous dose usually comes on within thirty minutes and is characterized by a severe chill, such as is seen in very severe cases of malarial fever. Because of the severe reaction when used intravenously, the first dose should always be given by the subcutaneous method to determine the ability of the patient to gain benefit from the effects of the remedy.

When used intravenously the initial dose should be ¼ to ½ Cc. The second dose 1 Cc., increasing 1 Cc. for each subsequent dose, but not exceeding 5 Cc. The interval between doses is usually twenty-four hours. Very young or very aged patients should receive ¼ to ½ the dose for adults.

Contraindications.—Where the patient is moribund or in a hopeless condition, or a sufferer from severe and dangerous cardiac disease or advanced arterial and renal disease, phylacogen should be used with caution, if at all, and never given intravenously. Nephritis is also a contraindication. If cyanosis is great after the first injection, the subsequent ones should be smaller.

POLLEN PROTEINS.

It seems to be pretty well determined that the multiple symptoms covered by the general term "hay fever" are due to the entrance into the respiratory tract of protein substances which are derived from the pollens of the flowers and various grasses, shrubs and trees. In other words, such patients are sensitized to these protein substances and react to them as does a patient who has been sensitized by the injection of protein substances derived from blood serum.

Acting upon these basic facts the attempt has been made to protect so-called hay-fever patients by prophylactic injections of, and to treat the disease when already in existence by, derivatives of various forms of pollen. The two pollens which most commonly induce hay fever are timothy pollen in the spring, and ragweed pollen in the early autumn, although it is possible for a patient to suffer from timothy hay fever late in the season and ragweed hay fever earlier than the usual time in August or a combination of both.

It is essential to determine which pollen is responsible for the symptoms. If timothy pollen is responsible, the use of its extract is indicated, and if ragweed pollen is the cause of the disease, ragweed pollen extract is to be used. In cases in which the symptoms persist and are probably due to both pollens, an extract composed of both of them may be employed.

The extracts come on the market in three strengths expressed in units, viz.: 10 units, 100 units, and 1000 units to each milliliter accompanied by a fourth bottle containing a diluent salt solution whereby small quantities of the extracts can be prepared for use. The unit is an arbitrary one and is that quantity of pollen toxin that can be extracted from the thousandth part of a milligram of phleum pollen. The object of having these different strengths is to enable the physician to determine the dose which should be given as a prophylactic or curative measure. The physician must determine not only if the patient gives the reaction but also how small a dose will accomplish this result. Half a cubic centimeter (mil.) of Extract No. 1, containing 10 units is drawn up into a syringe, such as is used for the injection of tuberculin, and this is diluted by filling the syringe from the bottle marked diluent. This solution now represents 5 units. If the intradermic test is to be used, one or two drops of this solution is injected into the skin, not under it, and if the spot injected becomes in about five minutes a raised patch, white in the centre but with a red areola, and lasts for a half-hour or hour, it is considered that the reaction is positive to that particular pollen and its further use is indicated to protect or cure. Another test is to scarify the skin of the arm, as in vaccination, and apply a drop of the prepared solution to the spot, rubbing it in well, when a similar reaction develops in susceptible patients. If these weak tests fail, 0.2 mil. of 100-unit extract is diluted to 1 mil. and employed in the same manner, or as a stronger test 0.3 mil. of 1000-unit extract is diluted to 1 mil. If one pollen extract fails, the other should be tested.

Having determined the strength of the solution needed to induce a reaction the physician, if he is giving prophylactic treatment, then injects hypodermically one-third of a cubic centimeter (mil.) (0.3) of the particular solution and repeats the injection every three or four days according to the severity of the reaction at the spot injected, increasing the dose at each treatment so that by the fifth injection the patient receives 1 mil. of the 10-unit extract. At the sixth injection 0.2 mil. of the 100-unit extract is used and at the tenth treatment 1 mil. of it is given. The eleventh injection, provided the previous local reactions are not too severe, consists in using 0.2 mil. of the 1000-unit extract, and the fifteenth consists in injecting 1 mil. of this the strongest extract. Some physicians use these quantities of extract without diluting them.

The treatment, as already stated, is both prophylactic and curative. The first dose for prophylaxis should, if possible, be used at least one month before the expected onset of the disease. When used to treat hay fever already present, the physician must first determine the smallest amount of diluted extract that will cause reaction and then begin with one-tenth of this amount and gradually increase the doses as above, being governed by the severity of the reactions, which often consists in marked itching and burning at the site of the puncture. Care should be exercised not to give an injection anywhere near the site of a former puncture. When it is believed that more than one pollen is responsible for the attack, a combined extract is used.

The results obtained have been good in a sufficiently large number of cases to justify the employment of this plan in those who suffer severely from hay fever. Unfortunately the treatment has to be repeated every year to give relief, and extracts of all the pollens capable of causing hay fever are not to be had except in combination on the same principle as a multiple vaccine.

REST CURE.

The rest cure, so called, is a method devised and elaborated by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, for the relief of a large class of patients who, for various reasons, are generally ailing from apparently no organic disease, and yet whose condition is often so alarming as to lead to the belief that some hidden cause of a severe train of symptoms must be present. In many such instances a careful study of the case will show that there is a cause, near or remote, which has exhausted the patient's vital forces without producing anything else than functional disturbances of the body. Thus a prolonged nerve-strain in nursing a sick relative may so exhaust the strength of a hitherto healthy woman as to produce *hysteria*, *anæmia*, and great disturbances of nutrition, or, in another instance, cause *neuralgia*, *disordered menstruation*, and *uterine or ovarian pain*. In males, mental, sexual, or physical vigor may be impaired, owing to prolonged anxiety in business. Be the symptoms what they may, as long as they are dependent upon nerve-strain, this "cure" is to be resorted to, and if properly carried out is often attended with surprising results. It is also a valuable means of treating *functional* and *organic heart disease*. Before describing the method in detail it is proper to state that its entire *rationale* rests upon the remembrance that every movement is an expenditure of force, and that a system which has already overdrawn its reserve fund of strength must be as careful with its funds that remain as a bank should be under the same circumstances.

It having been decided that the rest cure is to be employed, the directions are given as follows:

A bright, airy, easily cleaned, and comfortable room is to be selected, and adjoining it, if possible, should be a smaller one for an attendant or nurse. The patient is put to bed and kept there for from three to six weeks, or longer, as may be necessary, and during this time is allowed to see no one except the nurse and the doctor, since the presence of friends requires conversation and mental effort. The patient in severe cases must be fed by the nurse in order to avoid the expenditure of the force required in the movement of the arms. No sitting up in bed is allowed, and if any reading is done it must be done by the nurse, who can read aloud for an hour a day.

In the case of women the hair should be dressed by the nurse to avoid any physical effort on the part of the patient.

To take the place of ordinary exercise two measures are employed, the first of which is massage or rubbing of the body, the second electricity. By the kneading and rubbing of the muscles and skin the liquids in the tissues are absorbed and poured into the lymph-spaces and a healthy blush is brought to the skin. This passive exercise is performed in the morning or afternoon, and should last for from a half to one hour, every part of the body being kneaded, even the face and scalp. In the afternoon or morning the various muscles should be passively exercised by electricity, each muscle being made to contract by the application of the poles of the battery to its motor points, the slowly interrupted current being used. Neither of these forms of exercise call for any expenditure of nerve-force, though they keep up the general nutrition. The following programme for a day's existence is an example of what the physician should order:

7.30 A.M. Glass of hot or cold milk, predigested, boiled, or raw, as the case requires.

8 A.M. The nurse is to sponge the patient with tepid water or with cold and hot water alternately, to stimulate the skin and circulation, the body being well wrapped in a blanket, except the leg or portion which is being bathed. After this the nurse should dry the part last wetted with a rough towel, using some friction to stimulate the skin.

8.30 A.M. Breakfast. Boiled, poached, or scrambled eggs, milk toast, water toast, or a finely cut piece of a mutton-chop or chicken.

10 A.M. Massage.

11 A.M. A glass of milk, or a milk-punch, or egg-nog.

12 M. Reading for an hour.

1 P.M. Dinner. Small piece of steak, rare roast beef, consommé soup, mutton broth, and any one of the easily digested vegetables well cooked.

3 P.M. Electricity.

4.30 P.M. A glass of milk, or milk-punch, or egg-nog.

6.30 P.M. Supper. This should be very plain, no tea or coffee, but toast and butter, milk, curds and whey, or a plain custard.

9.30 P.M. A glass of milk or milk-punch.

In this way the day is well filled, and the time does not drag so heavily as would be thought. If the stomach rebels at overfeeding, the amounts of food must be cut down, but when all the effort of the body is concentrated on respiration, circulation, and digestion a large amount of nourishment can be assimilated by the exhausted body, which before this treatment is undertaken may have had its resources so shattered as to be unable to carry out any physiological act perfectly.

For the treatment to be successful the rules laid down should be rigidly followed, and the cure should last from three to six weeks or longer.

TRANSFUSION.

The term transfusion was originally applied in medicine to the transference of blood from a healthy person (the donor) to the sick man (the donee). At present this term is also applied to intravenous injection of normal saline solution. Although direct transfusion of blood was first employed many years ago, and gave promise of much success, it was found that disastrous effects developed in many of the cases, and this resulted in its being entirely put aside as dangerous. The evil effects were supposed to be solely due to emboli or destruction of the red blood corpuscles in the vessels of their new host, and for this reason defibrinated blood or serum were substituted for pure blood. This latter plan was also relegated to the useless and dangerous class of procedures, but has become less unpopular with the use of modern methods of preventing coagulation. The simplest method of transfusion by the general practitioner is the citrate of sodium plan which depends upon the fact that this salt prevents coagulation of the blood of the donor during its transfer to the donee. A 2 per cent. solution of sodium citrate is prepared and 10 mils. of this is placed in a graduate glass or flask capable of holding 100 mils. of blood. A large needle is introduced into the vein of the donor and the blood allowed to flow into the citrate solution, with gentle stirring by means of a glass rod, until 100 mils. of blood is obtained. If it is desired to use more than 100 mils. of blood a series of such containers, each holding 10 mils. of the citrate solution, are used until the amount needed is accumulated. This non-coagulable fluid is then injected into a vein of the donee by means of a large syringe attached to a needle by a short piece of rubber tubing or by means of an ordinary salvarsan injecting apparatus. The mixture should be warm and injected very slowly, but hasty use is not necessary because the fluid may be kept for many hours, if need be, without deterioration. Although this method has been resorted to in the use of "bleeders" or hemophilics I would be afraid of it. In all cases preliminary tests as to hemolysis should be made.

The blood of certain persons causes agglutination of the corpuscles of another person, whereas the same blood injected into the vessels of a third person may be entirely harmless and act as if it belonged there. In a given case of severe hemorrhage which threatens the life of the patient, or in the presence of pernicious anæmia, direct transfusion can now be employed with every reason to believe that advantage will occur rather than disaster, provided preliminary tests are made to determine that the two bloods are not incompatible. For this test the method used by one of my former clinical assistants, Dr. John Funké, may be used. Serum of the blood of the donee is separated from its corpuscles and five parts of it are added to one part of the undiluted blood of the donor and thoroughly mixed. The mixture is than transferred to a cover-glass and this is inverted over the excavation in a drop culture slide, oil being placed around it to prevent drying. If the two bloods are incompatible the red corpuscles of the donor will be clumped or agglutinated, and another donor will have to be found whose blood-cells are not clumped by the patient's serum. In some cases where clumping occurs it is possible that hemolysis will not occur, but it is unwise to use that donor if it can be avoided.

In some cases the first transfusion may do great good, but a second injection, made ten days later, may be fatal in its results because of anaphylaxis. (See Diphtheria.)

Although direct transfusion of blood will often save life in cases of *profuse hemorrhage*, it usually fails to do more than prolong life in *pernicious anæmia*, but in this disease it often causes a most remarkable temporary improvement lasting for days. In direct transfusion of blood it is customary to transfer from the artery of the donor to the vein of the donee, but vein-to-vein transfusion is easier of performance. Vein-to-vein transfusion can be resorted to only when the donor is very plethoric and a large vein which can be readily compressed is visible. Arterial blood has the additional advantage that it is purer and has a larger content of oxygen.

Various forms of cannulas have been devised for direct transfusion, usually coated with paraffine to prevent coagulation.

A useful solution for coating glass tubes for direct vein-to-vein or artery-to-vein, transfusion is composed as follows:

Grüber's filtered paraffine (melting-point 60°–62° C.), 56 parts by weight; pure white petrolatum, 44 parts by weight.

This mixture is sterilized by heating to 120° C. for one hour, but its melting-point for dipping or coating the tubes, if they are first warmed, is only about 50° C.

The glass cannulas (see Da Costa's *Surgery*) should be first sterilized by boiling and then thoroughly dried so that the paraffine will adhere to the glass.

A saline solution is often injected gently into a vein of the arm or leg, not only to overcome the collapse of hemorrhage, but for the relief of various forms of toxæmia. Commonly in hemorrhage and in toxæmia hypodermoclysis is used, as already described, because the danger of embolism and the possible results of opening a vein are not to be disregarded. Therefore, while hypodermoclysis is the safest and preferable method ordinarily, on the other hand, when the case is very urgent, or the circulation is so feeble that absorption is very slow, then the intravenous injection is to be employed without hesitation.

Various formulæ exist for the preparation of the so-called normal saline solution. Some persons are satisfied to employ the ordinary solution of common salt in the strength of 0.7 per cent. (1½ drachms to a quart), in distilled and sterilized water, but this is a dangerous plan for the reason given below.

Very slight variations in the percentage of normal saline solution render it harmful. While 0.7 to 0.9 may be considered permissible, a solution lower than 0.6 should not be used, because of the deleterious effects on the red blood cells and also because it will abstract salts from the tissues. If the solution is too strong it will cause the cells to shrivel.

It is evident, therefore, that an absolutely correct percentage is essential if salt solutions are to be employed. Many years ago, Dr. Sydney Ringer, in London, found by accident, and proved by careful experiment, that a small quantity of calcium was essential to the satisfactory use of a sodium chloride solution. Later than this Loeb, Howell, Locke, and others have shown, with Ringer, that calcium and potassium are both essential, and Howell has concluded that the sodium maintains the proper osmotic relations between the cells and the fluid, that the calcium is a stimulating agent to the heart and muscle, and that potassium is essential to its rhythmical contraction and relaxation.

Surgeons and physicians should not be content to employ salt solutions prepared by haphazard methods. It is vitally important that these solutions shall be most accurately prepared, not only because they will fail to be of benefit if they are carelessly used, but also because the physician may do actual damage and impair his patient's chances of recovery if such care is not followed.

In addition to the effects which may be exercised upon the blood and its serum, it is interesting to note that Brown has shown that the use of pure sodium chloride solutions is not infrequently followed by glycosuria, whereas if calcium is added to the solution such a leakage of sugar does not take place. The old rule, therefore, that the normal salt solution may be made by adding a teaspoonful of common salt to a pint of water ought never to be followed if it can be avoided. Mathews also believes, and I heartily agree with him, that when large quantities of fluid are used in the peritoneal cavity, calcium and potassium should be present in addition to sodium chloride in normal quantities.

The best solution, because it at once supplants the blood which has been lost or is impure, and because it supports the heart, is:

Calcium chloride	0.25
Potassium chloride	0.1
Sodium chloride	9.0
Sterilized water	1000 mils.

At the author's suggestion, there is now placed upon the market a "concentrated saline solution" in which the salts just named are dissolved in one ounce of sterile water and placed in a sealed sterile bottle. The contents of one of these vials added to 1 quart (1000 mils.) of pure sterile water make a normal saline fluid ready for instant use. The dry salts, carefully sterilized, are also so marketed.

Recent researches have shown that many of the untoward effects which follow transfusion are due, not to the entrance of the fluid, but to the fact that the water, even if sterilized by boiling, contains the toxic products of bacteria or fungi which are primarily present in the water. The water should therefore be distilled instead of boiled and used as soon after distillation as possible.

The method of injection is as follows: The thoroughly sterilized saline solution, after being warmed to the temperature of 101° F., is placed in a warm-glass irrigation flask, to which is attached a rubber tube armed with a hollow needle. The patient's skin over the elbow is bared and sterilized, and all air in the tube having been excluded, by letting the fluid run through the needle, the needle is pushed through the skin and the wall of the vein. When the veins are buried in fat or collapsed the skin over one of the veins, which is made prominent by a bandage about the upper arm, is incised by a scalpel, and the sheath of the vein raised by means of a pair of dissecting forceps. This sheath is thoroughly dissected off the vein until this vessel lies free from any attachments for the space of half an inch. Into the vein the attached needle is inserted. The irrigator is now held about one foot above the arm and the fluid allowed slowly to enter the vein, a half-hour being spent in injecting about a quart (Fig. 122). As the injection is given the pulse begins to improve, the respirations are deeper and less hurried, and if fever is present the temperature usually falls. The patient is evidently better, but soon enters a critical stage, particularly if the water has not been properly prepared, which may come on in from two to thirty minutes. There are sometimes a violent chill, a strong, rapid pulse, and in the course of three-quarters of an hour a flushing of the skin, followed by a profuse sweat. The respiration may be labored. The urinary flow is also increased, and sometimes water escapes from the bowel. These symptoms rarely occur if freshly distilled water is used. Several hours later the real benefit appears in convalescence or in marked improvement.

The conditions in which the intravenous injections are to be performed are *severe hemorrhage, toxæmia* arising from the various forms of infection, as in *septicæmia, uræmia,* and the *comatose* state in *diabetes mellitis.* They can be employed in threatened *eclampsia,* and even in the *toxæmias* of the *infectious fevers.*

FIG. 122.

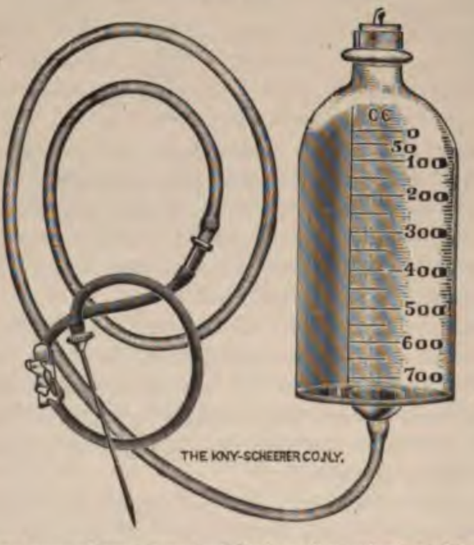
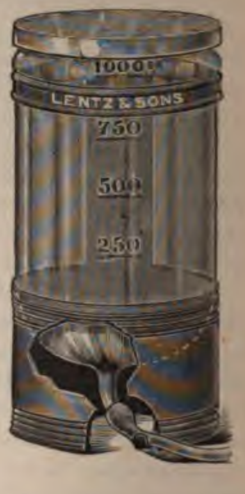


FIG. 123.



Two types of apparatus used for hypodermoclysis and for the intravenous injection of saline solution. The flow of liquid in the rubber tube leading from the container is controlled by a clip. A large antitoxin needle like that shown in Fig. 122 may be used.

The author has used them in uræmic and septic intoxication with the best results. The principle of this treatment is that it causes the dilution and rapid elimination of impurities from the body.

This method is to be regarded as a fairly promising mode of treatment for cases otherwise doomed to death, and will afford permanent or temporary relief according to the severity of the underlying disease. When diabetes (see Diabetes) exists or Bright's disease is present, the benefit is often only temporary. The European clinicians are loud in their praises of the results they have obtained by this plan in the various forms of sepsis. In *uræmia* and in *puerperal convulsions* the patient should be bled before, or simultaneously with, the injection, if the arterial tension is high or the veins turgid. In the treatment of *Asiatic cholera* it has been found advantageous to use a salt solution of 1.0 per cent. (See Cholera.)

VACCINE-THERAPY.

Vaccine-therapy consists in the injection into the subcutaneous tissues of dead germs identical with those living germs inducing the disease; the introduction of living germs being dangerous for obvious reasons.

The term vaccine-therapy is a misnomer, in that it conveys the idea that the method of cure consists in treating the patient by scarifying the skin and inoculating the patient with living germs, as in the process by which we immunize a person to small-pox by means of cow-pox virus. It is also a misnomer because it leads to the belief that some part of the process has to do with a calf or cow ("*vacca*," a cow), when, as a matter of fact, this animal is not even remotely connected with it. Again, it is a misnomer because, as a rule, dead germs are inoculated. A better term would be inoculation-therapy, but the phrase vaccine-therapy is so well established that it has probably come to stay.

It is absolutely essential that the germs used, or the toxins used, be of the same kind as the organism already producing the abnormal state, and not only must the organism be of the same kind, but often of the same strain if it is to be effective. Because the introduction of these germs renders the already present invaders susceptible to phagocytosis, or, in other words, makes them fit to be devoured, it is said that opsonins are developed in the blood, or tissues, from the Greek word *οπσουειν*, "I cater for," or "I prepare food," and for this reason vaccine-therapy is often correctly termed "opsonotherapy."

Physiological Action.—Among the vital processes by which the body protects itself from invading micro-organisms is phagocytosis, or the swallowing and destruction of germs by those white blood-cells which possess this function as a result of which they are called phagocytes. If the body is in health and the invading army of germs is not too large or too virulent, so many of the invaders are overcome by this and other protective measures that illness does not occur, or, if it does, recovery ensues. Conversely, if the phagocytes are not up to their work, illness and death may ensue.

When a suspension of dead bacteria in sterile normal salt solution is injected subcutaneously or intramuscularly, certain definite processes ensue. The body contains in its cells and juices a ferment or substance which possesses the power of dissolving bacteria. This complement cannot act, however, without the aid of another factor called an amboceptor, which serves to connect or link the complement to the bacterium. The amboceptor is produced by the body as a result of the injection (Effect 1). When it links the complement to the bacterium the latter is dissolved or disintegrated (lysis) (Effect 2), and the poison in the cell is set free (Effect 3). This poison develops a factor (opsonin) (Effect 4) which renders the living bacteria in the body susceptible to the attacks of the phagocytes (Effect 5). The phagocytes devouring the bacteria set free their poison (Effect 6), and this poison in turn produces more opsonin (Effect 7). This poison also induces the development of additional protective measures, namely, the appearance of increased bacteriolytic power (Effect 8) and, again, it stimulates the production of antitoxin (Effect 9).

An examination of the phagocytes, when brought into the presence of the infecting germ under the microscope, shows that at first their ability to destroy the invaders is somewhat decreased, and this is called the "negative phase"; but later they rally, the germs are rendered more susceptible, and phagocytosis is very active—the "positive phase." It is, therefore, evident that for the accurate application of vaccine-therapy the physician must be skilful in the examination of the blood and in bacteriological methods, that he may study phagocytosis and differentiate and then cultivate the specific germ which is causing the infection. Furthermore, it has been found that the skill to determine opsonic activity is so great that even those who work at it constantly often fail to get accurate results. For this reason accurate vaccine-therapy is limited to those who are so situated that a competent bacteriologist and opsonic estimator is at hand to assist. The result is that accurate or precise methods have to be cast aside in many cases, the physician sending a specimen to a laboratory to have the kind of infecting organism determined, and then injecting into the patient a "stock vaccine," that is, one put up by dealers in biological products, or he waits until the bacteriologist not only determines the germ, but grows it by cultural methods, and provides the physician with what is called an "autogenous vaccine"; that is, one made from the patient's own germs. The number of dead organisms in a given quantity of salt solution is stated on the label, and the dose is gauged by this means (see Dosage). It is evident, from what has been said above, that at the best this plan of treatment is open to many chances of failure, and it is also to be borne in mind that if the patient is in a state of very low vitality because of the existing infection, or because of an antecedent illness, he may be damaged by an injection, because the "negative phase," or period of decreased phagocytic activity, may be exaggerated, and the "positive phase," or increase in phagocytosis, may never occur. In other words, we push the drowning man under water instead of stimulating him to increased effort to save himself. In the presence of very grave infectious illness, therefore, vaccine-therapy is not permissible unless a competent worker in opsonic estimation is able to assure us that the tissues of the body are capable of preparing the germs for phagocytosis.

There is, therefore, a marked difference between vaccine-therapy and serum-therapy. In the former we stimulate the body to develop substances with which to aid in its protection; in the latter, we give the body antitoxic substances already prepared by another and healthier animal. Furthermore, it commonly happens that the patient is infected not only by one organism, but different strains of that organism, or by a number of different micro-organisms. It, therefore, becomes necessary to employ a vaccine that represents all the strains or kinds present. When only one strain is present it is called a univalent vaccine, when more than one strain is used it is called a polyvalent vaccine, and when the vaccine is composed of more than one organism it is called a "mixed vaccine." Because of lack of laboratory facilities physicians often use a mixed or a polyvalent vaccine in the hope of hitting the offending germs, as in the old "shot-gun" prescription. They also are often forced to use stock vaccines for the same reasons, and while this cannot be considered accurate, it is the best thing that can be done in many instances. In any event the kind of germ causing the illness must be determined, as otherwise the treatment is futile and may be even harmful. Then, too, it is to be recalled that in most cases there are infections associated with the main infection, and this justifies the use of a mixed vaccine if the associated germs are isolated with the chief agent. This is notably the case in acute catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. In these states a multiple mixed vaccine is employed, containing as its chief agent the staphylococcus, with the streptococcus, pneumococcus, the micrococcus catarrhalis, the bacillus of Friedländer, and the bacillus of epidemic influenza. Few persons are willing to submit to prophylactic injections to prevent colds, and after a cold is begun the use of such a vaccine seldom cures in less time than is usually consumed in getting well.

Without doubt those infections due to the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus and albus are the ones which yield best to vaccine-therapy. As, for example, certain types of acne pustulosa and furunculosis, wound infections, cellulitis, and abscess in the subcutaneous tissues. If the acne is due to the bacillus acne, that specific vaccine must be used.

When the infectious process is due to streptococci the results of vaccine-therapy are often disappointing, perhaps because this micro-organism occurs in many different strains. The best results have been obtained from the use of autogenous antistreptococcus vaccine in puerperal sepsis, and in localized or limited infections rather than in widespread infection of the entire system. Nevertheless, in erysipelas, which is a local and general infection by the streptococcus, this plan of treatment nearly always fails.

In pneumococcus infections the results are fair if the treatment is used carefully. It probably gives less good results in pneumonia than in localized pneumococcic infections elsewhere than in the lung.

In typhoid-fever vaccine-therapy may modify the severity of the disease, but it does not shorten its duration.

In infections by the bacillus coli, as in the kidneys and bladder, vaccine-therapy often gives excellent results, and in all forms of gonococcus infection save in acute gonorrheal urethritis it is often very effective. (See also Antigonococcic Serum.)

Dosage.—This differs in different infections and in different cases. Unlike antitoxic serum, which should be in large dose in direct proportion to the gravity of the illness, vaccines, when they are first used, have to be given in inverse ratio to the gravity of the illness for reasons already stated. A high fever contraindicates their use.

Having determined the kind of infection, the general state of the patient should be considered and, if possible, his "opsonic index"[1] determined. If he is very feeble, the early doses should be very moderate, and if he appears worse after their use the size of the dose must be decreased.

In general terms the doses of the several vaccines for curative purposes are approximately as follows:

Staphylococcus . .	100,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 at a dose.
Streptococcus . . .	5,000,000 to 200,000,000 at a dose.
Gonococcus . . .	5,000,000 to 500,000,000 at a dose.
Bacillus coli . . .	10,000,000 to 200,000,000 at a dose.
Bacillus pertussis . .	500,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 at a dose.

The dose is given according to need; that is, only when the phagocytic power, after its increase, is on the wane; if the opsonic index cannot be had, then as soon as the patient fails to continue to improve. Very rarely are the doses given oftener than every day, usually every second or third day. The dose is increased only when the dose previously given fails to produce increased phagocytic power or the patient fails to get better. If he is very ill, they should be reduced or they may overwhelm him. The more acute the illness, the less of the dose. If the reaction consists in a chill, vomiting and collapse, the dose is far too large.

In gonorrhœal infection the dose is repeated about every four or five days. When pertussis vaccine is employed the dose should not be repeated in less than five days. It does not seem to modify the disease as much when it is used early as it does when employed after the malady is well developed. Nevertheless, in infants in whom the disease is nearly always serious it should be employed from the start.

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[1] The opsonic index is the difference between the ability of the phagocytes of the patient and the phagocytes of a healthy person to destroy, or consume, a number of the specific organism present in a given time.

In all cases the injection is given in some part of the body not well endowed with sensation, yet well supplied with vessels and lymphatics, as the belly wall or back. Intravenous injections are not used because they may overwhelm the patient, and there is reason to believe that the specific substance is produced locally in the tissues and carried away by the blood- or lymph-stream. Indeed, it has been suggested that the best results will follow several small injections, in different areas, at one time, than when one single large dose is given in one place, since several foci for the production of complement or other useful substances will thereby be established.

Prophylactic vaccine-therapy is carried out to protect persons who may be, or have been, exposed to certain common infectious diseases. Thus, typhoid fever can be entirely prevented in armies and in hospital attendants by this means. The dose injected is about 500,000,000, followed, in some instances, in seven days by a dose of 1,000,000,000, and a week later by another dose. In less than twelve hours a local reaction develops and nearby lymph-nodes may become swollen. No general symptoms may develop, but commonly a slight febrile movement and languor, lasting for a day after the first dose, is produced. Antityphoid vaccine is contraindicated in the weak and feeble, in menstruating women, and in the presence of any febrile process. When used the individual must abstain from all alcoholic drinks. Typhoid vaccine is not curative. In order to protect not only against typhoid fever but against the paratyphoid bacillus A and B, a vaccine made up of 1,000,000,000 typhoid bacilli and 250,000,000 each of the paratyphoid type is now used when paratyphoid fever is prevalent. For prophylactic purposes ordinary vaccines are best, but if vaccines are used to combat typhoid fever already developed it would seem best to use sensitized vaccines.

It would seem probable that pertussis vaccine is more effective as a prophylactic than a cure, although when used as a cure the disease course is shortened about 33 per cent.

Scarlet fever has been prevented by streptococcus vaccine, but the statistics are, as yet, uncertain.

All these vaccines are now placed on the market in glass bulbs or in syringe containers ready for immediate use. The syringe container is the best form, as the barrel is so marked that any dose less than its full contents can be measured by pressing on the piston without exposing the contents. When a large number of persons are to be treated, as in the use of antityphoid vaccination, the suspension of bacilli is kept in a sterile bottle covered with a rubber diaphragm, through which the needle of a hypodermic needle is plunged and the dose of suspension withdrawn.

Sensitized Vaccine.—Sensitized vaccine is one in which the specific bacteria producing a disease have been brought in contact with and have absorbed, or united with, antitoxin produced in an animal by the introduction into its body of the toxin of the same micro-organism.

This immune serum is identical in its effect with that of the amboceptor already described, and therefore the body of the patient does not have to produce an amboceptor before the complement can begin its process of dissolving the germ. It is to be understood, however, that the use of a sensitized vaccine is not equivalent to the use of vaccine treatment plus antitoxin treatment.

It has been proposed to use living sensitized bacteria on the ground that as they are sensitized the tissues can attack and destroy them before they can multiply sufficiently to do harm. So far, however, this is considered dangerous because, unless the sensitization is so nicely adjusted that the protective processes can act at once, the patient may have added to his old infection a new infection.

The advantages of sensitized vaccines over ordinary vaccines consist in the following points, so far as we can tell from experiments on animals and limited tests on man:

(*a*) They cause little or no reaction or inflammation at the point of infection.

(*b*) They are less prone to produce systemic symptoms, such as fever and general wretchedness, although the exact reason for this is not very clear.

(*c*) Because of (*b*) they can be given in large doses and more frequently.

(*d*) They develop immunity or protection more rapidly.

(*e*) Because of (*b*) they can be used in cases in which the illness is more severe without so much danger of the "negative phase" being unduly prolonged or so severe that the positive phase is never reached.

The sensitized vaccines possess the disadvantage that the immune serum used to sensitize must be produced by exactly the same bacterium as that injected and that infecting the patient, in order to combine with the bacterium used for injection. If this is not the case the injection is no better than ordinary vaccine. In acute illness there is not time, as a rule, to prepare even an autogenous vaccine, still less to make immune serum. In other words, in most instances, we use a "stock sensitized" vaccine, so-called, hoping that it has been provided with the proper amboceptor.

Dosage.—For the reasons just given, the doses of sensitized vaccine are, theoretically, considerably in excess of ordinary vaccines, but it is safer to begin with ordinary vaccine doses and increase rapidly if no reaction ensues.

VENESECTION.

Bleeding, or phlebotomy, is so rarely practised to-day that very many of the profession have never abstracted blood for therapeutic purposes or have even seen it done by some one else. Furthermore, it is to be feared that many of the younger physicians would hardly know how to bleed if called upon to do so at a crisis. All this is wrong, for bleeding is a measure undoubtedly of the greatest value, and one which every physician may be called upon to resort to. Like many therapeutic measures, it was sadly abused in the early part of the last century, and people when taken ill were bled with the same regularity that they were put to bed.

The indications for venesection are as clear and well defined as are the indications for any remedy. Briefly stated, we may say that all states of the circulatory apparatus denoting high arterial tension and acute excitement are indications, and that weakness, low arterial tension, and systemic or circulatory depression are contraindications.

In *eclampsia* and *sunstroke* with great cyanosis and venous engorgement, venesection may save life.

In *apoplexy* the extravasation of blood into the brain causes great arterial tension, and free venesection has been commonly performed to relieve this state. Recent studies by Cushing, however, indicate that bleeding under those conditions is contraindicated. (See Apoplexy.)

The method by which venesection is practised is yet to be described. It is a very simple operation if an assistant is present to make pressure on the vein or entire arm. Often this pressure is best exercised by means of a handkerchief or bandage tightly twisted about the arm above the spot where the incision is to be made. Under these circumstances the veins of the arm become prominent and distended, and one of them may be readily bared by a short longitudinal incision of half an inch, the fascia being separated until the glistening blue surface of the vessel appears free from fat or connective tissue. Into this vessel, with the edge of the knife turned upward, a small longitudinal incision is made, care being taken that the point of the blade is not driven in far enough to injure the posterior wall of the vein, or a sharp-pointed pair of scissors is used and the vessel is snipped on its anterior wall. If a clot forms and stops the flow, it must be removed by a piece of aseptic gauze, while if the flow is to be stopped, remove the bandage above and ligate or apply a compress over the incised vein, the compress being held in position by a bandage. Care should always be taken that the bandage on the upper part of the arm is not so tight as to cut off all blood supply to the arteries of the lower part of the limb.

In many cases of disease of the mitral valves with ruptured compensation and marked turgescence of the great veins, venesection gives great relief. This also holds true in pneumonia with venous turgescence and in uræmia.

FEEDING THE SICK.

In the opening pages of this work the importance of properly feeding the sick has already been emphasized. It is manifestly impossible for the writer to go into details concerning the deep and difficult problems of the changes in the food when taken into the body for assimilation. At this point it is necessary only to recall that the foods taken by man consist in proteids, carbohydrates, and hydrocarbons. In the albuminous or proteid articles of food nitrogen is a prominent constituent, and the type is egg-albumin. While most nitrogenous foods are animal in source, it must not be forgotten that gluten and legumen are nitrogenous and derived from vegetables. The carbohydrates consist of substances in which carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen are combined, the hydrogen and the oxygen in the proportion to form water, of which the types are starch, dextrin, cane-sugar, grape-sugar, lactose or milk-sugar. The hydrocarbons are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, but the proportion of oxygen is insufficient to convert all the hydrogen into water. The types of this group are butter and other fats.

The function of the proteid, or albuminous, foods is to contribute to the repair and formation of the body tissues, particularly those which are nitrogenous; they also contribute to the development of muscular and nervous energy and the production of heat, being split up into nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous parts, from the last of which fat may be formed and deposited or burnt up in the development of force.

The carbohydrates are split up in the body into carbonic acid and water, and in this process yield heat and energy. Unlike the proteids, they do not enter the tissues of the body unless it be that they are converted into fat. By reason of the heat and energy which they contribute to the economy they protect the albumins and fats from demands which would otherwise be made upon them for these purposes.

The hydrocarbons, or fats, are employed in the body to yield force and heat, and are stored up in the form of fat, so as to act as a reserve in case of need, so that by their use the albuminous portions of the body are saved from demands upon them. For these reasons hydrocarbons and carbohydrates can be well taken in large quantities by those who take much exercise, but are harmful if partaken of largely by persons leading sedentary lives.

It is manifest, therefore, that for the maintenance of health we must provide a patient, not with nitrogenous or carbohydrate foods alone, but with some of all the food articles, regulating the proportions of each to his needs and his ability to utilize them after they are ingested. The practical application of these facts is as follows:

In fevers, in which there is an active wasting of the tissues of the body, we give albuminous foods to replace the tissues destroyed or to make up for their loss, and these consist of broths, soups, eggs, milk, and the gelatinous substances which, while not very nutritive, are what are known as "albumin-sparing" substances. As the secretion of the gastric juice is faulty in nearly all fevers, it is important to give these foods in semiliquid or liquid form, so that they can be readily digested, and we often aid their digestion by the use of pepsin and hydrochloric acid.

As carbohydrates and hydrocarbons add heat or energy to the body, and in their combustion protect the albuminous tissues, they also must be used, particularly the former. There is no doubt that physicians are far too prone to limit the patient's diet to proteids, and in the author's practice he invariably prescribes, in addition to the proteid foods, thin preparations of starch, such as strained rice, strained oatmeal, cracked wheat, and barley, aiding their digestion, if need be, with taka-diastase or pancreatin.

In order that an approximate idea of the proportion of food-stuffs may be conveyed to the reader, it may be pointed out that the healthy human body must be provided in twenty-four hours with that amount of food which will yield his body 3000 calories.[1] This is best accomplished by the use of the following proportions, according to Egleston: carbohydrates, 400 Gm.; fats, 150 Gm.; proteids, 150 Gm. Nearly all food-stuffs contain the several classes of proteids, carbohydrates, and hydrocarbons in varying proportions. These are shown in the accompanying table, taken from Billings's *Medical Dictionary*, and it also shows the number of calories in each pound of the material. It is interesting to note how many more calories are provided by the hydrocarbons and fats than by the proteids, but it is also worthy of note that the proteids, while not providing calories, do provide the materials which are useful for the repair and growth of tissue.

Water forms such an important part of the body that its free ingestion is advisable, if it is pure, in nearly all cases of disease.

Having considered the general theory of feeding, we may now proceed to the actual preparation of food for the sick. There are several important general facts to be borne in mind in this connection:

1. The food, when prepared, must be capable of ready assimilation.
2. It must be, as a rule, fairly concentrated in the sense of containing great nutritive power in little bulk, since it is a mistake to weary a feeble patient with much swallowing.
3. It must be easily swallowed.
4. It must be as attractive to the sight, smell, and taste as possible.

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[1] A calorie is the French unit of heat, or that amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water one degree Centigrade.

Percentages of Nutrients (Nutritive Ingredients), Water, etc., and Estimated Potential Energy (Fuel-value) in Specimens of Food-materials.

FOOD-MATERIALS.	REFUSE: bones, skin, shell, etc.	EDIBLE PORTION.						
		Water.	Nutrients.					Calories of potential energy in one pound of each material
			Total.	Protein.	Fats.	Carbohydrates.	Mineral matters.	
Animal foods as purchased, including edible portion and refuse:	pr. ct.	pr. ct.	pr. ct.	pr. ct.	pr. ct.	pr. ct.	pr. ct.	
Beef, side[1]	19.7	44.0	36.3	13.8	21.7		0.8	1170
Beef, round[1]	10.0	60.0	30.0	20.7	8.1	. .	1.2	725
Beef, neck[1]	19.9	49.6	30.5	15.4	14.3	. .	0.8	890
Beef, sirloin[1]	25.0	45.0	30.0	15.0	14.3	. .	0.7	885
Beef, flank[1]	11.7	24.2	64.1	10.6	52.9	. .	0.6	2430
Mutton, side[1]	20.0	42.9	37.1	13.2	23.2	. .	0.7	1225
Mutton, leg[1]	18.4	50.4	31.2	15.0	15.5	. .	0.7	935
Mutton, shoulder[1]	16.8	48.7	34.5	15.0	18.7	. .	0.8	1070
Mutton, loin (chops)[1]	16.3	41.3	42.4	12.5	29.3	. .	0.6	1470
Smoked ham	14.0	36.3	49.7	14.6	34.2	. .	0.9	1715
Pork, very fat	10.4	9.5	80.1	2.8	76.5	. .	0.8	3280
Chicken[2]	41.6	42.2	16.2	14.2	1.2	. .	0.8	315
Turkey	35.4	42.8	21.8	15.4	5.6	. .	0.8	525
Flounder, whole	66.8	27.2	6.0	5.2	0.3	. .	0.5	110
Haddock, dressed	51.0	40.0	9.0	8.2	0.2	. .	0.6	160
Bluefish, dressed	48.6	40.3	11.1	9.8	0.6	. .	0.7	210
Brook trout, whole	48.1	40.4	11.5	9.8	1.1	. .	0.6	230
Codfish, dressed	29.9	58.5	11.6	10.6	0.2	. .	0.8	205
Whitefish, whole	53.5	32.5	14.0	10.3	3.0	. .	0.7	320
Shad, whole	50.1	35.2	14.7	9.2	4.8	. .	0.7	375
Turbot, whole	47.7	37.3	15.0	6.8	7.5	. .	0.7	445
Mackerel, fat, whole	33.8	42.4	23.8	12.1	10.7	. .	1.0	675
Mackerel, lean, whole	38.3	48.5	13.2	11.2	1.4	. .	0.6	265
Mackerel, average, whole	44.6	40.4	15.0	10.0	4.3	. .	0.7	365
Halibut, dressed	17.7	61.9	20.4	15.1	4.4	. .	0.9	465
Salmon, whole	35.3	40.6	24.1	14.3	8.8	. .	1.0	635
Eel	36.0	33.8	30.2	8.6	21.0	. .	0.6	1045
Salted [illegible]	42.1	40.3	17.6	16.0	0.4	. .	1.2	315
Smo[illegible]	50.9	19.2	29.9	20.2	8.8	. .	0.9	745
Salt[illegible]	40.4	28.1	31.5	14.7	15.1	. .	1.7	910
Cann[illegible]	4.9	59.3	35.8	19.3	15.3	. .	1.2	1005
Canned [illegible]	[illegible]	53.6	41.4	24.0	12.1	. .	5.3	955
Lobsters [illegible]	[illegible]	31.0	6.9	5.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	135
[illegible]ters in [illegible]	[illegible]	15.4	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	40
[illegible] eggs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.8	10.2	0.4	0.8	655
[illegible]ds, edi[illegible]								
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27.1	. .	1.0	1465
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	. .	1.3	805
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.0	1175
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.7	1905
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.9	1140
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.7	1755
F[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.3	285
Co[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.2	310
Mac[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1025
Macke[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	430
Macker[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	695

FOOD-MATERIALS.	REFUSE: bones, skin, shell, etc.	EDIBLE PORTION.						
		Water.	Nutrients.					Calories of potential energy in one pound of each material.
			Total.	Protein.	Fats.	Carbohydrates.	Mineral matters.	
Animal foods, edible portion:	pr. ct.	pr. ct.	pr. ct.	pr. ct.	pr. ct.	pr. ct.	pr. ct.	
Salmon	. .	63.6	36.4	21.6	13.4	. .	1.4	965
Oysters, fat	. .	81.7	18.3	8.0	1.7	6.7	1.9	345
Oysters, lean	. .	90.9	9.1	4.2	0.6	1.8	2.5	135
Oysters, average	. .	87.1	12.9	6.0	1.2	3.7	2.0	230
Hens' eggs	. .	73.1	26.9	13.7	11.7	0.5	1.0	760
Cows' milk	. .	87.4	12.6	3.4	3.7	4.8	0.7	310
Cows' milk	. .	90.7	9.3	3.1	0.7	4.8	0.7	175
Cheese, whole milk	. .	31.2	68.8	27.1	35.5	2.3	3.9	2045
Cheese, skimmed milk	. .	41.3	58.7	38.4	6.8	8.9	4.6	1165
Butter	. .	10.0	90.0	1.0	85.0	0.5	3.5	3615
Oleomargarine	. .	10.0	90.0	0.6	84.5	0.4	4.5	3585
Lard	. .	1.0	99.0	. .	99.0	. .	. .	4180
Vegetable foods:								
Wheat bread	. .	32.7	67.3	8.9	1.9	55.5	1.0	1280
Wheat flour	. .	11.6	88.4	11.1	1.1	75.6	0.6	1660
Graham flour	. .	13.0	87.0	11.7	1.7	71.8	1.8	1625
Rye flour	. .	13.1	86.9	6.7	6.7	78.7	0.7	1620
Buckwheat flour	. .	13.5	86.5	6.5	1.3	77.6	1.1	1620
Beans	. .	13.7	86.3	23.2	2.1	57.4	3.6	1585
Oatmeal	. .	7.7	92.3	15.1	7.1	68.1	2.0	1845
Corn (maize) meal	. .	14.5	85.5	9.1	3.8	71.0	1.6	1650
Rice	. .	12.4	87.6	7.4	0.4	79.4	0.4	1630
Sugar	. .	2.2	97.8	0.3	. .	96.7	0.8	1800
Potatoes[1]	10.0	68.0	22.0	1.8	0.2	19.1	0.9	395
Potatoes	. .	75.5	24.5	2.0	0.2	21.3	1.0	440
Sweet potatoes	. .	75.8	24.2	1.5	0.4	21.1	1.2	435
Turnips	. .	91.2	8.8	1.0	0.2	6.9	0.7	155
Carrots	. .	87.9	12.1	1.0	0.2	10.1	0.8	215
Cabbage	. .	90.0	10.0	1.9	0.2	6.2	1.2	170
Melons	. .	95.2	4.8	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.6	90
Apples	. .	84.8	15.2	0.4	. .	14.3	0.5	275
Pears	. .	83.0	17.0	0.4	. .	16.3	0.3	310
Bananas	. .	73.1	26.9	1.9	0.6	23.3	1.1	495
Beverages:					Alcohol.			
Lager beer	. .	90.3	. .	0.4	2.0	5.8	0.2	
Porter and ale	. .	88.1	. .	0.6	5.1	6.8	0.4	
Rhine wine, white	. .	86.3	. .	. .	9.3	2.3	0.2	
wine, red	. .	86.9	. .	. .	8.1	3.0	0.3	
wine, claret	. .	88.3	. .	. .	8.0	2.3	0.2	
ine	. .	79.5	. .	. .	17.0	3.3	0.3	

is given for any length of time its taste should be varied, he addition of enough coffee, tea, cocoa, or sweetening tient from taking a dislike to it. Its nutritive prop- dvantageously increased by the addition of some ods; and if it curdles too quickly in the by the use of barley-water in equal

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ing refuse, skin, etc.

parts, or lime-water, or by the addition of thin oatmeal gruel or strained rice to the milk. Often the addition of salt improves the taste and aids its digestion, and its dilution by adding aërated or carbonated water from a siphon is also refreshing and aids digestion in some instances. In other instances the best results are produced by peptonizing the milk (see below). When broths are used, they may well be flavored with other things than the meat from which they are made. This is easily accomplished by placing in a small bag such vegetables as carrot, turnip, celery, parsnip, parsley, thyme, etc., and then cooking this bag and its contents with the broth, whereby the nutritive properties of the meat and vegetables and the flavoring of the latter are given to the soup.

The following recipes will be found useful in many cases:

CASEIN MILK.

This preparation is useful in feeding adults and infants with very feeble or disordered digestion. To one quart of fresh milk at 100° F. add four teaspoonfuls of essence of pepsin and mix thoroughly. After this mixture has stood at 100° F. until it has become curdled (this usually occurs in about thirty minutes), filter off the whey through a clean linen handkerchief and allow the curd in the handkerchief to remain suspended until the whey ceases to drop from it. The curd is then placed on a fine sieve, through which it is pressed by means of a knife-blade or spoon. Add to this curd, which has been finely divided by passing through the sieve, one pint of water and one pint of buttermilk, which should be less than twenty-four hours old. This preparation is practically a form of predigested milk and the individual curds are so fine as to be easily digested. Depending upon the richness of the milk, one quart of this preparation contains a little less than 400 calories, and equals about 3 per cent. of proteid, 2.5 per cent. of fat, 1.5 of sugar, and 0.5 per cent. of salts. When used in cholera infantum the quantities administered should, at first, be very small and gradually increased until the stomach and bowels become tolerant.

BUTTERMILK AND STARCH.

Take one quart of fresh buttermilk and add it gradually to one or two tablespoonsful of rice flour or wheat flour, stirring constantly so as to prevent the formation of lumps. This mixture is now heated slowly for a period of fifteen or twenty minutes until it reaches the boiling-point, when it is taken from the fire and from one to two ounces of sugar are added. It is then placed in a bottle which is hermetically sealed, and placed on ice where it may be preserved for a considerable period of time. By the use of sugar the deficiency in heat units caused by the abstraction of the butter-fat is compensated and the addition of the rice flour not only increases the heat units but also prevents the formation of tough curds. Such a preparation after standing separates into two layers, the upper one being composed of the milk serum, and the lower one, containing the coagulated casein in very fine curds, which are, therefore, ready for digestion. The bottle should be shaken to mix these two layers before its contents are used. Such a preparation may be given to infants in the proportion of 3 to 6 ounces for each 3 pounds of the child's body weight per day. Where gastro-intestinal disturbance already exists with a passage of undigested curds, the buttermilk should be preceded for one or two days by beef juice or rice water and then given in gradually increasing quantities. This form of buttermilk may also be given to invalid adults as a concentrated, easily digested food.

As much of the buttermilk which is found on the market is not fresh, it is often best to prepare it by the use of "Lactone Tablets," which contain lactic acid bacilli. The advantage of buttermilk prepared by this means is that it contains all its butter-fats, and, therefore, has a higher nutritive value than ordinary commercial buttermilk. It is essential, however, that the milk shall be fresh and that no preservatives, such as formaldehyde, shall have been used, since such preservatives prevent the lactic acid bacillus in the tablets from acting upon the casein.

The method of employing lactone tablets is as follows:

To one quart of fresh milk add one lactone tablet, shaking or stirring the fluid so that the crumbled tablet will be thoroughly dissolved. After being properly covered the bottle containing the milk should stand at the ordinary room temperature of from 70 to 80 degrees for from twelve to twenty-four hours. The warmer the air the shorter the time necessary for the change to take place. The bottle containing the milk is then placed in a refrigerator for future use. After standing for some time it separates into two layers which should be thoroughly stirred until a homogeneous fluid is produced before it is used.

When buttermilk is used not only as a form of food, but also for the purpose of getting the effect of the lactic acid bacillus as a therapeutic agent, it must be taken when it is not more than twenty-four hours old, so as to avoid excessive acidity and in order to obtain active bacilli. (See Lactic Acid Bacillus, Part II.)

PEPTONIZED MILK.

Take a perfectly clean, clear glass quart bottle and place in it one of Parke, Davis & Co.'s peptonizing tablets, or the contents of one of Fairchild's peptonizing tubes, and a teacupful of cold water, and after shaking pour into the bottle a pint of perfectly fresh, cool milk and stir the mixture thoroughly. Next place the bottle containing the milk in a can of water at such a temperature that the whole hand may be submerged in it without pain. If complete digestion of the milk is desired, this application of heat may be continued as long as twenty minutes, but in most cases five minutes are sufficient. If carried on longer than five minutes, the milk will become bitter and disagreeable to the taste through the development of peptone in excess.

Immediately after taking the bottle from the hot water it should be placed on ice, in order to check further peptonizing and to keep the milk from spoiling; or if ice is not available the water-bath should be quickly brought to a boil in order to prevent further action of the ferment, and the bottle corked and then be put in a cool place. This recipe may be used where it is thought necessary to digest the milk before it is swallowed. Where we desire simply to aid digestion it is best to follow the directions already given, except that the bottle is not heated, but at once placed upon ice and allowed to remain there, being slightly warmed when it is desired to give it to a child, or it may be given as a cool and refreshing drink to an adult, the heat of the body rapidly causing the ferment to do its work as soon as the food enters the stomach. When irritability of the stomach exists in adults, this peptonized milk may be made more agreeable to the taste by following the directions given in the first recipe, except that it must remain in the hot water for no less than two hours, when it is poured out into a tin cup or pan and rapidly brought to the boiling point. After this it is strained through a piece of coarse muslin and placed upon ice. Before giving it to a patient this mixture may be flavored with lemon- or orange-juice or any form of acid that is desired, without the milk becoming curdled. *Peptonized milk-punch* is made from milk prepared in the way already described in the first recipe by adding St. Croix or Jamaica rum or brandy, and is a pleasant nutrient, particularly if the surface of the liquid is sprinkled with a little grated nutmeg.

A very refreshing and agreeable drink may be made by diluting peptonized milk one-half with highly charged carbonic-acid water, and swallowing it while effervescing.

WHOLE MILK FEEDING FOR INFANTS.

In cases in which it is difficult or impossible to arrange for percentage feeding of infants, whole milk feeding is resorted to. It is rarely begun before the first month of life. If it is needed earlier, the milk is to be diluted with water one-half. At first 2 grains of sodium citrate to each ounce of milk is used and later 1 grain. Infants often thrive remarkably well on this plan. (See Sodium Citrate.)

PEPTONIZED BEEF.

The following method of preparing peptonized beef is recommended by the Fairchilds, and is very useful, as is also peptonized oyster stew, as first introduced by the late Dr. N. A. Randolph.

Take ¼ pound of finely minced raw *lean* beef; cold water, ½ pint. Mix in a saucepan. Cook over a gentle fire, stirring constantly until it has boiled a few minutes. Then pour off the liquor for future use.

beat or rub the meat to a paste, and put it into a clean fruit-jar with ½ pint of cold water and the liquor poured from the meat, and add

Extracti pancreatis	20 grains (1.3).
Sodii bicarb.	15 grains (1.0).

Shake well together, and set aside in a warm place, at about 110° to 115° F., for three hours, stirring or shaking occasionally; *then boil quickly*. The liquid may then be strained or clarified with white of egg in the usual manner, and seasoned to taste with salt and pepper.

In the great majority of cases it is not necessary to strain the peptonized liquor, for the portion of meat remaining undissolved will have been so softened and acted upon by the pancreatic extract that it will be in very fine particles and diffused in an almost impalpable condition, and is therefore in a form ready for assimilation in the body.

Peptonized Oysters.—Peptonized oysters are prepared by mincing six to twelve large oysters, and adding to them, when mixed with a moderate amount of their own liquid, 5 grains (0.30) of pancreatin or peptonizing powder and 20 grains (1.3) of sodium bicarbonate. The cup containing this mixture is now placed in water at 100° F., and allowed to remain there from ten to twenty minutes, according to the degree of digestion desired. After this the liquid mass is quickly brought to a boil to cook the oysters and stop digestion, and served with pepper and salt as required. Any condiment or flavoring substance may be used.

PEPTONIZED ENEMATA.

Comparatively recent investigations have proved conclusively that so-called nutrient enemata aid very little in maintaining nutrition, most of the benefit being due to the fact that the fluid part of the injection is absorbed but the solids remain in the bowel.

A very useful nutrient enema may be prepared by following the directions given above for peptonizing milk, except that an egg, yolk and white, should be beaten up in the milk before the ferment is added. The effect of this enema may be increased by the addition of a teaspoonful to an ounce of whisky or wine. This should be warm when injected into the rectum.

As the rectum is apt to become irritable if injections are given frequently, and particularly if the same mixture is repeated a number of times. This can be avoided by resorting to the "drop method" of Murphy and the Fowler posture. (See Peritonitis.) It is often well to substitute for the formula just given the following recipes:

Von Leube recommends 5 ounces of scraped meat, chopped very fine, and to this are added 1½ ounces of finely chopped pancreas; the whole is suspended in 3 ounces of lukewarm water, and stirred to the consistence of a thick pulp. This makes one injection. Pancreatin or peptonizing tablets can be as well used as the pancreas itself.

Mayet uses 150 to 200 Gm. of pancreas bruised in a mortar with water at a temperature of 100° F., and then strained through a cloth; 400 to 500 Gm. of lean meat are chopped fine and the strained pancreatic fluid mixed with the mince, together with the yolk of 1 egg. This is allowed to stand for two hours, and should be administered at the body temperature; the quantity is sufficient for twenty-four hours' nourishment, and should be administered in two parts.

Rennie's formula consists of ½ pound of lean meat pulled into shreds and added to a pint of beef-tea; to this are added 1 drachm of fresh pepsin and ½ drachm of dilute hydrochloric acid; the mixture is kept at a temperature of 99° F. for four hours, during which it is stirred constantly. If too great heat be employed, the digestive process will stop.

An enema which Bidwell employs is made as follows: milk, 2 ounces; strong beef-tea, 2 ounces; yolk of egg, 1; pancreatic solution, 1 drachm. This is to be prepared one hour before use, and to be kept at a temperature of 100° F.; ½ to 1 ounce of brandy is added, when necessary, immediately before use.

Greig Smith uses 1 egg beaten up in 6 ounces of milk with 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls of meat-jelly, or peptones may be added. This is administered warm with or without ½ ounce of brandy every five or six hours.

DIGESTED GRUEL.

Digested gruel may be made by taking thoroughly boiled hot gruel made from oatmeal, barley, wheat, or from arrowroot, to the amount of ½ pint (240 mils.), and adding thereto, while it is hot, ½ pint (240 mils.) of fresh, cold milk; to this may now be added the contents of one peptonizing tablet or tube, and the mixture allowed to stand in moderately hot water or in a warm place for twenty minutes before it is placed upon ice. Ten grains (0.65) of takadiastase may be used in place of pancreatin.

KOUMYSS.

This preparation of milk which is very useful for children and adults during convalescence from acute or subacute exhausting diseases. Even children of three or four years will acquire a liking for it if it is not made too sour by continuing the fermentation process too long. The liquid is prepared as follows: Add to 1 pint (480 mils.) of cool, perfectly fresh milk 2 teaspoonfuls (8.0) of sugar, and place it, after shaking thoroughly, in a clean beer or claret bottle. Then add ⅙ of a cake of Fleischman's compressed Vienna yeast, and tightly cork the bottle, standing it in a warm place or in a water-bath at 99° to

100° F. for eight to ten hours. Then place in a cool place or on ice and use as needed. It must be remembered that the development of carbonic gas is very great in this liquid, and that if an ordinary cork is inserted it must be tied in before the heat is applied. Further than this, the cork must be pulled very gently or the liquid will spurt all over the room. The best thing to use when about to open a bottle of koumyss is a "champagne tap," by means of which the liquid may be drawn off as needed.

DIET LIST.

The following bills of fare are used in the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia with good results, are easily prepared, and the directions readily carried out by the inexperienced.

Diet in Gastrointestinal Catarrh for a Child of Seven Years.

Breakfast, 7.30 A.M.: Milk, with lime-water; 4 teaspoonfuls of lime-water to each tumblerful of milk. The lightly boiled yolks of two eggs, thin slices of well-toasted bread, or stale bread.

Dinner, 12 M.: A mutton-chop without fat, broiled; or a slice of roast beef or mutton; occasionally a bowl of meat broth. Stale bread or toast.

Supper, 7 P.M.: Milk and lime-water. Stale bread or toast, or milk toast.

For drink: Filtered or boiled water.

Starch foods to be avoided as much as possible.

Diet for a Child Two Years Old.

Breakfast, 7.30 A.M.: Milk. The lightly boiled yolk of an egg. Thin bread and butter (the bread to be one day old).

Lunch, 11 A.M.: Milk. A thin slice of bread and butter.

Dinner, 1.30 P.M.: Beef-tea or small piece of minced roast beef or mutton devoid of gristle. One well-mashed potato, moistened with gravy. Rice and milk.

Supper, 6 P.M.: Milk. Bread and butter.

For drink: Boiled or filtered water.

Diet for a Child One Year Old (Five Meals a Day).

First meal, 7 A.M.: 2 teaspoonfuls of grated flour-ball (prepared as directed below) in ½ pint of milk.

Second meal, 10.30 A.M.: ½ pint of milk with 4 tablespoonfuls of lime-water.

Third meal, 2 P.M.: The yolk of 1 egg beaten up in 1 teacupful of milk.

Fourth meal, 5.30 P.M.: Same as the first.

Fifth meal, 11 P.M.: Same as the second.

Flour-ball is to be made by taking one pound of good flour—unbolted if possible—tie it up *very tightly* in a pudding-bag; put it in a pot of boiling water early in the morning, and let it boil until bedtime, then take it out and let it dry. In the morning peel off the surface and throw away the thin rind of dough, and with a grater grate down the hard, dry mass into a powder. To use this, take from 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls of the powder, rub it down until smooth with a tablespoonful of cold milk, and add 1 tumblerful of hot milk, stirring it well all the time.

Diet for a Child from Six to Twelve Months Old (Five Meals a Day).

First meal, 7 A.M.: Mellin's food, 1 tablespoonful or flour-ball (grated), 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls (prepared as directed above); hot water, 4 tablespoonfuls; warm milk, enough to make ½ pint. Dissolve the Mellin's food or rub down the grated flour-ball in the hot water by stirring, then add the milk; mix thoroughly.

Second meal, 10.30 A.M., and third meal, 2 P.M.: A breakfastcupful of milk with 4 tablespoonfuls of lime-water.

Fourth meal, 5.30 P.M.: Same as first.

Fifth meal, 10.30 P.M.: Same as second.

SOYA BEAN FLOUR FOR INFANT FEEDING.

Ruhräh has highly recommended the use of soya bean flour for children for whom fresh milk cannot be obtained, or when it is of questionable quality; or, again, when cow's milk, even when properly diluted, disagrees with the patient, as shown by vomiting or diarrhœa. This flour is always used in conjunction with barley flour as follows:

One level tablespoonful of soya flour, 2 level tablespoonfuls of barley flour, a pinch of salt, and 1 quart of water are mixed and boiled for at least twenty minutes. Afterward fluid lost in boiling is replaced by pure water. To this mixture is added condensed milk in proportions varying from 1 to 16 to 1 to 8, according to the age of the child and the digestive state. From 2 to 8 ounces are used at a feeding every three hours. In older children the amount of soya flour and barley flour may be doubled, but if too much soya flour is used the stools become foul, watery, and dark colored. This is also prone to occur if barley flour is not employed, even if the amount of soya flour be proper.

BEEF-TEA.

Take 1 pound of lean beef and mince it. Put it with its juice into an *earthen vessel* containing a pint of *tepid water*, and let the whole stand for one hour; strain well, squeezing all the juice from the meat. Place on a fire, and slowly raise *just to the boiling-point, stirring briskly* all the time. Season with salt and pepper to taste. In administering this always be careful to stir up the sediment.

Or, take 2 pounds of beef without fat or bone, and half a breakfast-cupful of cold water; place in a jar in a saucepan of water; simmer four hours.

RESTORATIVE BEEF-ESSENCE (Ringer).

Take 1 pound of fresh beef free from fat, chop it fine, and pour over it 8 ounces of soft water, add 5 or 6 drops of hydrochloric acid and 50 or 60 grains of common salt; stir it well, and leave for three hours in a cool place. Then pass the fluid through a hair sieve, pressing the meat slightly, and adding gradually toward the end of the straining about 2 ounces more of water. The liquid thus obtained is of a red color, and possesses the taste of soup. It should be taken cold, a teacupful at a time. If preferred warm, it must not be put on the fire, but heated in a covered vessel placed in hot water.

Should it be undesirable for the patient to take the acid, this soup may be made by merely soaking the minced beef in distilled water. Or, take 1 pound of beef free from fat and skin, chop it very fine, add a little salt, and put it into an earthen jar with a lid, such as is used for roasting venison; seal the edges with a thick paste, and place the jar in an oven for three or four hours; strain through a coarse sieve. Give the patient two or three teaspoonfuls at a time. Or, cut in small pieces 1 pound of lean beef from the sirloin or rump, and place it in a covered saucepan, with ½ pint of cold water, by the side of a fire for four or five hours; then allow it to simmer gently for two hours, skim well, and serve.

BARLEY-WATER.

To prepare barley-water, put 2 good-sized teaspoonfuls of washed pearl barley with 1 pint of cold water in a saucepan, and boil slowly down to two-thirds. Strain.

Barley-water for Adults.

Take of finest barley ¼ pound; to this add 1 quart of water and boil to 1 pint; strain and add 1 quart of boiled milk. To this add 6 ounces each of brandy and lime-water; sweeten to taste; flavor with nutmeg and rind of lemon rubbed with sugar. This forms a most nourishing and palatable drink when kept cold on ice.

OATMEAL-WATER.

Add 1 tablespoonful of oatmeal-flour to 1 pint of water and boil down to two-thirds of a pint. Strain. To this may be added, as additional nourishment, beaten white of egg.

RICE-WATER.

Rice-water is made by boiling 2 ounces of clean rice in 2 quarts of water for an hour and a half.

WINE-WHEY.

Boil 1 pint of fresh milk; while boiling pour in 1 small tumblerful of sherry wine (8 tablespoonfuls); bring to the boil a second time, being careful not to stir it; as soon as it boils set it aside until the curd settles, and pour off the clear whey.

ALMOND BREAD FOR DIABETICS.

Take of blanched sweet almonds ¼ pound; beat them as fine as possible in a stone mortar; remove the sugar contained in this meal by putting it into a linen bag and steeping it for a quarter of an hour in boiling water acidulated with vinegar; mix this paste thoroughly with 3 ounces of butter and 2 eggs. Next add the yolks of 3 eggs and a little salt, and stir well for some time. Whip up the whites of 3 eggs and stir in. Put the dough thus obtained into greased moulds, and dry by a slow fire.

BRAN BREAD FOR DIABETICS.

Take a sufficient quantity (say 1 quart) of wheat-bran; boil it in two successive waters for a quarter of an hour, each time straining it through a sieve; then wash it well with cold water (on the sieve) until the water runs off perfectly clear; squeeze the bran in a cloth as dry as possible, then spread it thinly on a dish and place it in a slow oven; if put in at night, let it remain until morning, when, if perfectly dry and crisp, it will be fit for grinding. The bran thus prepared must be ground in a fine mill and sifted through a wire sieve of such fineness as to require the use of a brush to pass it through; that which remains in the sieve must be ground again until it becomes quite soft and fine. Take of this bran powder 3 ounces (some patients use 4 ounces), the other ingredients as follows: 3 new-laid eggs, 1½ ounces (or 2 ounces if desired) of butter, and about ½ pint of milk; mix the eggs with a little of the milk, and warm the butter with the other portion; then stir the whole well together, adding a little nutmeg or ginger or any other agreeable spice. Bake in small tins (patty-pans), which must be well buttered, in a rather quick oven for about half an hour. The cakes, when baked, should be a little thicker than ship biscuit; they may be eaten with meat or cheese at breakfast, dinner, and supper; at tea they require rather a free allowance of butter, or they may be eaten with curd or any of the soft cheeses.

"It is important that the above directions as to washing and drying the bran should be exactly followed, in order that it may be freed from starch and rendered more friable. The bran in its common state is soft, and not easily reduced to fine powder. In some seasons of the year, or if the cake has not been well prepared, it changes more rapidly than is convenient, owing to moisture. This may be prevented by placing the cake before a fire for five or ten minutes every day."

ALMOND MILK.

Add 1 to 2 ounces of scalded sweet almonds, deprived of their skins, to a little hot water and thoroughly rub them into a pulp, adding nearly a pint of scalding water while rubbing. Then boil for fifteen minutes; strain, and add enough water to make a pint. This may be sweetened with sugar if desired, and is excellent for children who cannot take milk.

ARTIFICIAL MILK FOR DIABETICS.

Williamson has given the following recipe: "To about a pint of water placed in a large drinking-pot or tall vessel, about two or three tablespoonfuls of fresh cream are added and well mixed. The mixture is allowed to stand for twelve to twenty-four hours, when most of the fatty matter of the cream floats to the top; it can be skimmed off with a teaspoon easily, and on examination it will be found practically free from sugar. The milk-sugar remains dissolved in the water. This fatty matter thus separated is placed in a glass and mixed with water. Then the *white* of an egg is added and the mixture well stirred. The water and white of the egg are added in sufficient quantities to make a mixture which has the exact color and consistence of ordinary milk. If a little salt and a trace of saccharin be added, a palatable drink is obtained which has almost the same taste as milk, and which contains a large amount of fatty material and is practically free from milk-sugar. With very little practice the right proportions can be easily guessed, and, of course, much larger quantities than those mentioned can be prepared."

JUNKET.

Add from ½ to 1 teaspoonful of Parke, Davis & Co.'s essence of pepsin or Fairchild's essence of pepsin to a pint of milk, which should be at body-heat. Place the milk in a cool place, and after the curd has formed serve cold and flavor with powdered nutmeg or vanilla. If there be too great feebleness of digestion to digest the curd, the liquid whey may be given, as it contains the salts and soluble albuminoids of the milk.

Junket may be considerably increased in nutritive value if to the milk before it is warmed is added an egg which has been thoroughly beaten. In place of the egg a tablespoonful of cocoa may be added to 2 teaspoonfuls of sugar and rubbed into a paste with a little water. This is added to the warm milk, and then the pepsin is added to make the junket.

MULLED WINE.

Boil some spices—cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, or mace—in a little water, and add as much of this decoction as is necessary to flavor a wineglassful of sherry or any other wine. Add sugar to taste, and bring the mixture to the boiling-point. If claret is used, it will require more sugar than if a less sour wine is employed. The vessel for heating the wine should be scrupulously clean.

WATERED TOAST.

Brown several pieces of bread, and carefully butter the toast so that the butter is equally distributed. Place enough salt over the toast to flavor it and add pepper to taste. Finally pour as much boiling water on the edges of the crust as is necessary to soak them thoroughly, and serve. This is a more agreeable dish than would be imagined, and is useful where milk toast is distasteful.

MALT SOUP.

Malt soup is a useful food in infants who are suffering from enterocolitis or general emaciation and in those with imperfect digestion of the fats. It may be made from the Extract of Malt official in the U. S. P., or by using the Malt Soup Extract made by the Maltine Company. The ingredients in the preparation are varied to the needs of the individual, but a standard formula may be prepared as follows:

Mixture No. 1.

Malt soup extract	2½ fluidounces.
Sterile warm water	22 fluidounces.

Thoroughly dissolve.

Mixture No. 2.

Wheat flour	2½ ounces.
Fresh milk	11 fluidounces.

Mix thoroughly and strain through a fine sieve.

These mixtures are now mixed together thoroughly and are boiled for three minutes with constant stirring. After rapid cooling pour into sterile feeding bottles and store in a cool place, the bottles being plugged with sterile cotton.

This mixture has a value of about 696 calories and as it is generally recognized that an infant requires approximately 45 calories to the pound in twenty-four hours the quantity of this malt soup and its dilution required by the child may be estimated with fair accuracy.

PART IV.

DISEASES.

ABORTION.

THE treatment of abortion divides itself into three parts: the first for its prevention, the second for its arrest when threatened, the third for its proper care when inevitable.

In the preventive means we find, as in nearly every branch of medicine, that the use of hygienic measures is more important than the employment of drugs. If previous abortions are known to be due to syphilis, endometritis, or uterine displacements, these conditions must be relieved by the proper remedies. If there exists no apparent cause for the interruption of normal gestation, the patient should use a simple diet, lead a quiet life, avoid all sexual intercourse, sleep on a hard bed, and resort only to gentle exercise. Fresh air is, however, a necessity, and should be plentifully supplied. The food should be light, but nutritious and palatable, and a sufficient variety supplied to avoid any repugnance to a given dish. In many cases abortion is due to deficient nutrition of the fœtus, either by reason of faulty assimilation on the part of the mother or because of poor food, so that if anæmia, debility, or other impoverished states of the maternal system be present, these should be treated at once. The clothing should be loose, the night's sleep undisturbed and of full length, and the mind be set at rest as far as possible in respect to household and other worries, and particularly diverted from the thought of possible uterine disturbance.

The use of drugs is to be limited strictly to the fulfilment of a distinct indication, and the employment of cathartics is to be avoided, the bowels being kept in order by fresh fruits in moderate quantity or by mild laxatives, such as cascara sagrada in small doses and phenolphthalein. If these fail, rhubarb may be resorted to and castor oil in capsule may be used. Podophyllin, senna in full doses, saline purges in active amounts, and aloes are not to be used if they can be avoided. If the woman be exceedingly stout and plethoric, saline purges are indicated to act as depletants. It is hardly necessary to add that elaterium and scammony or jalap are not safe, and can only be used if dropsy and ascites are present, and when we must choose the least of two evils. Strychnine, which stimulates the spinal cord, should never be employed, and cantharides, oil of erigeron, and manganese ought not to be used unless they are for some reason very necessary. Although quinine is not of itself an abortifacient, it is unsafe in very large doses if an abortive tendency is present, and can only be used as a prophylactic in cases in which abortion is brought about by malarial infection.

The only drug which seems to be of any service as a prophylactic to be taken all through pregnancy is the fluidextract of viburnum prunifolium, the dose of which is ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0). This drug is said to be a uterine sedative and to have no injurious effect upon the mother or child.

The arrest of threatened abortion is one of the most difficult duties which come to the physician, and there is no doubt that large doses of morphine or opium are the best means of quieting the uterus. While viburnum prunifolium may be resorted to, we do not know enough of it to rest assured of its value, but it should be tried if opium is not at hand or fails. The patient should be at once placed in bed in the most comfortable position, be so covered as to prevent overheating or taking cold, and receive by the hypodermic needle ¼ grain (0.015) of morphine, or, better still, a rectal injection of warm starch-water containing 45 minims (3.0) of laudanum. The bulk of the injection should be small in order not to disturb the bowels, and must be at the body temperature. If this is not done, a suppository of the aqueous extract of opium, containing ¼ to ½ grain (0.015–0.03), should be used. Ice-cold drinks should be given, and no tea or coffee allowed. This treatment quiets the uterus, allays nervousness and restlessness, and at least puts off the abortion for a few hours. Venesection has been practised in very plethoric women with advantage.

When an abortion is inevitable, it is to be treated by measures directed to the avoidance of hemorrhage, the thorough delivery of the ovum and its appendages, and the prevention of inflammation and septicæmia. The latter accident is to be prevented by the most rigid asepsis of the patient and physician. For the prevention of hemorrhage a number of balls of aseptic absorbent cotton tightly wound with thread to the size of a small egg should be packed into the vagina back of and around the cervix until the bleeding is controlled, and, while a small amount of iodoform may be dusted over them before they are inserted, no astringents are to be applied, unless it be tannic acid to coagulate the blood in the cotton, as astringents cannot reach the bleeding spot. Sponges ought never to be used, as they often fail to control the bleeding and rapidly become septic. By means of this packing the blood in the uterus cannot escape, and as the uterine walls contract they urge the liquid between the membranes, thereby causing complete separation. After the tampons are applied ergot should be used in the dose of a drachm of the fluidextract or a tablespoonful or two of the wine, unless the uterine contractions are already active. Generally after twenty-four hours the removal of the tampons will show the ovum to be in the vagina, but if part of it remains in the uterus, the following measures should be resorted to: The administration of ergot should be stopped unless the hemorrhage is severe, and the uterine cavity is to be cleared by the use of the fingers of the attendant, who grasps the membranes and draws them away. Only in skilful hands the curette may be employed. If the cervical canal is too small, it must be dilated by dilators. After the membranes are removed the tincture of iodine may be applied to the inner surface of the uterus as a hæmostatic, antiseptic, and alterative; or the uterus may be douched with a 2 per cent. solution of creolin in warm water, about a quart being used at a low hydrostatic pressure. A pumping syringe should not be used.

The after-treatment consists in the use of small doses of ergot and quinine, of vaginal antiseptic irrigation, or even of uterine irrigation, if it is needed, and the maintenance of perfect rest for one or two weeks, or longer if possible. Ergot ought not to be given if there is reason to believe that portions of the membranes or blood-clots are in the uterus, as by contraction of the os uteri it may imprison materials which then become septic. (See Puerperal Diseases.) If fever arise, the uterus should be carefully curetted and the intra-uterine douches of creolin continued until the fever disappears.

ABSCESS.

The medical treatment of abscess resolves itself into the use of drugs to prevent the further formation of pus, to quiet the systemic disturbance if inflammation be severe, and to support the body if the suppuration be prolonged or in large amount or if debility exists. The treatment may also be divided into that suited to acute and that to chronic abscess.

As acute abscess in its early stages is simply a localized inflammation with hyperæmia and an outpouring of leukocytes, it may often be modified by the use of aconite or veratrum in full dose to quiet the circulatory excitement and relieve the congestion. This is particularly true where the pain is pulsating. At the same time, if the swelling is superficial, a poultice, made by moistening bread-crumbs with lead-water, should be placed over it, or lead-water may be placed on lint and applied in this way. Belladonna ointment smeared over the same area may be of service, and the tincture may be used internally if aconite cannot be had. If a gland be involved, the needle of a hypodermic syringe may be inserted obliquely into its centre and 5 to 10 minims (0.3–0.60) of a 2 per cent. solution of phenol injected into the swelling. This method has been found of singular efficacy in bubo when pus seems just about to form. It is very often curative, but should not be used in a stronger or weaker solution than that named. Another useful abortive method for the treatment of the early stages of abscess is the application, externally, of a strong solution of nitrate of silver, 20 to 40 grains to 1 ounce

(1.3–2.6 : 30.0) of water, by means of a camel's-hair brush, all over the skin covering the area involved, or by the use of the tincture of iodine in a similar manner.

Internally, calx sulphurata, in the dose of $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.006) given every hour or two, may be used as an abortive, or at least to promote arrest and cause absorption. If it becomes evident that pus is going to form, then resort must be had to poultices, which by their heat and moisture will aid in the formation of pus by favoring the escape of leukocytes and by softening the tissues. The best form of poultice for this purpose is to use lint which has been saturated with a 1: 4000 solution of mercuric chloride, the moisture being retained by a piece of rubber dam placed over the lint. If pus forms and fluctuation ensues, the abscess should be freely opened, drained, washed out by normal salt solution, or bichloride solution 1 : 5000, and dressed with antiseptic gauze. If it is tubercular, the abscess may be opened in the ordinary manner, and the cavity packed with iodoform gauze, or if it cannot be drained in this way it should be drained by aspiration, and an ethereal solution of iodoform injected and allowed to remain in the abscess-cavity if it is a small one. The opening is now closed by a pledget of cotton wet with tincture of benzoin, and an antiseptic dressing applied over it. Not more than 20 grains (1.3) of iodoform should be so used in the treatment of tubercular abscess, as larger amounts have caused poisoning. (See also Bismuth, Part II.)

A very good treatment for slow abscess is to wash out the cavity with a 10-volume solution of peroxide of hydrogen, provided there is a free exit for the gas which is given off.

If the abscess is chronic (cold abscess) and associated with great weakness, resort must be had to the internal use of iron in the form of the tincture of the chloride, cod-liver oil with hypophosphites, quinine as a tonic to prevent hectic fever, and the use of nutritious, easily digested food. Alcohol may be used, and should be given with milk or in egg-nog. (See Vaccine-Therapy.)

The following tonic pill or solution is of service:

℞—Strychninæ sulphatis . . . . gr. j (0.06).
Ferri reducti . . . . gr. x (0.65).
Quininæ sulphatis . . . . gr. xx (1.3).—M.
Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One t. i. d. after meals.

Or

℞—Tincturæ cinchonæ compositæ,
Tincturæ gentianæ compositæ,
Tincturæ cardamomi compositæ . . āā f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) t. i. d. after meals.

Having described the means of treatment, it is to be explained how these measures act. The aconite quiets the circulation and thereby relieves the inflammation, the lead-water acts locally as an astringent and sedative, while the belladonna by its action on the blood-vessels contracts the dilated capillaries and allays pain. When phenol is injected into an enlarged gland, it acts as an anæsthetic, as an antiseptic, and as an astringent and stimulant. The nitrate of silver applications act by constringing the bloodvessels, as local sedatives, and as counterirritants. The iodine applications do likewise, and also exercise an antiseptic influence. The physiological action of calx sulphurata is unknown. The object in using the antiseptic irrigations is self-evident, and the employment of iodoform in tubercular abscess rests upon the studies of Bruns, of Tübingen, and many others, who have found by experiment that the use of iodoform is fatal to the Bacillus tuberculosis. As large numbers of corpuscles are destroyed in the formation of pus, and other sources of vitality are sapped by its formation, the use of arsenic and iron to replace the loss is necessary, and of cod-liver oil and tonics to increase the blood-corpuscles and the ability to assimilate food.

ACNE.

This affection occurs in so many forms and arises from such different causes that a thorough consideration of its treatment cannot be here given: suffice it to state that arsenic is a remedy which will often aid in the cure and prevent a relapse if used in small doses for a long period; that is, 1 to 3 minims (0.06–0.20) of Fowler's solution three times a day for a month or two. This is particularly useful if debility and anæmia underlie the disease. If the anæmia be marked, the proper treatment is that directed to the cure of this condition (see Anæmia); if obstinate constipation is present, relief must be obtained by saline purges and the bowels kept in order by cascara sagrada or some similar drug. If general debility exists, cod-liver oil is of great service; or if much pustulation is present, calx sulphurata, in the dose of $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.006–0.008), may be used in pill form three times a day. In menstrual acne, sulphur may be used internally, in the form of the confection of sulphur of the British Pharmacopœia, to open the bowels, and applied as a wash to the face in the following form:

℞—Sulphuris	ʒj (4.0).
Glycerini	f ℥j (30.0).
Aquæ rosæ . . . . . q. s. ad	f ℥viij (240.0).—M.

S.—Apply twice or thrice a day.

Or the following may be used in cases of severe inflamed acne:

℞—Sulphuris iodidi	gr. xxx (2.0).
Cerati	℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—Apply to the parts night and morning.

If the skin is very atonic, muddy, and torpid, it should be bathed night and morning with hot water and castile soap, or even with the tincture of green soap, and well rubbed with a rough towel. After this the following salve may be thoroughly applied:

℞—Sulphuris præcipitati . . . . . . ʒss (2.0).
Adipis lanæ hydrosi,
Adipis . . . . āā ℥ss (16.0).—M.
S.—Apply as directed.

If the green soap causes irritation, some bland application should follow it, such as simple cerate or the emulsion of the oil of sweet almonds. If the pustules be large, they may be incised, a small Bier cup applied, and vent given to their contents, the sac being touched with a drop of phenol, or a drop of camphor, 3 parts, phenol, 1 part, may be employed. (See Phenol.) If induration is great, ichthyol ointment of the strength of 20 parts of ichthyol to 100 of lard should be well rubbed in, or resorcinol, 10 to 20 grains to the ounce of lard (0.60–1.3 : 30.0), be applied. Mercurial ointment may also be used to lessen induration, but several days should elapse between its use and that of sulphur, as otherwise a black sulphuret of mercury will be formed and stain the skin.

The diet should be carefully regulated and fatty foods avoided.

Stains of the skin after an acne pustule has healed may be removed by—

℞—Aquæ hydrogenii dioxidi . . . . fʒj (4.0).
Adipis lanæ hydrosi . . . . . . fʒvj (24.0).—M.
Ft. unguent.
S.—Apply locally.

An autogenous vaccine is often very valuable. Indeed, staphylococcus vaccine has done better in furunculosis than in any other use of vaccine therapy. (See Vaccine Therapy.)

ADENITIS.

Cervical adenitis is an inflammation of the lymph nodes, usually due to tuberculosis. Occasionally it may arise from other forms of infection by way of the mouth or tonsils.

If the condition is a simple enlargement, it may be treated by applying iodine ointment and lard, half-and-half, night and morning, care being taken that the use of the ointment is stopped as soon as reddening of the skin appears or if fluctuation develops. If for any reason the ointment cannot be used, the tincture of iodine may be thoroughly painted over the swelling, but this treatment is less efficacious. The following is a useful application:

℞—Ichthyolis . . . . fʒiv (16.0).
Adipis benzoinati . . . . . . f℥ij (60.0).—M.
S.—Rub gently a small piece of the ointment over the swelling t. i. d.

Syrup of the iodide of iron, in the dose of 5 to 20 drops (0.30–1.3), may be given, and tonics should be used to improve the systemic condition. A fresh-air life and residence at the seaside is desirable. As soon as fluctuation or reddening shows the formation of pus, all abortive treatment should be stopped, and a poultice be applied for twenty-four to forty-eight hours until the swelling is ready for lancing. Lancing is better than allowing the abscess to break, as the scar left in after years is a mere line instead of a large cicatrix.

If, after fluctuation threatens, the swelling disappears in part under rubbing with an ointment, this indicates not betterment, but that the abscess has ruptured into the surrounding tissues and it should be incised at once, freely drained, and swabbed out with tincture of iodine. The radical operation of removal of the enlarged glands should, if possible, wait until the process is localized. Excellent judgment as to the time of operation is often required to prevent general infection by operation.

If the pus is found to be tuberculous, and a large number of these cases are so infected, or if the swelling persists, the following treatment, recommended by Treves and Grünfeld, is of value.

The entire removal of the glands should be effected by dissection alone; directors, handles of scalpels, or fingers should be used to separate the glands from the surrounding cellular tissue as closely from the capsule as a nerve is cleaned in the dissecting-room. When sufficient amount of the anterior surface is exposed, a thick thread is passed through the gland and drawn gently, when, by continuing the dissection, the operator may gradually get to the back of the gland, removing portions of the mass at a time. The cavity should be packed with iodoform gauze.

ALCOHOLISM.

(See ALCOHOL.)

ALOPECIA.

This affection, when due to a parasite, is best treated, according to Crocker, by first pulling out all the loose hairs around the bald spot and then painting the affected surface with linimentum cantharidis (liquor epispasticus). Three coats of this liquid should be employed, and each coat allowed to dry before the next is applied. In other cases an ointment of chrysarobin, ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0) to the ounce (30.0) of lanolin, may be used, but care must be exercised that too much staining of the skin and clothes does not result. Another equally good application is 2 grains (0.12) of mercury bichloride to 1 drachm (4.0) of rectified spirit and 7 drachms (28.0) of oil of turpentine. This mixture may be rubbed in with the finger over and around the patch. If the patient's skin will stand it, 5 grains (0.3) of the corrosive sublimate may be used in place of 2 grains (0.12).

AMBLYOPIA AND AMAUROSIS.

Amblyopia (or dulled vision) and amaurosis (or blindness) usually refer to defective sight or its total loss, the result of functional disturbance of the retina, optic nerve, or visual centres, and unaccompanied by changes in the eye-grounds in the beginning of the disease. These terms, however, also include cases of partial or complete blindness in which optic-nerve atrophy subsequently develops, and are often used to describe ocular disorders not limited by the definitions here employed. These cases may be gathered into certain groups:

I. Congenital amblyopias and amblyopias from non-use of the eye. In these there is often a high degree of error of refraction, usually far-sightedness; the latter is seen when an eye is debarred from binocular vision by a squint. In both the treatment consists in as perfect a correction of the optical error as possible, and, in case one eye alone is involved, the separate exercise of its functions. Congenital amblyopias may include incurable defects in the structure of an eye.

II. Amblyopias the result of (*a*) general diseases or conditions—typhoid fever, the exanthemata, syphilis, scurvy, malaria, influenza, etc.; (*b*) local diseases or conditions—hemorrhoids, hemorrhage, pregnancy, disordered menstruation, kidney disease, diabetes, migraine, disorders of the nervous system, etc.

The remedies indicated by the special cause are to be employed, the medicinal agents most usually needed being mercury, iodide of potassium, pilocarpine, particularly in uræmic amaurosis, emmenagogues, and tonics, especially hypodermics of strychnine. As local measures repeated fly-blisters to the temples, wet and dry cups, and the constant electric current are used. The nape of the neck may be cauterized. In hysterical cases metallotherapy may be tried.

III. Amblyopias the result of the action of certain medicinal and toxic agents.

The abuse of alcohol, and particularly of tobacco, produces a form of amblyopia characterized by the development of a scotoma or an area in the centre of the field of vision in which the appreciation of red and green is lost or greatly diminished. Quinine in excess has, in a number of instances, been followed by temporary blindness, which is usually denominated quinine amaurosis. Methyl alcohol by itself or in so-called purified wood alcohol which appears in commerce under the name of Columbian Spirits, Colonial Spirits, Eagle Spirits, Manhattan Spirits, etc.; or in the form of adulterated essence of ginger or bay rum, even in comparatively small quantities, may produce rapid blindness and atrophy of the optic nerve. Of less frequent occurrence are the cases of amblyopia produced by the toxic action of salicylic acid, lead, silver, mercury, osmic acid, nitrobenzol, filix mas, thyroid extract, and the vapor of disulphide of carbon. In all instances the patient must be withdrawn from the influence of the poison; in tobacco amblyopia, in its early stages, this is usually sufficient to effect a cure. The remedies which have proved of the greatest utility are digitalis, inhalations of nitrite of amyl, nitroglycerin, and strychnine. Iodide of potassium should be exhibited in chronic cases, and always in amblyopias the result of lead-poisoning. The constant current has also been employed.

J. UNDERWOOD HALL

Amblyopias the result of direct or indirect injury or from reflex
ıs.

tic amblyopias may follow a blow upon the eye itself or an
skull or spinal cord. To carious teeth, intestinal irrita-
presence of parasites a certain number of amblyopias
buted, but while it is not possible to disprove the asso-
s must be received with doubt. After the removal
nine should be exhibited.

ked disc, papillœdema) most frequently depends
brain (tumor, abscess) or inflammation of its
It is also a symptom of numerous disorders—
of the menses, exposure to cold, rheumatism, anæmia,
philis, uræmia, lead-poisoning, etc. The remedies are those naturally suggested by the disease or condition which has called it into existence. The prognosis depends upon the cause. Mercury, iodide and bromide of potassium, the salicylates, pilocarpine, local blood-letting, and fly-blisters are the remedies commonly employed. Choked disc dependent upon increased intracranial pressure, in its turn due to brain tumor, is best treated by decompressive trephining, and if the tumor is accessible by removal of the growth.

Optic-nerve atrophy is either primary or secondary to disease of the brain or spinal cord or consecutive to an antecedent neuritis. After all irritation has subsided the greatest improvement may be expected from hypodermic injections of strychnine, which should be pushed to the point of tolerance. Temporary improvement follows the inhalation of nitrite of amyl, and, in the hope of improving the circulation in the optic nerve, nitroglycerin, digitalis, and similar cardiac tonics may be employed. The constant electric current has been employed with benefit, especially by voltaic alterations, which are more active than simple closures. High-frequency currents are said to have been used with apparent benefit; also sinusoidal currents. The following remedial agents have also been employed, but are of little value: suspension, Séquardian injections, nitrate of silver, lactate of zinc, phosphorus, and hypodermics of antipyrine. Mercury may be used with benefit in early stages of the degenerative process, but is of doubtful value in advanced cases. In syphilitic optic nerve atrophy, salvarsan and neosalvarsan are usually contraindicated, but salvarsanized serum (Swift-Ellis method) has been employed. Suspension, and injection of testicular juice have nothing to commend them. Experience has shown that the *x*-rays have no influence in restoring vision after atrophy of the optic nerve is established. Sufficient time has not elapsed to prove the value of radium and other radio-active substances under these circumstances.

AMENORRHŒA.

This condition depends upon so many causes for its existence that it must be treated in many different ways. If ordinary anæmia or chlorosis shows that there is a deficient supply of blood, measures adapted to the relief of such a state are required. (See Anæmia.) In amenorrhœa due to constipation saline purges or other laxatives may be used, and the best of these purges is aloes. As constipation and anæmia are often present simultaneously, a combination of aloes and iron in a pill is commonly resorted to. The iron improves the blood, and the aloes stimulates and congests the pelvic viscera by bringing the blood to the sexual organs. Aloes also seems to increase the assimilation of iron in some unknown manner. The following pill is often of service, and was especially recommended by Goodell:

℞—Extracti aloes	ʒj (4.0).
Ferri sulphatis exsiccati	ʒij (8.0).
Asafœtidæ	ʒiv (16.0).

Fiant pilulæ No. c.
S.—From one to three pills three times a day at each period.

Cimicifuga has been highly recommended in chronic and apparently causeless amenorrhœa in the dose of 30 minims (2.0) of the fluidextract at the time for a proper flow to occur. Within the last few years the dioxide of manganese, in the dose of 1 to 3 grains (0.06–0.20), has come prominently forward as a remedy in simple idiopathic amenorrhœa, and is undoubtedly of service, but it should be taken for at least two weeks before the date upon which each menstruation is expected to occur. Potassium permanganate is also useful during the same period, but it is inferior to the binoxide of manganese in the author's experience.

Apiol, the active principle of parsley, may be given in capsules in the dose of 3 to 10 minims (0.20–0.60) in the same manner, and the oils of rue, savine, and tansy have also been employed in capsule in the dose of 5 drops (0.30) three times a day.

In all forms of amenorrhœa a hot sitz-bath at the time for the expected "period" is of service, more particularly if the patient has "caught cold." The bath should be persevered in for several nights, and care should be taken to avoid exposure. Often a little mustard added to the water will increase the efficacy of this treatment.

Under the name of "Dewees's Emmenagogue Mixture," first devised by Professor Dewees, of Philadelphia, the following formula has been largely used in functional and organic amenorrhœa:

℞—Tincturæ ferri chloridi		fʒiij (12.0).
Tincturæ cantharidis		fʒj (4.0).
Tincturæ guaiaci ammoniati		fʒiss (6.0).
Tincturæ aloes		f℥ss (16.0).
Syrupi	q. s. ad	f℥vj (180.0).—M.

S.—Tablespoonful (16.0) three times a day

ANÆMIA.

It is, unfortunately, only too true that the entire subject of blood-making and blood-breaking is as yet very imperfectly understood, but many of our therapeutic facts rest on rational ground. Practically speaking, the therapeutist recognizes two very important points, the causes of which the pathologist must eventually solve—namely, that one class of anæmias is due to defective or deficient hæmogenesis, and another to excessive hæmolysis. The former is generally believed to form the simple class, and the latter the essential or pernicious class. It is in the excessive hæmolysis class that we most frequently fail to produce good results. More than this, the causes of excessive hæmolysis are so various that we can further divide them into removable and permanent, the removable being represented by the cases in which copræmia or auto-intoxication takes place, while the others are represented by the true pernicious anæmia, about which we know very little, save that most observers find evidence of defective hæmogenesis and of profound hæmolysis in the percentage of iron in the liver, while in the dark-colored urine they believe a destructive agent exists which, prior to its excretion, has slaughtered many corpuscles. Unfortunately, it is at present impossible for us to separate clinically the anæmia of defective hæmogenesis from that of hæmolytic excess, unless we find evidence of great corpuscular disintegration in a copious elimination of hæmoglobin in the urine, or a jaundice evidently hæmatogenous in character, or a large number of defective corpuscles, which would perhaps indicate defective hæmogenesis rather than that they were scarred veterans of a battle with a poison in the liver cells or elsewhere. Post-mortem signs often aid us in the differential diagnosis, but this is too late to be of any benefit to the patient.

There is one point, however, about which there can scarcely be any doubt, and that is that in many cases iron is greatly abused, being given when there is no indication for it or more frequently given in excessive dose. By excessive dose the author refers to as much as 6 to 10 grains of reduced iron in a day. The amount of iron in the human body is very small, and every study made of its absorption and elimination after absorption has shown that these processes are very slow. Hamburger recovered from the feces nearly all the iron administered, and Jacobi proved that even when the iron was injected into the veins 10 per cent. was at once eliminated by the bowels, liver, and kidneys, and the remainder deposited in the liver, spleen, and other tissues in the same manner as is any metallic substance. The researches of Gottlieb have also been in confirmatory lines. When we consider that there is in the human blood only about 39 grains of iron, all told, we can see that the use of 12 grains a day in the course of a little over three days places a double quantity of the metal in the economy, which is not needed, and is either cast out or deposited at any convenient spot, there to lie undisturbed until it can be extruded.

Much of course, depends upon the cause of the anæmia, but there is only one excuse for the use of the large doses of iron just named—viz., a condition of the digestive apparatus which results in the formation of a sulphide of iron in great quantity, so that only an infinitesimal amount escapes into the system. This perhaps explains the empirical fact that in some cases of chlorosis or intense anæmia iron has to be given in large doses to accomplish good results.

One of the best studies on this subject is that of Ralph Stockman, who has given us a masterly summary of the subject of the absorption of iron in chlorosis. In this summary he points out that we have three chief theories as to the action of iron in anæmia. The first, the absorption theory, is based on the fact that as iron is taken into the body with the food, the iron of the hæmoglobin must be obtained from this source, and therefore that medicinal iron given by the mouth must be absorbed. The second theory rests upon the belief that iron is not absorbed when given by the mouth in addition to that in the food, but simply acts as a stimulant to the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, therefore increasing the digestion of food and so overcoming anæmia by the general improvement coincident upon proper nutrition. This theory is of little value, as it has been proved that all forms of iron are absorbed. The third theory is that of Bunge—namely, that in chlorotic conditions there exists an excess of sulphur or sulphuretted hydrogen in the bowel, which changes the iron in the food into a sulphide of iron, which Bunge states cannot be absorbed. He believes that the inorganic iron which is given as a medicine saves the organic iron of the food by combining with the sulphur, and so indirectly cures the anæmia by the protection afforded the food-iron. It is important to remember that each of these theories has been supported by many careful experiments, but it is also well to bear in mind that the hypotheses and the experiments supporting them may be erroneously based. Thus, we have no right to imagine that the inorganic preparations of iron have a stimulating power over the alimentary mucous membrane, or, even if they have, that this power is exercised in the peculiar line of aiding in the absorption of the organic iron of the food. Again, the researches of Hamburger, Damaskin, Gottlieb, Müller, Jacobi, and Socin, which show that after the internal use of inorganic iron there is no increase in the iron in the urine, are valueless so far as the conclusions drawn by them are concerned—namely, that as there is no increase in iron in the urine, there is none in the blood, and therefore it is not absorbed. These conclusions are not justified, because they are based on the erroneous views that because iron is not in the urine it is not in the blood, and because it is not in the blood it is not absorbed. Every one knows that in the case of chronic lead-poisoning, when the body is saturated with the metal, there is often no lead in the urine, the poison being deposited in the tissues; and if this is true of lead, it may be of iron. Particularly is this to be remembered when we find Stockman quoting the researches of Mayer, Bidder, and Schmidt, and a host of others, who have proved that we are not to look to the kidneys as the path for the excretion of iron, but to the intestinal walls. Finally, Stockman has proved that when iron is used hypodermically it cures anæmia, although it cannot under these conditions stimulate the digestion or combine with sulphides.

We learn from practical experience several things which science does not tell us—namely: Iron will not cure all cases of anæmia, even if they belong to a functional type, but other methods must be resorted to at the same time or separately for their cure. Reduced iron is the best chalybeate for uncomplicated cases. Besides using iron in this form, we should employ laxatives if the bowels are confined; mineral acids, particularly nitric and nitrohydrochloric, for their effect on the function of the small intestine and liver; and in addition, bitter tonics of a more or less simple form, according to the exigencies of the case, using quinine if malarial infection seems lurking in the body, simple bitters if the stomach lacks tone, aromatic bitters if the digestive tract seems sluggish from atony of the muscular coats, with a resulting formation and accumulation of flatus and lack of digestive juices.

In many cases of anæmia there exists, either as a cause or effect, well-developed intestinal indigestion, and it is thought this results in the production of poisons which are responsible for the decrease in the corpuscular elements of the blood. The use of laxatives with the iron is not only necessary, as already stated, but in addition, to overcome this production of toxic products, intestinal antiseptics, such as by thymol. (See Thymol.) Tapeworm may also be a cause.

The preparations of iron best employed in anæmia are the insoluble salts just named, such as Quevenne's iron and the carbonate, but there are indications for each salt which must be regarded. In many anæmic persons, particularly females, the tongue is broad and white, not from coating, but pallor—is flabby and torpid looking. Under these circumstances the bowels should be kept moving by mild purges, and a bitter tonic like calumba and an acid preparation of iron be taken by the patient. In the anæmia caused by rapid childbearing and lactation, cod-liver oil, the hypophosphites, and lactophosphates of calcium should be used, while iron and quinine in tonic dose may be also of service. With some practitioners Blaud's pill is very much used, made as follows:

℞—Ferri sulphatis exsiccati
Potassii carbonatis . . . . . . āā ʒij (8.0).
Syrupi . . . . q. s.—M.
Fiant pilulæ No. xlviii.
S.—One to three pills three times a day, after meals.

In cases of marked secondary anæmia, in which the broad, flabby state of the tongue indicates poor absorbent power of the alimentary tract, and in pernicious anæmia, citrate of iron may be given intramuscularly with advantage. (See Iron.)

Although it is perfectly true that we have almost no knowledge of the manner in which alteratives act in instances of disease where, through morbid functional activity, enlarged glands or growths appear, it is evident that they must act upon the trophic nerves or directly upon the nutrition of the affected parts. One thing we do know, however, and that is that small doses of most of the so-called alterative drugs act as very distinct stimulants to the development of normal structures, and in no instance do we find this more typically represented than in the effect which they exert upon the blood. A number of years ago Keyes, of New York, emphasized the value of minute doses of mercury bichloride in syphilitic and other anæmias, and abundant clinical observation has certainly confirmed his views. The dose of bichloride of mercury in anæmia should be about $\frac{1}{40}$ grain (0.0015). Not only will minute doses of the bichloride act in this way, but small amounts of calomel or mercury itself will have such an effect.

Inunctions of very small amounts of mercurial ointment once a day or every other day, in adults and in children, will increase the fulness and redness of the cheeks and lips and the number of the corpuscles, the piece of ointment used being no larger than the half of a very small pea. This treatment will be found of service in cases not necessarily dependent upon specific taint. The marked increase in the nutrition of children of a syphilitic taint who are suffering from marasmus under the internal use of gray powder and full inunctions of mercurial ointment is most extraordinary.

Arsenic is also of value in anæmic conditions, and may be employed in relatively larger doses than mercury bichloride. Many clinicians have shown the value of this drug in anæmia. Any one of the preparations of arsenic may be employed, and should the anæmia be pernicious in its type, or should it depend upon leukæmia or pseudoleukæmia, the arsenic must be pushed in ascending doses until marked evidences of its general effects are manifested. Salvarsan or neosalvarsan may be used in some cases of pernicious anæmia, using small doses of 0.1 rubbed up with a fatty base and preserved in hermetically sealed ampoules ready for hypodermic use. Arsenic is of particular merit in those forms of anæmia in which the blood-cells are lacking in number rather than in hæmoglobin.

Arsenite of copper is also a remedy of very considerable value under these circumstances in the dose of from $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.0006–0.003) three times a day.

In pernicious anæmia splenectomy and repeated transfusions are to be considered.

Diet is an important part of the treatment of anæmia. The food should be good, well flavored, and varied, as well as easy of digestion. It should contain, as far as possible, the remedies needed by the system, such as bone salts and iron, and its ingestion may be accompanied by some red wine, such as port.

ANAL FISSURE.

This is one of the most painful affections to which man is subject, and requires intelligent treatment, generally by surgical means if the result is to be curative, although great relief can be obtained by the use of drugs.

The most annoying feature of the lesion is the intensity of the pain on defecation, which is so severe that emptying of the bowel is postponed as long as possible by the patient.

To relieve this pain and enable the patient to have a fairly comfortable stool, nothing is so good as an iodoform supository containing 2 to 10 grains (0.12–0.60) of the drug, preceded by an enema of sweet oil, given the night before and retained to soften the feces. Iodoform being a local anæsthetic, the passage may take place with very little suffering. If much spasm of the sphincter is present, extract of belladanna, ¼ grain (0.015), may be added to each suppository. For the cure of the fissure a drop of strong phenol may be applied to the spot, and a lotion of tannic acid, glycerin, and water used if hemorrhoids are also present. Ringer highly recommends the application to the fissure, by means of a brush, of a solution of bromide of potassium, 1½ drachms to 1 ounce (6.0:30.0) of glycerin. In order that the passages may be soft and yet the patient not be purged, sulphur may be given in the dose of 20 to 40 grains (1.3–2.6) every night, or, if this cannot be used, castor oil may be administered. The best way to give the sulphur is by combining it with powdered cinnamon or aromatic powder. Sometimes relief is obtained by the use of flexible collodion painted over the fissure. Pure ichthyol locally applied sometimes does good.

The radical means of cure consist in stretching the sphincter ani under anæsthesia. This is followed by incising the base of the fissure, curetting it, and then touching it with a stick of nitrate of silver.

ANEURISM.

The treatment of aneurism by drugs is not very successful, but is at least worthy of trial in all cases. Vascular disease resulting in such a lesion depends upon so many causes which may modify the treatment that the history of the case should be carefully considered. The most common causes are traumatism and syphilis, and very often injury is superimposed upon systemic infection. Whatever the cause of the disease may be, iodide of potassium is *par excellence* the remedy most apt to do good, even if it does not cure. The doses should be large, 20 to 30 grains (0.3–2.3) three times a day if the patient will bear them, and the prognosis under this treatment is far more favorable if the cause be syphilis than if the disease be idiopathic or traumatic.

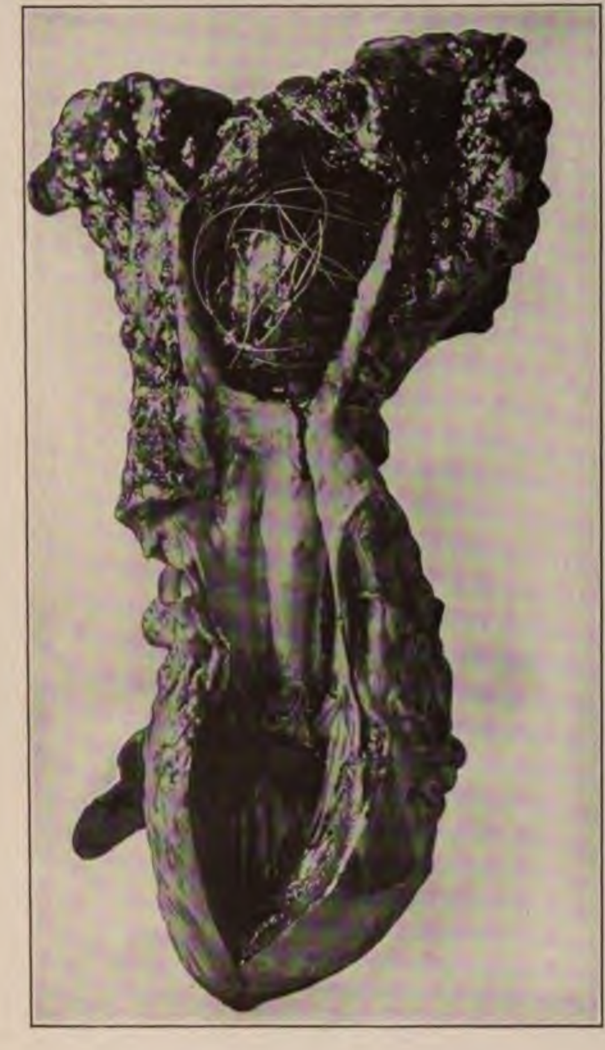
For successful treatment the recumbent position must be insisted upon, the patient being kept quiet in bed, changing his position as little as possible and confining himself to the most simple and easily digested diet, with entire avoidance of all stimulating substances either in the way of food or drink. Often it is best to adhere to an absolute milk diet. If the heart is excitable and irregular in its action, the vascular system irritable, and a high arterial tension is present, the circulation must be quieted by small doses of tincture of veratrum, say 4 to 8 minims (0.25–0.5) twice or thrice a day, but digitalis is not to be employed, since it increases the strain upon the aneurismal sac, although it quiets the irregular heart beat. Aconite may also be used with care, but it is inferior to veratrum. If the pain be very great—and it often is severe, particularly at night—opium is indicated, and sleeplessness should be allayed, not by full doses of morphine alone, but by morphine and chloral; or, better still, croton-chloral should be so ordered that the patient receives $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.008) of morphine and 10 grains (0.60) of croton-chloral in pill at bed-time. All attempts to cure aneurism by the use of other drugs unless syphilis indicates mercury, are useless when the lesion is thoracic or abdominal; and when it occurs in the extremities, as in popliteal aneurism, pressure or surgical measures are to be resorted to as the chief means of cure. If dyspnœa is marked in thoracic aneurism, slight inhalations or "whiffs" of chloroform are sometimes useful, as is also morphine, given hypodermically in the dose of $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.008).

When a sacculated aneurism develops in the thoracic or abdominal aorta and is of good size, the best treatment is the introduction of gold wire, and the aiding of clot formation by electrolysis. The operation consists in pushing a hollow insulated needle into the sac, and then passing through it from 30 to 50 feet of fine gold wire, fed from a spool, so that it coils in the cavity. The external end of the wire is attached to the positive pole of the battery, and a large clay electrode is attached to the negative pole and placed under the back. The current is gradually turned on and increased, during a period of fifty minutes, from 5 to 40 milliampères. The wire is then cut off, the needle removed, and the operation is finished. No accident during the operation has been reported when properly performed. It is absolutely contraindicated in fusiform aneurism. The first result is relief of pain, usually before the operation is completed. The second result is arrest of the growth, even when the skin over it seems about to give way. The third result is prolongation of life in hopeless cases for weeks or years. The writer has performed this operation a large number of times with satisfactory results, although when the growth was very large and the aorta severely diseased, the inevitably fatal result was postponed a comparatively short time, because the sac enlarged in another direction and ruptured or caused death by pressure on vital tissues. (See Plates V and VI.)

ANGINA PECTORIS.

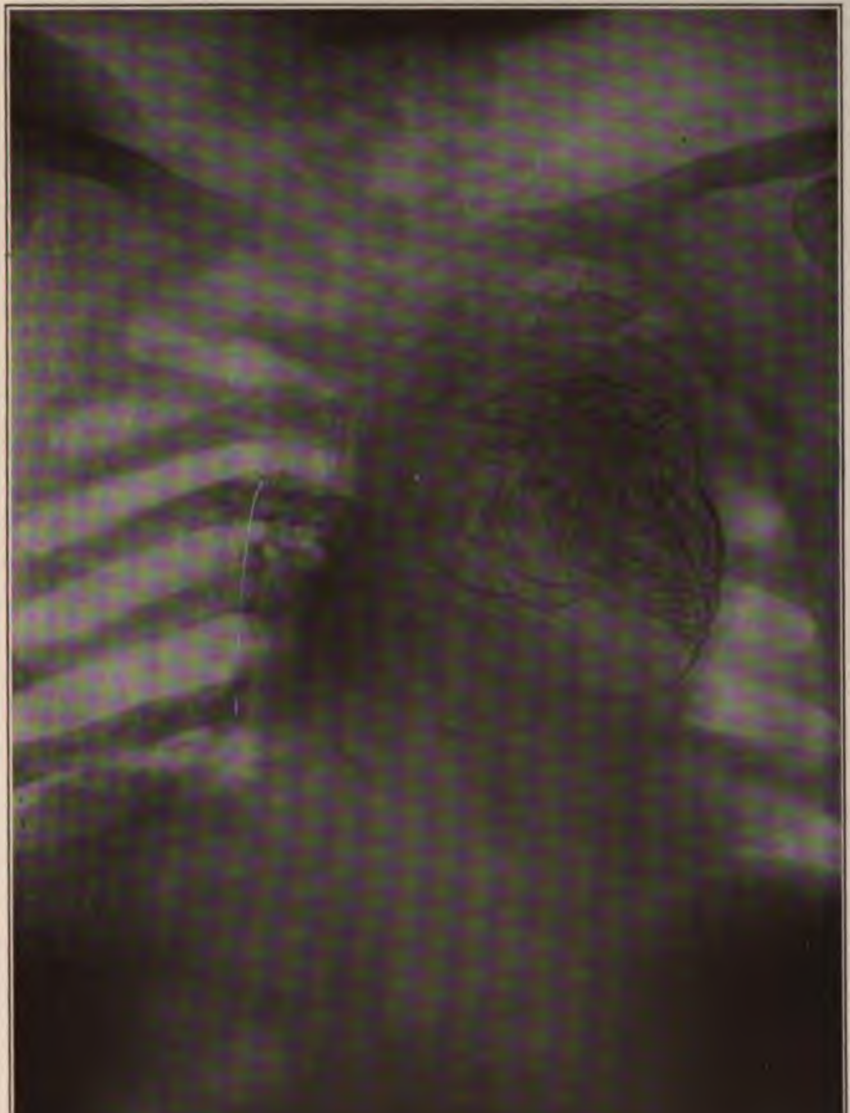
The exact pathological changes existing in angina pectoris are by no means clearly understood, but without doubt many attacks are due to spasm of the bloodvessels, which results in distention of the left side of the heart, which organ is already dilated or enfeebled by disease. Often, too, the coronary arteries have undergone degenerative changes,

PLATE V



Showing the manner in which the wire is coiled in an aneurism of the ascending arch. The specimen is not only split vertically but cut transversely and the anterior wall lifted and turned back. Most of the clot has been removed to show the wire. In the centre of the aorta is shown the small orifice which opened into the sac.

PLATE VI



Skiagraph showing Wire Coiled in Aneurismal Sac from a Patient in the Author's Wards.

Case reported by Dr. Beardsley.

thereby increasing the cardiac debility. Remedies which ordinarily relieve pain act too slowly or too feebly to be of service in angina pectoris, and even if successful would only relieve the symptom without removing the cause. The indication when the blood-pressure is high is to relax the vascular spasm, thus relieving the overburdened heart. As first pointed out by Brunton, the nitrites possess this power, and to him belongs the credit of first applying this class of drugs to this ailment. All the nitrites are useful, but the nitrite of amyl and nitroglycerin are the best remedies for the attack itself, and the nitrite of potassium or sodium for the intervening periods or when the paroxysm is prolonged. The reason for this lies in the fact that the sodium and potassium compounds are more stable than the other two compounds, are more slowly broken up in the body, and therefore more prolonged in their effects. In an attack a few drops of the nitrite of amyl should be given by inhalation from a handkerchief, or the nitroglycerin can be used in the dose of 1 to 2 minims of the official *Spiritus glycerylis nitratis* hypodermically. The dose of the sodium and potassium nitrites is 1 grain (0.03) five times a day, but all these drugs are useless unless the arterial tension is high or the action of the heart labored.

If vascular relaxation is present, the nitrites should be supplanted by stimulants, such as alcohol, in full dose, in warm water. Ether given hypodermically is often of service, or Hoffmann's anodyne may be used instead of ether by the mouth or hypodermically with good results. Digitalone in the dose of 30 minims (2.0) may be given hypodermically during the attack to stimulate the heart if it is weak, and by the mouth, between the attacks, to improve its condition.

If the nitrite does not relieve the pain, or if it cannot be used because of some contraindication, morphine must be given hypodermically in the dose of ¼ to ½ grain (0.015–0.03), but it should never be given by the mouth under these circumstances, as its absorption will be too slow and its effects will come on after the pain has ceased.

The prevention of future attacks rests upon the elimination of all causes which can possibly produce a nerve-storm and cardiac irritability, and in the administration, if the arterial tension is high, of nitroglycerin or one of the other nitrites in full dose for long periods of time. As a rule, these drugs have to be gradually increased in dose in order to maintain their effect. Full doses of one of the iodides, particularly Donovan's solution, continued over a long period of time are useful.

The following is a valuable prescription for use between the attacks if the heart is feeble and the tension high:

℞—Tincturæ digitalis	f ʒj (4.0) vel f ʒiij (12.0).
Tincturæ strophanthi	f ℥ss (15.0).
Spiritus glycerylis nitratis	♏xxiv 1.6) vel f ʒj (4.0).
Tincturæ cardamomi	f ℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) three or four times a day.

The diet should be moderate and easy of digestion, and salads, lobster, and similar articles of food avoided. If the patient is inclined to take exercise of a violent character he must be restrained, but, on the other hand, some gentle exercise may be permitted if it is possible to take it without precipitating an attack.

Tonics, fresh air, freedom from mental worry, and avoidance of exposure to cold are also necessary, and running for a car, or performing any act calculated to suddenly increase arterial pressure and cardiac work, is to be avoided.

In that form of heart pang occurring in nervous females, sometimes called pseudo-angina pectoris, 1 drachm (4.0) of ether in ice-water or capsules will often abort the attack, or if the paroxysm is caused by dyspepsia and if the stomach be overloaded, the sufferer may be relieved by an emetic or the stomach-pump.

ANOREXIA.

Anorexia, or lack of appetite, is only a symptom of ill health, generally associated with debility or other systemic disorder, such as anæmia, fever, and many exhausting diseases. It is best treated by a well-cooked and daintily prepared diet, the use of the bitter tonics, such as gentian, cardamoms, and the mineral acids, or by the use of one of the following prescriptions:

℞—Arseni trioxidi	gr. ½ (0.03).
Extracti nucis vomicæ	gr. iv (0.25).
Quininæ sulphatis	gr. xx (1.3).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One t. i. d. after meals.

Or,

℞—Acidi hydrochlorici diluti	f℥ss (16.0).
Tincturæ cinchonæ compositæ	f℥vj (180.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) three times a day, after meals, well diluted with water.

(For the use of other bitter tonics see Calumba, Quassia, Chamomile, Cardamom, and Nux Vomica. None of these drugs is suitable if there is any acute irritation or inflammation of the stomach or intestines.) (See Indigestion.)

APOPLEXY.

Up to a recent period it has been held that the high arterial tension of apoplexy was evil in its effect because it increased the extravasation of blood through the leaking vessel, and for this reason venesection has been commonly employed. Studies carried on by Kocher, in Berne, and by Cushing, in Baltimore, seem to indicate that this high arterial tension is an effort of nature to drive sufficient blood into the cranium to maintain the circulation in the brain, which would otherwise be impaired by the pressure of the extravasated fluid, for great intercranial pressure depresses the vasomotor centres and with its failure the vital centres nearby fail to receive an adequate supply of blood. Some surgeons have advocated opening the cranium and removing the clot. The objection to this plan is that the soft tissues of the brain have been irreparably damaged by the rushing of the blood from the ruptured vessel. The condition is quite different from that found in meningeal hemorrhage.

With our present knowledge it is probably best to use measures which are helpful and not radical.

Hot mustard plasters must be applied to the feet, or a hot mustard foot-bath be used if this is practicable. Ice in an ice-bag or wrapped in a towel may be applied to the head. If vomiting comes on, care must be taken that the stertorous breathing does not draw into the lungs particles of the half-ejected food. Sometimes croton oil, 1 minim (0.05), placed on the tongue with 5 minims (0.3) of sweet oil may cause a depletant catharsis which will relieve cerebral engorgement, or $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01) of elaterium may be used. The head must be kept high and the feet low. These are the methods to be used immediately after the rupture of the bloodvessel.

The objects to be sought, after the "stroke" has occurred and the hemorrhage has ceased, are the removal of the extravasated blood, the restoration of function in the paralyzed parts, and the prevention of secondary lesions consequent upon inflammation of the brain as a result of the injury to its substance. If the patient survives the attack, no drugs should be used for one or two days, until the clot in the ruptured vessel has become firmly fixed, unless symptoms of cerebritis arise, when vascular sedatives, such as aconite, must be pushed if the pulse is tense, and calomel administered in small doses, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.015) of each every four hours. After the clot has firmly formed and has plugged the leak in the bloodvessel, we may proceed to take measures for the absorption of the exudate, the chief measures consisting in the use of iodide of potassium in as large doses as the patient will bear without the production of iodism. This drug should not be resorted to until several days, or even two or three weeks, have elapsed after the attack. Mercury in small doses may also be given.

In order that the muscles of the extremities may not waste and become powerless from disuse, passive exercise, rubbing, and, if possible, massage, must be resorted to. Electricity may be applied to them in the form of the slowly interrupted current, and strychnine may be used hypodermically or by the mouth as a stimulant to the trophic centres in the spinal cord. None of these measures is to be employed if any inflammation exists in the brain, as they will increase the cerebral disorder, and at least three weeks should elapse after the attack before they are resorted to. (See Strychnine.)

Electricity applied to the head to remove the lesion is useless, as the current does not go through the brain, but around the skull by means of the scalp.

A very careful diet is to be maintained. Meats are to be used very sparingly, the bowels maintained in perfect regularity, and no wines are to be taken nor any stimulants used lest they cause a second rupture of the weakened vessel in the brain.

Apoplexy must be carefully differentiated from acute alcoholism and opium-poisoning, which it much resembles. (See Alcohol.)

If respiration fails, nothing can be done with much advantage, but atropine or strychnine may be given hypodermically. The use of electricity to stimulate the phrenic nerve and diaphragm when respiration fails is a remnant of senseless medical practice, and is particularly useless in apoplexy. (See Asphyxia.)

Above all things, stimulants are contraindicated during the acute attack, even though the pulse fails, as they increase the hemorrhage into the brain.

If the symptoms of apoplexy are produced by an embolus or thrombus, bleeding is useless, and it may be harmful by decreasing arterial pressure and thereby delaying the establishment of collateral circulation.

APPENDICITIS (ACUTE).

It is to be remembered that many cases which years ago would have been called idiopathic peritonitis are now recognized as arising primarily from inflammation of the appendix vermiformis. For this reason it is incumbent upon every physician who is called to see a case of severe abdominal pain with symptoms of peritonitis or appendicitis to examine carefully into the condition of the appendix. No routine treatment for appendicitis can be followed, as each case possesses distinct individuality. There are many surgeons, holding extreme views, who assert that the mere presence of appendicular inflammation for a few hours renders an extirpation of this organ necessary. On the other hand, there are doubtless many cases in which the physician postpones consultation with a surgeon until it is too late to save the patient. All cases of appendicitis may be divided into four classes: First, those which are fulminating or gangrenous, and very frequently result in death whether treated medically or surgically; second, those which will get well if they receive surgical aid; third, those which undoubtedly get well, some of them permanently so, under proper medical treatment; and fourth, cases with a history of recurrent attacks. With the first class we shall not deal, for obvious reasons, except to say that they should be promptly operated upon in the hope that they may be saved. (See Peritonitis.)

In the second class of cases which we have named the treatment is too largely surgical to be considered in a book devoted only to medical therapeutics. It is unnecessary to give a purgative before the operation, since the *caput coli* never contains feces in any quantity, and, furthermore, in those fairly severe cases which demand operation at once the possibility of perforation of the appendix, with escape of the contents of the bowel into the peritoneal cavity, is always to be remembered, for if perforation has occurred the purgative will force the feces out through the patulous appendix.

In all cases of acute appendicitis of the third class which we have named the method to be followed is briefly as follows: The patient is to be put to bed and absolute rest on the back insisted upon. He must not rise to the sitting posture even for defecation or urination. No food or drink should be given for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, in order that the greatest degree of intestinal rest may be attained. If constipation has been present so that the bowels are loaded with feces, it is best to unload the colon by rectal injections. After the bowels have been moved, sufficiently large doses of opium or morphine are to be given to relieve pain *if it is severe enough* to be agonizing. The doses should be so small as to only "take the edge off the pain," but they must not stupefy the patient, so that he fails to give clear answers to questions. If in spite of this treatment there is persistent tenderness in the right iliac region, with increase in the area of resistance on palpation over the appendix, and on palpating the abdomen a sense of muscular rigidity exists, then a surgeon should be at once called in—not, necessarily, to operate, but to decide as to the advisability of an operation, and to perform it if it is considered a wise procedure. *As a general rule a patient who presents fixation of the abdominal wall over the appendix, with a quickened pulse, had better be operated on at once.* Generally, it is best to postpone surgical interference in mild cases until after the acute attack is over, but this preference is to be waived in pressing cases, where there are a rapid pulse, rigidity of the belly, and great pain. If after-pain has been severe, it suddenly subsides, this may demand instant surgical interference because gangrene or perforation may have developed. (See article on Peritonitis.)

If diffuse peritonitis has developed, operation must be postponed until it becomes localized, and the measures described in the article on Peritonitis followed.

The whole question as to operation depends upon the severity of the inflammatory process, the medical attendant's ability to determine its severity, the state of the patient (see Peritonitis) and not least, upon the ability to obtain first-rate surgical skill in the operator. Richardson believes that the patient's chances are best from medical treatment if the operator is inexperienced.

In this connection it is of interest to consider the plan instituted by Ochsner, and which has given results which demand attention. The determination of the character of the treatment to be carried out rests upon the condition of the appendix at the time the patient is seen. His views are best described as follows:

1. Patients suffering from chronic recurrent appendicitis should be operated on during the interval.

2. Patients suffering from acute appendicitis should be operated on as soon as the diagnosis is made, provided they come under treatment while the infectious material is still confined to the appendix, if a competent surgeon is available. (With this opinion the author differs, because statistics show that a greater percentage of cases recover if operation is postponed until the interval than if operated on at once. Immediate operation is, however, required in fulminant cases.)

3. In all cases of acute appendicitis without regard to the treatment contemplated the administration of food and cathartics by mouth should be absolutely prohibited and large enemata should never be given.

4. In case of nausea or vomiting or gaseous distention of the abdomen, gastric lavage should be employed.

5. In cases coming under treatment after the infection has extended beyond the tissues of the appendix, especially in the presence of beginning diffuse peritonitis, conclusions 3 and 4 should always be followed until the patient's condition makes operative interference safe.

6. In case no operation is performed, neither nourishment nor cathartics should be given by mouth until the patient has been free from pain and otherwise normal for at least four days.

7. During the beginning of this treatment not even water should be given by mouth, the thirst being quenched by rinsing the mouth with cold water and by the use of small enemata. Later small sips of very hot water, frequently repeated, may be given, and still later small sips of cold water. There is danger in giving water too freely, and there is great danger in the use of large enemata.

8. All practitioners of medicine and surgery, as well as the general public, should be impressed with the importance of prohibiting the use of cathartics and food by mouth, as well as the use of large enemata, in cases suffering from acute appendicitis.

9. It should constantly be borne in mind that even the slightest amount of liquid food of any kind given by mouth may give rise to dangerous peristalsis.

10. The most convenient form of rectal feeding consists in the use of one ounce of one of the various concentrated liquid predigested foods, dissolved in three ounces of warm normal salt solution introduced slowly through a soft catheter inserted into the rectum a distance of two or three inches.

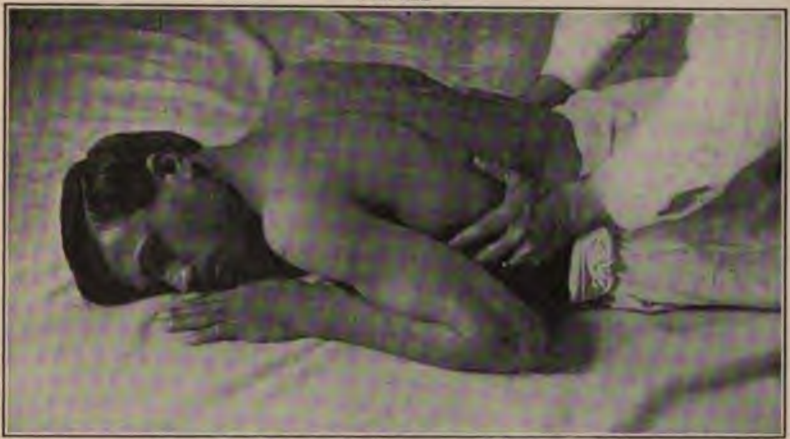
11. This form of treatment cannot supplant the operative treatment of acute appendicitis, but it can and should be used to reduce the mortality by changing the class of cases in which the mortality is greatest into another class in which the mortality is very small after operation.

To this plan the author would add the use of normal saline solution by hypodermoclysis, with the object of allaying thirst and flushing the kidneys. (See Enteroclysis in article on Peritonitis, Important.)

ASPHYXIA.

When practising artificial respiration in cases of asphyxia the so-called "prone-posture method" of Schäfer or Sylvester's method should always be employed.

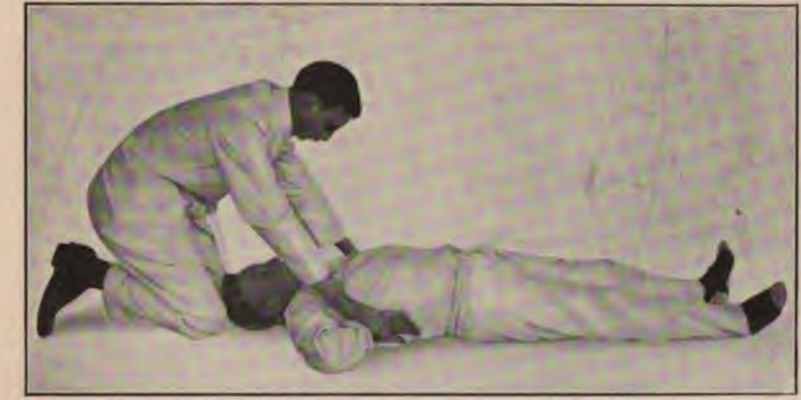
Fig. 124.



Artificial respiration by Schafer's method. By this means fluids and mucus are more readily expelled from the upper respiratory tract than in the older methods.

Schäfer's method consists in placing the patient so that he lies on the anterior aspect of the body, with the face turned to one side. The physician then kneels at one side or astride of the patient and, placing his hands on the floating ribs, so that the heel of the hand rests at about the posterior axillary line, presses upon the thoracic walls, which drives out the air from the chest and also any fluid or mucus

Fig. 125.

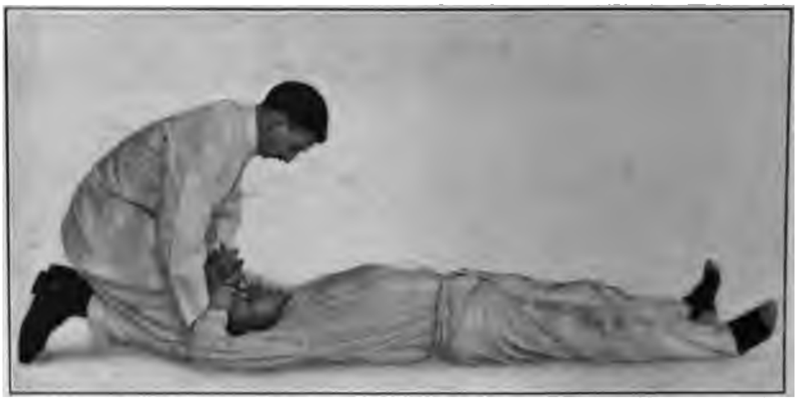


Sylvester's method of artificial respiration. First movement: the patient's arms are placed at right angles to the trunk, the elbows resting on the floor, to expand or inflate the chest.

which may be blocking the upper respiratory passages. The pressure is then removed and the natural elasticity of the chest wall causes inspiration. The movements should be made about fourteen times a minute.

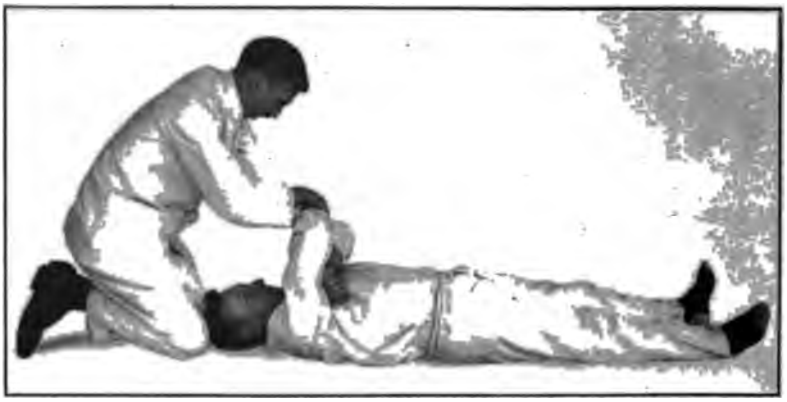
Sylvester's method consists of laying the patient on some hard, flat surface, kneeling above his head, and then, after grasping the arms at the elbows, bringing them upward and outward, so that they follow the plane on which the body is extended. This movement causes expansion of the chest, or *inspiration*. After a moment's pause the arms are lifted up and brought toward one another, and then, while still approximated, pushed down near to their original position upon the floating ribs, upon which they are pressed. This last move-

FIG. 126.



Sylvester's method of artificial respiration. Second movement: the patient's arms are drawn toward the physician, in order to expand the chest still further.

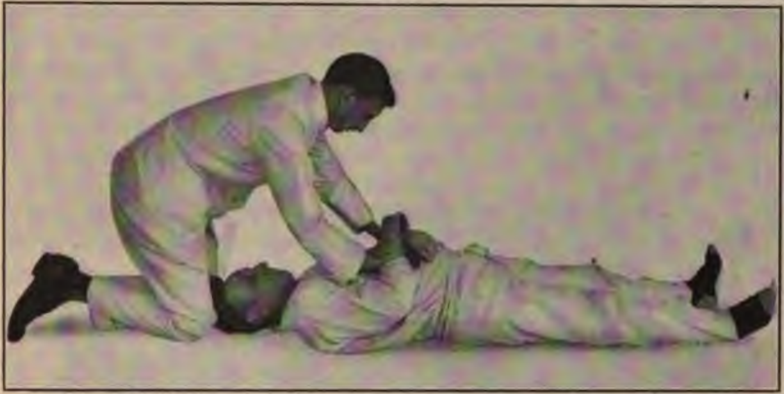
FIG. 127.



Sylvester's method of artificial respiration. Third movement: the patient's arms are raised and the elbows approximated to contract the chest.

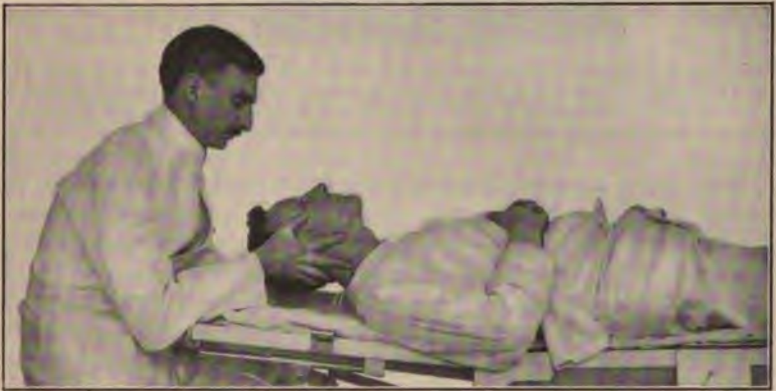
ment drives out the air from the chest, or causes *expiration*. These movements should be at the rate of from sixteen to twenty per minute, about that of normal respiration, and be persisted in for at least forty-five minutes, even though the case seems hopeless, as cases have recovered after as long a period of apparent death as an hour. While these movements are being carried on the patulousness of the upper air-passages is to be maintained, if possible, by the measures described below. The disadvantages of Sylvester's method are that the posture of the body does not drain the upper respiratory passage of fluid and, further, it rapidly exhausts the operator, since the arms of an unconscious patient are very heavy and difficult to move.

FIG. 128.



Sylvester's method of artificial respiration. Fourth movement: the patient's elbow and forearms are pressed forcibly upon the floating ribs to expel the air from the chest.

FIG. 129.

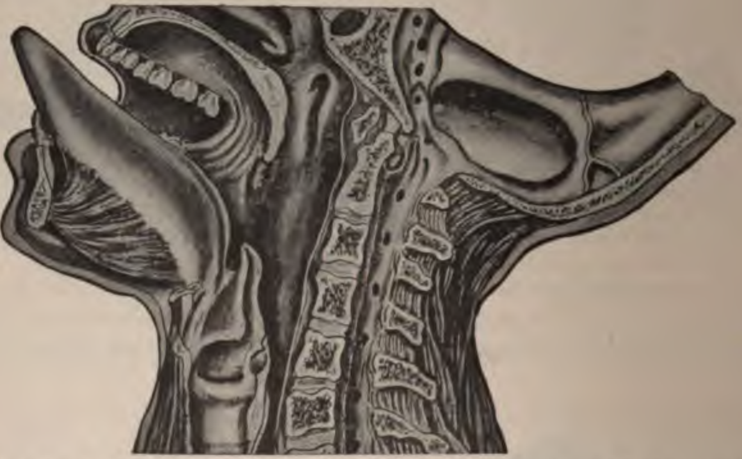


Showing the attitude in which the head should be held to permit the easy passage of air through the glottis. This position raises the epiglottis, and lifts the soft palate from the tongue. (Martin and Hare's method.)

The Proper Position of the Head.—In some researches made by

Dr. Martin and the writer the following rules regarding the position of the head, neck, epiglottis, and tongue were formulated: The fingers are passed behind the angles of the lower jaw and the latter is pressed forward; this elevates the epiglottis and the base of the tongue about a quarter of an inch from the postpharyngeal wall. Extending the head and pushing it forward, so that the neck makes an angle of forty-five degrees with the plane of the table, draws the base of the tongue and the hyoid bone far forward, this motion being at the same time imparted to the epiglottis, so that the latter stands upright and is separated from the posterior wall of the pharynx by an interval of about an inch. By tightly closing the jaw the antero-posterior space is still further increased (Fig. 129).

FIG. 130.



Illustrating how upward traction on the tip of the tongue draws the epiglottis away from the glottic opening and permits free ingress of air. It also shows how letting the tongue fall back in the mouth in anæsthesia would close the air-passages and permit the epiglottis to interfere with breathing. (From a research by Dr. Martin and the author.)

A very useful method of treating asphyxia is that of Laborde, by rhythmic traction on the tongue. The tongue is grasped with forceps and pulled well forward and upward from ten to fourteen times a minute until voluntary respirations occur. The sensory nerves of the tongue carry impulses to the phrenic centre, which in turn causes the diaphragm to contract. A very large number of recoveries from apparent death as a result of its use renders this method most worthy of trial.

The absurdity of the application of the rapidly interrupted electric current to the phrenic nerve is not alone dependent upon the points we have named. (See Ether.) It has been proved by careful observation on the part of Dr. Edward Martin and the author that the application of the electrode over the phrenic nerve in the neck may cause cardiac arrest through diffusion of the current to the vagus nerve, and Griswold reached conclusions of an identical character in 1885.

If electricity is used, it should be employed solely as a peripheral irritant, with the object of arousing the patient, as would the dry electric brush.

ASTHENOPIA.

Asthenopia, or weak sight, depends upon exhaustion of the power of accommodation in cases of refractive error, usually hypermetropia, or upon insufficiency of the external ocular muscles. The former is sometimes called *accommodative asthenopia*, and the latter *muscular asthenopia*. The treatment of these conditions requires the prescribing of the proper pair of glasses, combined, if necessary, with prisms and with systematic exercise of the ocular muscles. Locally, a weak solution of the sulphate of eserine or pilocarpine acts as a stimulant to the ciliary muscle, and good results follow the internal use of large doses of the tincture of nux vomica or strychnine.

℞—Eserinæ sulphatis . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.016).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . f℥j (30.0).—M.
S.—2 drops (0.1) night and morning.

Or,

℞—Pilocarpinæ nitratis . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (0.003).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . f℥j (30.0).—M.
S.—2 drops (0.1) night and morning.

Another form of asthenopia is termed *neurasthenic asthenopia*, or *retinal anæsthesia*, and presents a number of eye-symptoms in connection with a general depression or debilitated state of the nervous system, the eye itself, however, being a healthy organ. The chief symptoms are fluctuation in visual acuity, rapid disappearance of objects looked at, contraction of the field of vision, imperfect retinal images, often associated with dread of light. The mere prescription of glasses in these cases to correct any refractive error is not sufficient. Much relief will often be obtained if compresses at 110° F. be applied to the closed eyelids for five minutes at a time. The patient requires the same general treatment that would be applied to any neurasthenic case. All the functions of the body must be carefully examined into and placed in as normal a condition as circumstances will allow. Especially valuable are rest, massage, salt baths, and full doses of strychnine, together with iron if there be anæmia.

ASTHMA.

Asthma is one of the most difficult diseases to treat successfully that the physician has to deal.

The disease in all its forms depends upon interference with the free entrance to and exit of the air from the lungs, and this is generally, if not always, dependent upon a spasm of the muscular fibres in the walls of the bronchial tubes, although it has been asserted to be due to a sudden swelling or hyperæmia of the bronchial mucous membrane. Both of these states are probably present in varying degree in all cases.

The spasm has been proved by Longet, Williams, Romberg, Paul Bert, Bierner, and more recently by Sandmann, to be due to a neurosis of the pneumogastric or vagus nerve, and the swelling of the mucous membrane has been seen by Stoerk and others. Thus two schools of teaching concerning the pathology of this disease have been formed, when a little attention to the physiology of the subject would at least show that no difference need exist, for the vagus nerves govern not only the muscular fibres, but also the bloodvessels of the bronchial tubes. The discovery of Michaelson that injury of the recurrent laryngeal nerves causes catarrhal inflammation of the bronchial tubes, particularly those of the upper lobes, renders the analogy between acute asthma and laryngeal spasm, which has been spoken of by many writers, still more interesting.

One other step remains for a thorough understanding of the manner in which the disease is produced. Gastric, dyspeptic, or intestinal asthma arises from indigestion, as its name implies, and is caused by the irritation of the afferent filaments of the vagus in the walls of the stomach and intestine, thereby causing reflexly a contraction and hyperæmia of the bronchial tubes. In a similar reflex manner abnormal conditions of the nasal mucous membranes in general may result in an asthmatic attack. There is also some evidence that small collections of pus in the nasal sinuses may reflexly cause asthma, or by the absorption of the pus the asthma may be a form of anaphylaxis.

Having obtained some idea of the cause of an attack, let us turn to the treatment of the affection.

As soon as the patient is seen 5 to 10 minims (0.3–0.65) of adrenalin solution (1:1000) should be given hypodermically; in other cases the same amount of pituitrin may be used. They act by relaxing the bronchial muscular fibres. If they fail, which is rarely the case, morphine hypodermically in the dose of $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.01–0.015), alone or in combination with atropine, should be resorted to.

One of the most serviceable remedies in asthma is belladonna, which, as has been pointed out when that drug was studied (see Belladonna), exercises in medicinal dose a decided sedative and depressant influence on the peripheral filaments of the vagus nerves, not only so far as the heart is concerned but also through the pulmonary fibres, upon bronchial secretion, which is always diminished by the drug, probably by its vagal influence.

It is evident, therefore, that the use of belladonna or atropine, although originally employed in an empirical manner, rests upon a rational basis, and as the physiological action of stramonium, hyoscyamus, and similar members of this group is nearly identical with that of belladonna, their influence for good is also explained. The experiments of Ott prove that lobelia is a peripheral pneumogastric depressant, and those of Rosenthal and the author likewise showed that tobacco has a similar effect. The same is also true of nitrite of amyl and the other nitrites, which also relax unstriped muscular fibre. We have before us, therefore, a list of the most efficacious and best anti-asthmatics, all of them being depressant to the peripheral vagi.

The other remedies commonly employed are chloroform by inhalation, which relaxes the spasm of muscular fibre by its local influence, and morphine, which acts as a nervous sedative, prevents reflex irritation, and quiets the patient, acting at the same time as a heart stimulant and unloading the engorged cardiac cavities. The relief obtained by the inhalation of the fumes of nitrate of potassium, Sée asserts, depends upon the formation of the protoxide of nitrogen and carbonic acid gas, which act as local anæsthetics.

Cigarettes made of paper soaked in a solution of nitrate of potassium and belladonna may be smoked (see formula under Belladonna), or they may be made in the following manner:

℞—Belladonnæ foliorum	gr. vj (0.40).
Hyoscyami foliorum	gr. iij (0.2).
Stramonii foliorum	gr. iij (0.2).
Extracti opii	gr. ¼ (0.015).
Aquæ laurocerasi	q. s.—M.

These various leaves are broken up like commercial tobacco, and moistened by adding the cherry-laurel water, which should contain the opium. Finally, a whole leaf soaked in the same fluid is used as a cover, or a piece of cigarette paper may be employed in the same manner.

In some cases a very useful treatment is the smoking of nitre-paper cigarettes, which are prepared, before rolling, not only by soaking the paper in a solution of nitrate of potassium (see Nitrate of Potassium), but also by dipping them, after drying them, in tincture of belladonna or stramonium, and allowing the alcohol to evaporate from the paper while it is hung in the air.

Another remedy recently brought forward in this country for the relief and cure of asthma is euphorbia pilulifera, the fluidextract of which may be given in the dose of ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0) once, twice, or thrice a day. (See Euphorbia Pilulifera.)

The author finds the following formula very useful in asthma:

℞—Sodii iodidi	gr. ij (0.12).
Potassii bromidi	gr. ij (0.12).
Fluidextracti euphorbiæ piluliferæ	♏iij (0.20).
Nitroglycerini	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ (0.0003).
Tincturæ lobeliæ	♏iv (0.25).—M.

Fiat tabella vel capsula No. 1.
S.—From 1 to 4 three times a day.

If desired, this formula may be given in the form of an elixir.

It will be seen that each ingredient of this recipe has a different action. The action of the iodides in asthma is well known, as is also that of the bromides. The euphorbia pilulifera has been found useful in asthma empirically. The nitroglycerin depresses the peripheral ends of the vagus nerves, and acts as a stimulant to the heart when engorged with blood by removing the inhibitory action of the vagus and relieving the bloodvessels elsewhere. The tincture of lobelia acts as a depressant to the vagus also.

A valuable prescription for asthmatics to take between the attacks, particularly in those cases which have cardiac symptoms, is the one calling for digitalis, strophanthus, and nitroglycerin, in the article on Angina Pectoris.

Sometimes a cup of strong coffee taken at the beginning of a paroxysm will abort it.

The use of amyl nitrite by inhalation, 3 to 6 minims (0.20–0.4) on a handkerchief, is invaluable in many cases, and it rarely fails to relieve the spasm. Owing to the engorgement of the heart consequent upon the embarrassment of respiration, this nitrite must be used with care, and in one or two instances it has proved dangerous by causing cardiac failure.

Sometimes tobacco may be smoked, and it is particularly efficacious in those who are not accustomed to its constant use.

Lobelia when employed should be used in full emetic dose (2 drachms [8.0]), in the form of the tincture if an attack is imminent. If an attack is feared, 20 minims (1.30) of the tincture every four hours may be given if the heart is in good condition.

A treatment of asthma which is very successful when it arises from nasal disorder consists in the application to the nasal cavities, at the onset of the attack, of the following solution by means of a brush or spray:

℞—Cocainæ hydrochloridi . . . . . gr. xv (1.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . q. s. ad f℥iv (16.0).—M.
S.—Apply as directed.

If this solution is thoroughly applied and the other directions given are carried out very rapid relief will often be obtained. Under no circumstance is the patient to be allowed to make these applications, for if he does he is almost certain to develop the cocaine habit. The physician should make them and not reveal the nature of the drug used. Unfortunately, we cannot readily separate those cases which are due to nasal disease and those produced by other causes, and in consequence this treatment when tried for the first time in a given case is purely experimental unless we can discover some hyperæsthetic patch in the mucous membrane.

A considerable number of cases have been recorded in which the injection of antidiphtheritic serum has given almost immediate relief from an attack of asthma, but, on the other hand, it has been proved that asthmatic patients are often hypersensitive to this agent and are more prone than ordinary persons to the development of that dangerous condition, caused by the injection of the serum in rare instances, called anaphylaxis. (See Diphtheria.) Antidiphtheritic serum is, therefore, a dangerous remedy in asthma, and particularly so if it has been previously used, since the primary dose or doses may have sensitized the patient.

The curative treatment of asthma in many cases to a very large extent rests upon the use of iodide of potassium, and in the careful regulation of the diet and bowels, particularly if the trouble seems to be dependent upon indigestion. As the attacks are generally nocturnal, the evening meal should be taken early, be light and easily digested, and tea and coffee should be avoided at this time. The patient should avoid dusty streets and live in the open air as much as possible, and a damp atmosphere is usually preferable to a dry one, provided it is not cold. This rule is subject to many variations, and each case will be found to be a law unto itself. Each patient must try different climates until the proper one is found. Arsenic may be used, particularly if the mucous membranes are below par, and a dose of bromide of potassium or sodium, 30 grains (2.0) half an hour before retiring may be of service. Sometimes the use of mixed phylacogens does great good.

Grindela robusta is largely used as a prophylactic in the dose of 10 to 30 minims (0.6–2.0) of the fluidextract three times a day. Lobelia may also be used in the form of the tincture, 20 minims (1.3) three times daily.

The use of compressed and rarefied air is sometimes of service. Inhalations of oxygen are valuable if the cyanosis is extreme.

In many cases great relief will be given by the use of the bronchitis-tent. (See Bronchitis.)

In those cases in which the presence of nasal polypi or other irritations of the air-passages is the exciting cause of the attacks those causes must be removed before a cure can be obtained. In other instances arsenical wall-papers are the cause of the trouble. In all cases of asthma the physician should from time to time examine the urine and the heart to determine if the attacks are due to disease of the kidneys or to congestion from cardiac failure.

BED-SORES.

Bed-sores depend upon disturbances of nutrition resulting from pressure exercised in such a manner that the local circulation is interfered with at a time when the vitality of all the tissues is depressed by disease or injury. In most instances the part involved becomes chafed by creases in the sheets, by crumbs of food, or by moisture from the discharges of the rectum and bladder. Bed-sores can usually be avoided by cleanliness unless they are dependent upon disease of the trophic nervous system.

The chief indication is to prevent the trouble by careful nursing and cleanliness, which should be supplemented by measures devoted to the hardening and improving of the nutrition of the skin covering the parts where the sores are apt to appear, as over the buttocks and sacrum. To permit of a good supply of blood, the patient should be turned on one side or the other every few hours and the skin of the part which has been pressed upon rubbed thoroughly with a dry towel to cause a healthy circulation and interchange of the nutritive juices. Salt and whisky, 2 drachms (8.0) to the pint (480.0), may be rubbed over the skin, and tincture of gambir or the dilute solution of the subacetate of lead applied to harden it. If this is not used, a mixture of alum and spirit of camphor is useful, made by adding 1 ounce (30.0) of powdered alum to the whites of 4 eggs and mixing this with 2 ounces (60.0) of the camphorated spirit. Where the skin is very red and angry-looking, but still intact, a solution of nitrate of silver of the strength of 20 grains to 1 ounce (1.3: 30.0) is to be thoroughly painted over the spot. All these remedies act by hardening the skin through their astringency, or by acting as sedative astringents to the inflamed but relaxed capillaries of the part.

When a bed-sore is developed, measures must be taken for its cure and the prevention of its spread. With this object in view the body must not rest on the part affected if this can possibly be avoided, and in order that the sore may be protected and the pressure equalized, a large piece of soap-plaster, with its edges deeply incised to make them pliable, should be applied after the sore has been thoroughly washed out by means of a swab or syringe filled with a 1:5000 solution of bichloride of mercury, and afterward dusted with iodoform or with chloretone and boric acid in equal parts. Sometimes large squares of lint thickly covered with zinc ointment are serviceable in lieu of the soap-plaster. If the sores spread and burrow through the parts, the sinuses should be freely opened and irrigated with peroxide of hydrogen, all dead tissues being cut away to avoid sepsis.

Nitrate of silver in the strength of 20 grains to 1 ounce (1.3 : 30.0) may also be used locally as the patient recovers if the ulcers seem sluggish. A *smooth* slip-sheet should always be placed under the buttocks. If possible, supportive measures and an increased amount of predigested food should be given if the sloughs are large. The internal use of iron is particularly valuable in the form of the tincture of the chloride in full doses (say 20 minims [1.3]) every four hours.

BILIOUSNESS.

This is a term used to designate a state which presents different symptoms in different cases, but always includes languor, headache, or dizziness, perhaps some yellowing of the skin and conjunctiva, and a general sense of atony, mental depression, and discomfort. It depends not upon an excessive secretion of bile, but upon some perversion of the functions of the liver or the retention of bile in the bile-ducts. Further than this, most of the symptoms do not depend directly upon the changes in the bile, but upon failure of proper digestion in the stomach and intestine, coupled with the development of toxic decomposition-products of various kinds. The stomach, intestine, liver, pancreas, and their juices all form a complex interwoven chain of function in which if one link breaks the entire chain becomes disturbed. The entrance into the stomach of certain food-stuffs which are either ill-prepared or improper for gastric digestion rapidly causes the development of active fermentation, with the formation of lactic and butyric acids, which irritate the gastric mucous membrane, and thereby bring about a faulty gastric secretion of mucus, which makes still further trouble.

By the same means the circulation of the stomach is disturbed and becomes abnormal, and the intestine, liver, and pancreas receive reflex irritation to which they are not normally exposed. Further than this, the irritated stomach fails to convert its contents into peptones and the general features of chyme, and too early or too late drives out into the duodenum a mass of semi-digested and fermenting material entirely unfit for intestinal digestion and absorption, thereby disordering the functions of these parts still further at a time when they are not prepared for the reception of any food. The secretion poured out by the different glands varies from the normal; the alkaline juices are not able to overcome the normal acid of the gastric juice plus the lactic and butyric acids; and finally the reaction of the intestine becomes acid instead of alkaline, with resulting irritation and secretion of morbid juices and mucus. The trouble when existing in the stomach gives rise to headache and discomfort, a bad taste in the mouth, and perhaps pain, and is followed by fever, langour, jaundice, and flatulence when the intestine is affected.

The cause of these symptoms rests upon the fact that, while gastric juice and bile are antiseptic, pancreatic juice mixed with food undergoes rapid decomposition, with the development of products of decomposition such as skatol and indol and a large number of poisonous alkaloids. Normally, these are not allowed to form, owing to the presence of antiseptic bile, which also hurries on the absorption of the fats; but if the bile is retained in the ducts, its excretion is impaired and its constitution altered by the disorder of the liver which results reflexly from the gastric and intestinal irritation. Unfortunately, the complication does not cease at this point, for the liver in health has other functions to fulfil, one of the most important of which is the arrest and destruction of all poisons of an organic character which come to it from the stomach and bowel. Not only are decomposition products destroyed by it, but all the vegetable alkaloids are rendered innocuous if present in ordinary amounts.[1] The disorder of hepatic function therefore permits the entrance into the general circulation of these substances, which are very various as regards their powers and effects. Thus, Brunton has pointed out that one of these compounds closely resembles curare, in that it poisons the peripheral ends of the motor nerves, and thereby is at least partly responsible for the muscular relaxation and languor often seen in patients suffering from so-called "biliousness." Other substances act as do digitalis, atropine, muscarine, and picrotoxin, and the number of these various compounds is infinite.[2]

It is impossible to give space to a further consideration of these poisons, but what has been said shows clearly that "biliousness" only expresses a state in which absorption of the bile is not the chief cause of the symptoms, but that other poisons are at work. The methods of treating biliousness are therefore not to be considered as depending upon some regular routine, but upon a study of the case and its symptoms.

Very frequently, after several days of minor discomfort, the disorder culminates in a severe sick headache, after which vomiting comes on and relief is soon obtained. The manner in which vomiting does good is very evident. It compresses the liver and expels inspissated bile by the compression exercised by the abdominal walls and diaphragm in the effort of vomiting, and thoroughly excites to normal secretion the torpid glands of the stomach and intestine. The vomiting or lavage also rids the stomach of the fermenting masses and bacteria contained in them, and renders the alimentary canal more pure. This purity may be increased by giving draughts of plain hot water or hot water containing a few grains of bicarbonate of sodium or salicylate of sodium.

When it becomes evident that an attack is about to begin—that is, when constipation, slight drowsiness, or languor after meals shows the tendency present—one of the two drugs should be used, either podophyllin if the stools be dark, or calomel if they be light-colored: $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01) of the former to an adult is generally enough, or 1 grain (0.06) of calomel divided into six powders, one of which is to be taken every fifteen minutes, is a good dose, to be followed in four hours by a saline. If the attack is sudden in its onset, no time is allowed for these hepatic stimulants, and a saline purge should be used in a good-sized dose at once, not because it causes a flow of bile, but because it sweeps the poisonous matters out of the gut before complete absorption can occur, and aids in restoring the normal intestinal alkalinity.

The prevention of "biliousness" depends upon the maintenance of a normal, easily digested diet, upon the formation and excretion of normal bile, and the prevention of fermentation and decomposition in the alimentary tract.

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[1] See studies of Schiff, Lautenbach, and many others, including Ludwig and Schmidt-Mulheim.

[2] See the researches of Schweringer, Zuelzer and Sonnenscheim, Bence Jones, Dupré, Röreb and Fassbender, Brieger, Schmiedeberg, and Harnach,

The term "normal diet" is a very elastic one, and varies with each case. While certain forms of food are generally considered good or bad, easy of digestion or difficult of assimilation, it nevertheless remains a fact that many of the simplest foods are capable of acting as poisons in susceptible persons. A large number of persons cannot take milk or eggs because their digestion of these substances is faulty, and the writer is cognizant of one case where lobster salad can be eaten at bedtime without discomfort, while an egg at breakfast will cause a severe headache or pain in the belly. Coffee is often the cause of biliousness. Rules as to diet must not be "ironclad," but based on observation in each individual case.

By far the best means of maintaining hepatic activity in cases where this organ is torpid is horseback exercise, particularly if the exercise is taken on a trotting horse, as the jolting of the liver keeps the chain of digestive functions active and prevents the secretions from becoming clogged. Along with this exercise massage of the hypochondrium and belly-walls is useful, and the movements of stooping over, bending from side to side, and bending backward with the feet close together, are of value.

The use of pure (undiluted) nitrohydrochloric acid in these cases in the dose of 5 minims (0.3) three times a day in half a tumblerful of water is invaluable, and the fluidextract of stillingia in the dose of 20 minims (1.3) is of service, as is also the solid extract of euonymus in the dose of 3 grains (0.20). Five-grain (0.30) doses of extract of chirata in pill are also useful in hepatic atony of a mild type.

℞—Extracti chiratæ	gr. xl (2.6).
Podophyllini	gr. iv (0.25).
Euonymini	gr. viij (0.5).
Leptandrini	gr. viij (0.5).
Creosoti	gr. x (0.60).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One pill every night.

The knowledge of the action of many of the poisonous materials formed in the alimentary canal renders it possible for us to relieve the patient by other means than those which may be generally resorted to when the attack is present. Thus if the pulse be slow and full, the arterial tension high, and there is throbbing in the head, with frontal headache, the alkaloid representing digitalis may be antidoted by the use of aconite. If nervousness and irritation are present, the bromides and chloral may be used.

The use of caffeine in the headaches of biliousness nearly always makes them worse, particularly if the headache is due to overindulgence in coffee. (See Headache.)

If the face is flushed, a mustard plaster or dry cup to the nape of the neck may be used, and a hot foot-bath is often of service.

In cases where the bilious attacks are associated with catarrh of the stomach, intestines, or bile-ducts, chloride of ammonium, in 5-grain (0.3) doses, three times a day, is very useful, as is also the protiodide of mercury, when triturated with sugar of milk, in the dose of $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ grain (0.001–0.0015) three times a day. Frequently the use of salol or aspirin in 10-grain (0.60) doses, three times a day, does much good in these cases, acting as an intestinal antiseptic. (See Salol.)

BLEPHARITIS.

Blepharitis is divided clinically into an ulcerative and a non-ulcerative variety. The indication of prime importance in the treatment of this affection is the removal of the scabs and crusts before the application of the local remedies. This may be accomplished by the use of alkaline solutions, bicarbonate or biborate of sodium (8 grains to the ounce [0.5 : 30.0]), or a 5 per cent. solution of chloral, as recommended by Gradle. The salves that have met with the greatest success are Pagenstecher's ointment (yellow oxide of mercury, 1 grain (0.06), vaseline, 1 drachm [4.0]); dilute citrine ointment, aristol ointment, boric acid ointment, or a 3 per cent. milk-of-sulphur ointment, to which resorcinol may be added. The latter application is useful in the squamous variety alone. Blepharitis due to the presence of the Morax-Axenfeld bacillus should be treated by application of a 1 per cent. solution of sulphate of zinc. In the ulcerated form, if the crusts are tenacious, these, as well as the stunted cilia, must be removed with forceps, and yellow-oxide-of-mercury ointment, or some similar application, applied. Excellent results follow touching the crater-like abscesses in the edges of the lid with nitrate of silver. If there is an accompanying conjunctivitis, a boric-acid solution is suitable, while under any circumstances obstruction of the lachrymal duct—a frequent accompaniment of the disease—must be removed and the nasal passages explored for any chronic inflammatory condition. The relation between this disease and refractive errors demands the correction of the latter before a hope for cure may be entertained.

BOILS.

Boils are dependent upon an impoverished state of the system, or, more rarely, on some local trouble situated in the skin, as in the persons of oil- or paraffin-workers.

The constitutional treatment rests upon the use of fresh air, cod-liver oil, iron, arsenic, phosphate of sodium, and, if any boils are present, the use of sulphurated calcium in the dose of $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.006) every five hours. The sulphurate of calcium hastens the maturation of boils and prevents the formation of new ones, but is useless, according to its original user, Dr. Ringer, in the boils which appear during the course of some cases of diabetes.

The local treatment of boils may be divided into the abortive and curative methods. The abortive method consists in painting the inflamed spot, when the trouble first begins, with solution of gun-cotton (collodion), and renewing the coat hour after hour until a heavy contractile covering is formed. The centre of the swelling must not be covered by collodion. If pus forms under this, it may be absorbed; but if this does not occur, then the boil must be opened under antiseptic precautions and properly dressed. A strong solution of nitrate of silver is also very useful at the beginning of the formation of a boil if painted over the part in the strength of 20 grains (1.3) to the ounce (30.0). The other local applications consist in the use of the extract of opium or belladonna over the part to relieve pain and decrease the inflammation. Poultices may also be used to relieve the sensation of tenseness and mature the boil, and should contain sweet oil and laudanum.

Ringer recommends the application cf alcohol and camphor over the skin in the early stages. After the skin is wiped dry it is to be smeared with camphorated oil. Stelwagon uses the following:

℞—Ichthyolis	ʒj (4.0).
Emplastri plumbi	ʒij (8.0).
Emplastri resinæ (U. S. P. 1890)	ʒij (8.0).—M.

S.—Apply to the part.

He also approves of the injection of a few minims of a 5 per cent. solution of phenol into the apex of the boil if its formation is assured.

Another useful plan after the boil has formed is to wrap a little absorbent cotton around a sharp stick, dip it in phenol and bore it into the centre of the boil, taking care not to bore beyond the base of the pus cavity. The parts are then washed with peroxide of hydrogen and dressed with a 10 per cent. ointment of salicylic acid. If there is a large slough that does not come away, the part may be dressed with a 1 per cent. solution of sodium citrate placed on lint or gauze.

When boils occur in the external ear, the canal should be frequently irrigated with hot water, and if the boil is mature it is to be incised. A useful pain-relieving dressing for the boil is as follows:

℞—Iodoformi	gr. iv (0.25).
Mentholis	gr. ij (0.12).
Petrolati	ʒj (4.0).—M.

S.—Smear on cotton plugs and insert in the ear twice or thrice a day.

The use of staphylococcic vaccine is not to be forgotten. (See Vaccine Therapy.)

BREAST (INFLAMED).

Lactation should at once cease and the milk be removed by the aid of massage and the breast-pump. A bandage exercising pressure is now applied and an ice-bag placed over it. This is only useful in those cases in which the glands are the part affected, When the connective tissue is involved, lead-water and laudanum should be applied, and saline purgatives used. Belladonna ointment may be smeared over the breast with advantage in both forms to check secretion and allay inflammation. As soon as pus has formed it should be set free by an incision in the line of the ducts. If it be deeply situated, the breast should be incised close to the chest and the pockets opened by a grooved director or dressing-forceps and packed with gauze.

In the early stages of the inflammation, if the circulation is bounding, it should be thoroughly impressed by aconite or veratrum viride and belladonna.

BRONCHITIS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC).

In the early stages of bronchitis there is always present a very distinct hyperæmia, followed by a true inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes. When these changes are confined to the larger bronchi the term "bronchitis" is employed, but when the minute bronchioles are invaded the disease is known as "capillary bronchitis." In the article on Pneumonia, and elsewhere in this book, the writer has spoken of the various stages of inflammation, the measures indicated under such circumstances, and has described the action of the various drugs. In many cases the physician only sees the patient when the second stage of the disease is present, but if the individual presents himself promptly, the following history and physical signs will indicate the treatment to be employed: After exposure, more or less severe, to wet, dampness, or dry cold, a sensation of oppression comes on, associated with a feeling of "tightness across the chest" or a sensation as if a bolus of food was under the sternum. Aching and pain may be traced over the lines of the bronchial tubes, while the dry, hacking cough increases the discomfort and seems to strain the tubes until each one can be outlined on the chest-wall by the patient. The cough, when it occurs, is virtually unproductive, and often causes pain in the larynx and throat. On making examination by auscultation there will be found over the posterior aspect of the chest, between the shoulder-blades, sounds of bronchial breathing, which are rougher than normal, and due to the air passing over an inflamed, swollen, and roughened mucous membrane. This bronchial roughening may be sufficient to cause a harsh inspiratory sound over the entire chest, and the expiratory sounds may be heard a little louder than usual. No other changes from the normal can be noted, but isolated spots of discomfort may be pointed out by the patient, where aches, "catches," or "kinks" seem to be present in a previously normal tube. Percussion, palpation, and inspection show nothing more of note. Some fever may be present.

The patient should receive a hot foot-bath, take a glass of hot lemonade with a little whisky in it, and go to bed at once, in order that, by inducing a profuse perspiration, he may relieve the bronchial congestion. Often a dose of Dover's powder is useful in hearty adults to aid in causing perspiration. In children the chest should be well rubbed with camphor liniment and a little tincture of aconite be given in water with sweet spirit of nitre every hour, as follows:

℞—Tincturæ aconiti		♏xxiv (1.50).
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi		fℨij (8.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	q. s. ad	f℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—A half-teaspoonful (2.0) to a child or a dessertspoonful (8.0) to an adult in water every hour.

In many adults 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.60) of Dover's powder, with a hot drink, are better.

If the attack is not aborted while the first stage is still present, before secretion is established, resort should be had to ipecac and to citrate or acetate of potassium, which act as sedatives to the inflamed mucous membranes and aid in the formation of secretion, moistening the inflamed surfaces and thereby overcoming the dryness and irritation. These potassium salts also act as febrifuges, and should be used in full doses, as much as 40 grains to 1 drachm (2.6–4.0) a day, in addition to the aconite already recommended. The following prescriptions illustrate their employment:

℞—Syrupi ipecacuanhæ		fℨj vel fℨiij (4.0–12.0)
Potassii citratis		ℨiv (16.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	q. s. ad	f℥vj (180.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) every four hours for a child of five years.

Or

℞—Syrupi ipecacuanhæ		f℥j (30.0).
Succi limonis		f℥j (30.0).
Potassii bicarbonatis		ℨiv (16.0).
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi		f℥j (30.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	q. s. ad	f℥vj (180.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) every four hours for an adult. This mixture should not be corked for some time after it is made.

For a child this prescription should be reduced just one-half in each part, with the exception of the water.

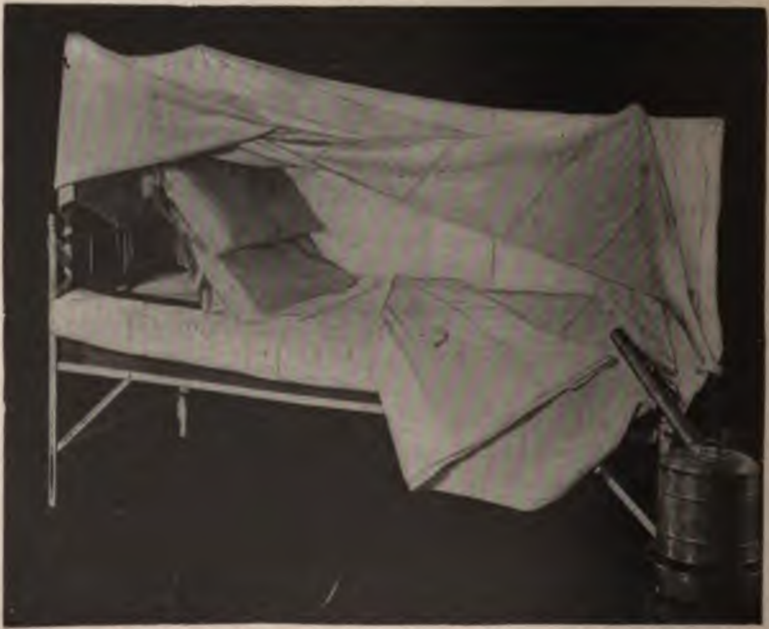
In some cases, particularly if the patient be a child, large doses of the citrate, or other salt, of potassium exert a depressing influence and have to be decreased.

Counterirritation may be applied to the chest in the shape of a mustard or spice plaster. If the soreness of the bronchial tubes is not relieved by this means, inhalations of steam arising from boiling water may be practised, either through a cone, one end of which covers the top of a pitcher and the other end of which covers the mouth and nose of the patient, or by covering the head and pitcher with a towel. The usefulness of this method may be much increased by the addition of 1 tablespoonful of compound tincture of benzoin to each pint of water.

In young children, particularly in the first stage of bronchitis and in the later stages, the use of the so-called "bronchitis-tent" is of great value. It consists of a canopy raised over the bed a sufficient distance to allow of the circulation of plenty of air. Through one side of this canopy passes a tube leading from an Arnold steam sterilizer, under which is an alcohol lamp to keep the temperature of the water sufficiently high (Fig. 131). By this means the air breathed by the patient is so saturated with moisture that the mucous membrane lining the air-passages is soothed and quieted. In order that the full benefit of this measure be understood, it must be remembered that a mucous membrane in the early stages of inflammation is always dry and red, lacking its normal moisture, and that the upper air-passages fail to catch upon their surfaces, by reason of their dryness, particles of dust, and do not moisten the air before it reaches the lungs. Again, it will be remembered that the bronchial mucous membrane is covered with ciliated epithelium, which, by the constant, upward, wavy motion of its cilia, urges out of the lungs all impurities. Dryness of the surface at once stops this ciliated movement, with unfavorable results. The employment of the "bronchitis-tent" is equally useful in adults, but less readily employed, owing to the size of the bed.

Having considered the treatment of the first stage of bronchitis, we pass to that of the second. The condition of the mucous membranes is now quite different from that which has just been spoken of. In the place of an absolute lack of secretion a profusion of cast-off

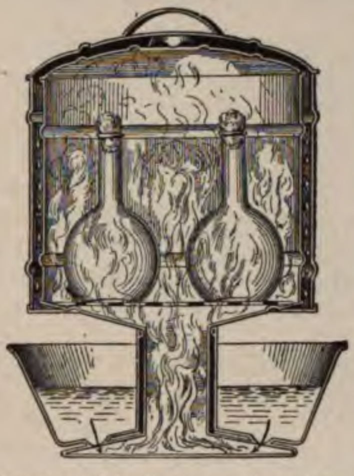
Fig. 131.



Bronchitis-tent put up by aid of two sheets pinned together and four broomsticks lashed to corners of bed. The steam arises from an Arnold steam sterilizer to which has been attached a tube. When in operation the side flap of the tent is dropped.

epithelial cells, a large amount of mucus, and more or less liquid have been poured out upon the walls of the bronchial tubes, forming obstructions everywhere to the ready passage of air. The secretion is apt to be more or less viscid and ropy, and, when it is coughed up after considerable effort, appears in lumps, particularly in the morning. This state is one in which the excitement of inflammation is followed by local depression and an effort on the part of the tissues to rid themselves of the congestion and of the useless epithelial formations. The physical signs on listening to the chest are now found to consist in a large number of loose râles, which are distinctly wet and moist. Later they become markedly liquid and bubbling, and so cause gurgling on inspiration and expiration. Sometimes they are musical or squeaking. Generally the latter signs do not come on until the case is far advanced, and, if a cure is soon to be reached, they last only a few days or hours, as the mucus is so loose as to be easily coughed up and the lung readily cleared.

Fig. 132



Arnold steam sterilizer, showing self-feeding reservoir and small volume of water to be heated.

The object of the physician is to use remedies which will stimulate the bronchial tubes and increase the volume of liquid poured out. For this purpose the bronchitis-tent may of course be employed, but the drugs to be used internally are the chloride of ammonium and the pitches and turpentines, such as terebene, or even turpentine itself.

In the majority of instances an ammonium mixture will be the best and most serviceable prescription, in one of the following forms:

℞—Ammonii chloridi		ʒij (8.0).
Fluidextracti glycyrrhizæ		fʒij (8.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	q. s. ad	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) to dessertspoonful (8.0) every four hours.

Or,

℞—Ammonii chloridi	ʒij (8.0).
Misturæ glycyrrhizæ compositæ	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—The same dose.

The advantage of the latter prescription is the presence of antimony in the compound licorice mixture, which tends to increase secretion, but is contraindicated if debility exists.

If the cough is troublesome, a little morphine or belladonna may be added, or the following be used particularly if any signs of cardiac failure appear:

℞—Ammonii chloridi	ʒj (4.0).
Ammonii carbonatis	ʒj (4.0).
Ammonii bromidi	ʒj (4.0).
Fluidextracti glycyrrhizæ	f ʒiv (16.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	f ℥vj (180.0.).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) every four hours.

In this prescription the first constituent acts particularly on the air-passages, the second stimulates the heart and respiration, and the third allays the cough, while the liquorice masks the salty taste of the ammonium. Still another recipe is:

℞—Codeinæ sulphatis	gr. ij vel iv (0.12–0.25)
Ammonii chloridi	ʒj (4.0).
Fluidextracti glycyrrhizæ	f℥j (30.0).
Aquæ destillatæ q. s. ad	f℥ij (60.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every two hours in water.

An oronasal respirator, with the sponge saturated with equal parts of terebene, iodide of ethyl, and chloroform, may be worn in order to allay cough and loosen the mucus. Sometimes the use of a nebulizer, as shown on page 596, is very useful, or Yeo's inhaler may be used. (See Creosote, Part II., and Inhalations, Part III.)

If the administration of the chloride of ammonium does not aid in the expulsion and liquefaction of the secretion and rid the lungs rapidly of the mucus, the use of terebene in 5- or 10-minim (0.30–0.60) capsules may be resorted to with success. If capsules cannot be supplied, terebene may be made into an emulsion with acacia or tragacanth and given in this way. Sometimes terebene will irritate the kidneys and produce a sense of weight across the loins; if this occurs, its use should be stopped. In other cases it will disorder the stomach, or cause diarrhœa. These effects are not, however, commonly seen. Terpine hydrate in 10-grain (0.60) doses may be used three times a day, or terpinol in the dose of 8 to 10 grains (0.5–0.60) in capsules or pills.

An excellent combination is the elixir of terpine hydrate with heroin, which may be given in the dose of a dessertspoonful (8.0) every four hours in a little water. Certain of the volatile oils and resins are also of value at this time, notably the oleoresin of cubebs and copaiba, which, however, possess the disadvantage of disordering the stomach.

The oil of eucalyptus is also of great value, and may be given in capsule or emulsion in the dose of from 1 to 5 minims (0.06–0.30) every five hours. The oil of sandal-wood in the dose of 5 to 10 minims (0.30–0.60) is very valuable, and is not so apt to disorder the stomach, bowels, and kidneys as are some of the other remedies named.

While the proper use of these remedies usually brings about the results desired, in some cases a stage of profuse secretion comes on which in its treatment is identical with that seen in chronic bronchitis, and chronic "winter cough" with emphysema, so these diseases will therefore be considered together.

In old persons suffering from dilated bronchial tubes, from emphysema, and from chronic bronchitis there is constantly poured into the air-passages so free a secretion that persistent coughing is necessary to rid the lung of enough of the mucus and liquid to enable them to breathe. Any excess of this exudation drowns him in his own secretions, and the constant obstruction to the ready flow of air and blood in the lung soon produces dilatation and weakness of the right side of the heart.

The same condition in a more acute form sometimes asserts itself in young children and in adults. In children it sometimes comes on so suddenly as to be known as "acute suffocative catarrh," while in older persons it appears with sufficient severity to make the condition of the patient most serious. Of the treatment of the latter state the writer will speak at once.

The objects desired are to rid the lung of the liquid secretions, to prevent the outpouring of more exudate, and to support the patient until the crisis is past. Digitalis should be administered to support the heart, and strychnine be employed in full dose to stimulate the respiratory centre and excite the nervous system, which is generally depressed by the increasing carbonic acid in the blood. For the same purposes caffeine or strong coffee may be used. Oxygen may be inhaled, and to check the profuse secretion atropine should be used by the mouth or hypodermically. When cyanosis is marked and the patient is a child, it may be alternately dipped in a tub of hot and cold water to cause reaction and stimulate the dormant nerve centres to greater activity, and so by reviving the patient sufficiently, respiration is maintained until voluntary efforts are made by the patient. Sometimes letting the patient hang his head over the side of the bed when he coughs may aid in the expulsion of the liquid.

The treatment of the more moderate condition of excessive secretion in the bronchitis of old persons, which is more slow in its progress, but which may end as fatally as like attacks in the young, is somewhat similar to that just given. Injurious results are often produced by the physician failing to recognize that the secretion is sufficiently fluid, and that ammonium chloride and such expectorants are not only useless, but distinctly harmful because they increase the quantity of these liquids. Under these circumstances the application of several dry cups protiodide of mercury, when triturated with sugar of milk, in the dose of $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ grain (0.001–0.0015) three times a day. Frequently the use of salol or aspirin in 10-grain (0.60) doses, three times a day, does much good in these cases, acting as an intestinal antiseptic. (See Salol.)

BLEPHARITIS.

Blepharitis is divided clinically into an ulcerative and a non-ulcerative variety. The indication of prime importance in the treatment of this affection is the removal of the scabs and crusts before the application of the local remedies. This may be accomplished by the use of alkaline solutions, bicarbonate or biborate of sodium (8 grains to the ounce [0.5 : 30.0]), or a 5 per cent. solution of chloral, as recommended by Gradle. The salves that have met with the greatest success are Pagenstecher's ointment (yellow oxide of mercury, 1 grain (0.06), vaseline, 1 drachm [4.0]); dilute citrine ointment, aristol ointment, boric acid ointment, or a 3 per cent. milk-of-sulphur ointment, to which resorcinol may be added. The latter application is useful in the squamous variety alone. Blepharitis due to the presence of the Morax-Axenfeld bacillus should be treated by application of a 1 per cent. solution of sulphate of zinc. In the ulcerated form, if the crusts are tenacious, these, as well as the stunted cilia, must be removed with forceps, and yellow-oxide-of-mercury ointment, or some similar application, applied. Excellent results follow touching the crater-like abscesses in the edges of the lid with nitrate of silver. If there is an accompanying conjunctivitis, a boric-acid solution is suitable, while under any circumstances obstruction of the lachrymal duct—a frequent accompaniment of the disease—must be removed and the nasal passages explored for any chronic inflammatory condition. The relation between this disease and refractive errors demands the correction of the latter before a hope for cure may be entertained.

BOILS.

Boils are dependent upon an impoverished state of the system, or, more rarely, on some local trouble situated in the skin, as in the persons of oil- or paraffin-workers.

The constitutional treatment rests upon the use of fresh air, cod-liver oil, iron, arsenic, phosphate of sodium, and, if any boils are present, the use of sulphurated calcium in the dose of $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.006) every five hours. The sulphurate of calcium hastens the maturation of boils and prevents the formation of new ones, but is useless, according to its original user, Dr. Ringer, in the boils which appear during the course of some cases of diabetes.

The local treatment of boils may be divided into the abortive and curative methods. The abortive method consists in painting the inflamed spot, when the trouble first begins, with solution of gun-cotton (collodion), and renewing the coat hour after hour until a heavy contractile covering is formed. The centre of the swelling must not be covered by collodion. If pus forms under this, it may be absorbed; but if this does not occur, then the boil must be opened under antiseptic precautions and properly dressed. A strong solution of nitrate of silver is also very useful at the beginning of the formation of a boil if painted over the part in the strength of 20 grains (1.3) to the ounce (30.0). The other local applications consist in the use of the extract of opium or belladonna over the part to relieve pain and decrease the inflammation. Poultices may also be used to relieve the sensation of tenseness and mature the boil, and should contain sweet oil and laudanum.

Ringer recommends the application cf alcohol and camphor over the skin in the early stages. After the skin is wiped dry it is to be smeared with camphorated oil. Stelwagon uses the following:

℞—Ichthyolis	ʒj (4.0).
Emplastri plumbi	ʒij (8.0).
Emplastri resinæ (U. S. P. 1890) . . .	ʒij (8.0).—M.

S.—Apply to the part.

He also approves of the injection of a few minims of a 5 per cent. solution of phenol into the apex of the boil if its formation is assured.

Another useful plan after the boil has formed is to wrap a little absorbent cotton around a sharp stick, dip it in phenol and bore it into the centre of the boil, taking care not to bore beyond the base of the pus cavity. The parts are then washed with peroxide of hydrogen and dressed with a 10 per cent. ointment of salicylic acid. If there is a large slough that does not come away, the part may be dressed with a 1 per cent. solution of sodium citrate placed on lint or gauze.

When boils occur in the external ear, the canal should be frequently irrigated with hot water, and if the boil is mature it is to be incised. A useful pain-relieving dressing for the boil is as follows:

℞—Iodoformi	gr. iv (0.25).
Mentholis	gr. ij (0.12).
Petrolati	ʒj (4.0).—M.

S.—Smear on cotton plugs and insert in the ear twice or thrice a day.

The use of staphylococcic vaccine is not to be forgotten. (See Vaccine Therapy.)

BREAST (INFLAMED).

Lactation should at once cease and the milk be removed by the aid of massage and the breast-pump. A bandage exercising pressure is now applied and an ice-bag placed over it. This is only useful in those cases in which the glands are the part affected, When the connective tissue is involved, lead-water and laudanum should be applied, ulcerations the actual cautery is chiefly commended. This is, however, objectionable to patients. Nitric acid will be found equally serviceable; it may be applied by means of a glass rod or a cotton applicator. The pain of these applications may be greatly lessened by the previous employment of a 20 per cent. solution of cocaine. When the surface involved is large, the patient should be etherized. The cardinal point in the cauterization of chancroids is to *reach and destroy all the diseased area.* Each pocket and sinus must be thoroughly acted upon, otherwise it remains as a focus for reinfection. For one or two days after cauterization the parts should be dressed with gauze kept wet with a mixture of dilute lead-water and alcohol equal parts. Thereafter a dry dusting-powder may be used.

There has been a tendency of late years to substitute for this treatment one less radical, more acceptable to the patient, and in many cases almost equally satisfactory in results. Many of the chancroids as found in persons of robust health show little tendency to spread, and are amenable to mild treatment. It must be remembered, however, that as long as the smallest portion of such an ulcer remains unhealed, it may at any time take on all the features of a virulent ulceration. Moreover, the patient is constantly exposed to the risks of a chancroidal bubo—a complication so troublesome that the possibility of its development constitutes the strongest argument against palliative in distinction from radical treatment.

Where the ulceration is entirely superficial, constituting the erosive form of chancroid, iodoform, dusted over the surface of the carefully cleansed granulations, offers the best form of palliative treatment. The dusting-powder should be preceded by careful spraying with peroxide of hydrogen 1 : 4, followed by a spray of mercury bichloride 1:4000. The objection to iodoform lies in its odor. To overcome this, the powder should be dusted only upon the sore. The odor can be disguised to some extent by thoroughly mixing with the iodoform a small quantity of one of the essential oils, such as oil of peppermint or attar of roses, using not more than 5 minims (0.30) to 1 drachm (4.0) of the powder. There is no dusting-powder which can entirely take the place of iodoform, yet, when the objections to the use of the latter are insuperable, thymol iodide or iodol may be substituted, or a mixture of 1 drachm (4.0) of zinc oxide and 3 drachms (12.0) of subnitrate of bismuth, or equal parts of calomel and bismuth. If the dusting-powder be allowed to form a crust beneath which the discharge collects under some tension, the development of bubo will be distinctly favored. It is, therefore, needful when dusting-powders are used that the dressing should be repeated several times a day, the lesion being first cleansed, then dried by means of absorbent cotton, and finally dusted with the powder of choice. Gauze dressing is then secured in place by bandages, straps, or, when this is applicable, by pulling the foreskin forward.

Wet applications frequently changed, because of the greater cleanliness and better drainage which they insure, are less likely to be followed by complications than are dusting-powders. In the small not markedly inflammatory or rapidly progressing lesions it suffices to supply the patient with a bottle of antiseptic solution—dilute lead-water answers well—and an adequate quantity of cotton or gauze. At each act of urination he changes his dressing, retaining it in place in the simplest practicable way, spraying the lesion night and morning with dilute peroxide solution. When, however, the sore is attacked by a high grade of inflammation, prolonged immersion of the part involved or of the whole body in hot water is indicated, followed by the application of dressings kept constantly wet with dilute lead-water and alcohol.

Where the chancroid assumes the phagedenic type, extending with great rapidity and causing extensive sloughing and destruction of tissue, free cauterization, either with the hot iron or by means of nitric acid, should be instituted immediately, every portion of the ulcerating surface being thoroughly destroyed. This should be followed by prolonged hot sitz-baths or general warm baths, the patient remaining in the water for days at a time if necessary, and, if practicable, eating and sleeping with the body still immersed. If this is not possible, baths of from two to four hours' duration should be given two or three times daily. In addition, the patient may be given full doses of opium, and should receive a tonic and supporting treatment.

Should the chancroid assume the serpiginous type, slowly extending in spite of treatment, until in the course of months or years large areas are destroyed by the process, the warm bath, continued night and day for weeks at a time, together with thorough cauterization of the entire diseased surface with the hot iron, represents the most satisfactory method of treatment. In phagedenic and serpiginous cases the reactions for syphilis (Wassermann, Noguchi) should be taken, and if they be positive, salvarsan should be given.

The chancroidal bubo is best avoided by prompt and thorough cauterization of the sore, or by frequent thorough cleansing and the avoidance of retained discharge; when it occurs, however, it should be first treated by rest, pressure, and counterirritation, since it may be a simple inflammatory adenitis, and with care may not go on to suppuration. The patient should be put to bed, and a compress should be applied, kept wet with dilute lead-water and alcohol, and held in place by a spica bandage of the groin; or this may be substituted by compresses soaked in ichthyol solution (1:40), over which is laid a hot-water bag. At the first sign of suppuration the bubo should be punctured by a tenotome, evacuated, washed out with a bichloride solution (1:1000), and dressed antiseptically. If there be a reaccumulation of pus, the puncture and washing should be repeated. If inflammatory symptoms still persist, the diseased gland should be thoroughly removed by dissection or the curette through a free opening, the resulting wound being drained by gauze and sutured. If the bubo take on phagedenic action, it should be treated as the phagedenic chancroid.

CHOLERA, ASIATIC.

The treatment of this exceedingly dangerous disease is prophylactic, curative, and convalescent.

The first measures consist of strict quarantine, both public and private, the avoidance of all water for culinary purposes which has not been boiled at least an hour and cooled in a place devoid of germs, the use of no uncooked food which may be contaminated, and the employment of those foods which, while preserving the normal bodily health, in no way predispose to intestinal disturbances, as do some of the fruits, as melons and grapes. If these precautions are observed, little remains to be done.

The use of a remedy originally proposed by Dr. R. G. Curtin has been proved by recent study to be eminently rational. This agent is sulphuric acid. This drug not only is acid, and so deleterious to the bacillus, but, in addition, is astringent, and is probably eliminated as a sulphate by the lower bowel. As is well known, ordinary cholera morbus yields readily to its influence.

Dividing the disease into three stages, we find as the earliest symptom some disturbance of peristaltic movement, with or without pain, or in other instances the patient is attacked with a sudden flux of the intestinal contents. If there is a history of the ingestion of bad or indigestible food, there is no doubt whatever that this foreign material must be gotten rid of by the use of castor oil. No purgative should be given unless the history of the ingestion of bad food is most direct and clear.

When the attack is sudden in its onset, as is usual, the question arises, Shall we resort to opium by the mouth? The answer, after having carefully considered the statements of a large number of authors, is that opium should not be used by the mouth or hypodermically except in cases where the pain or cramps are so severe as absolutely to require the drug. In other words, it is to be given for the pain, not for the diarrhea. Should opium be used, it is infinitely better to employ it by the rectum in the manner to be described later; and if it is necessary to use it by the mouth, only denarcotized opium or tincture of deodorized opium should be employed, since these preparations are less apt to cause nausea than their fellows.

Camphor, on the other hand, seems to be universally regarded as a most useful drug, tending at once to check diarrhœa and relieve the pain and cramps from the beginning to the end of the attack. Whether camphor exercises any germicidal effect on the cholera bacillus we do not know. Certain it is that volatile oils all possess distinct antiseptic powers. Aside from any such influence, camphor is useful as a general systemic stimulant, and has been proved by wide clinical observation to have a very extraordinary power in the control of all forms of serous diarrhœa, particularly that of true cholera. The spirit of camphor has proved most effective in cholera epidemics. Frequently the use of camphor so controlled the diarrhœa and stimulated the torpid kidneys that anuria was relieved in twenty-four hours. Under these conditions camphor wine has been found very useful; it is made by adding 75 grains of finely powdered camphor to a quart bottle of strong red wine, to which are also added gum arabic and alcohol. The camphor is first dissolved in the alcohol, and then thoroughly mixed with the wine. The dose of this mixture is a teaspoonful, in peppermint-tea, every hour to a child of six years, for an older child a dessertspoonful, and for an adult a wineglassful. Those who first used this mixture were wiser than they thought, for the recent studies of Pick have shown that both red and white wine are distinctly inhibitory to the growth of the micro-organism of cholera, probably because of the tannic or other acid which they contain, as well as the alcohol.

The experience of English physicians in India indicates that permanganate of potassium, given in keratin-coated pills so that it will not be decomposed in the stomach, in the dose of as much as 1 drachm (4.0) in six hours, is probably even more useful than camphor.

A remedy, the use of which is based on very rational grounds, is salol, and probably the newer drug, aspirin, which, theoretically, is much better than the former, because it is less poisonous. According to the interesting studies of Lōwenthal, salol seems to be peculiarly antagonistic to the bacillus of cholera. This investigator added to a 50-Gm. alkaline solution of pancreatic juice 10 Gm. of salol, and to this mixture 3 mils. of a virulent bouillon culture of the bacillus. Examinations in forty-eight hours to a week showed this to be absolutely sterile. It was further proved that the salol was inactive until broken up into its component parts—phenol and salicylic acid. Hueppe also asserts that the use of salol prevents the development of anuria.

In addition to the treatment already given, which may be used in the second as well as in the first stages, we have measures which must be resorted to for the relief of the dominant symptoms which manifest themselves as the disease progresses.

The symptoms now to be combated are vomiting, purging, toxæmia, cramps in the extremities, and, as the result of these, exhaustion, collapse, and the advent of the algid stage. By far the best results obtained by any one line of treatment at this time certainly follows the employment of salol and camphor by the mouth, with intravenous injection of saline solution; or, if this is not possible, hypodermoclysis and the employment of a hot-water bed; or, hot bottles and bricks, for the patient largely dies of cold and of internal congestion. It has been found that the strength of the saline solution given by the vein should be greater than usual, namely, about 1 per cent., and from three to five pints should be used whenever the blood-pressure in a European is as low as 80 mm. of Hg., or the specific gravity of his blood is more than 1063; 1056 being about normal. The flow should be at the rate of about 1 ounce (30.0) a minute. After the intravenous injection has rallied the patient the blood-pressure may be maintained by giving a rectal injection of normal saline every few hours, or hypodermoclysis may be resorted to. (See Hypodermoclysis, Part III.)

Atropine and strychnine are useful, and ether may be given subcutaneously or by the mouth as a diffusible stimulant. If uræmia threatens the use of saline by hypodermoclysis, combined with strophanthus or digitalis by the mouth, or caffeine, pituitrin, or adrenalin, may be resorted to to overcome renal stasis. (See article on Diarrhœa.)

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

It is important to bear in mind that every case of cholera infantum is due to the excessive growth of micro-organisms in the alimentary canal, and that in a large proportion of cases these organisms find entrance to the body through impure milk or water. In a certain proportion of cases these organisms find the intestine a favorable place for growth solely because the character of the food is bad as to purity, and of such consistency or in such proportions that the digestive organs fail to deal with it properly. As a result conditions favorable to germ growth develop. To prevent this disorder careful feeding is essential, and after the child begins to convalesce it is even more essential. The organisms are those of fermentation in some cases, or are of the type capable of causing dysentery in others. The latter may belong to the type called the dysentery bacillus of Shiga or that of Flexner. Both of these produce greater toxæmia and depression than the fermentative organisms. In other words, every case of this disease is to be considered as an infectious illness, and every endeavor made to prevent the growth of malignant organisms in the bowel, to aid in the elimination of their toxins and as far as possible to support the vital forces of the patient. Hot weather predisposes a child to cholera infantum because it lowers its vitality and also tends to increase the growth of micro-organisms in the milk.

Diarrhœa occurring in an infant in hot weather is to be regarded by the physician as a fireman regards a fire. The only way to prevent a calamity is to regard it seriously and use every effort to prevent its further development.

Absolute avoidance of milk and the use of a few drops of beef-juice in water every hour or two for twenty-four hours are the first orders as to diet. If vomiting is active and collapse is threatened, a drop or two of good brandy should be used in each teaspoonful of food, and the value of atropine as a vasomotor stimulant is not to be forgotten.

If masses of undigested food are passed, a dose of castor oil (1 to 4 teaspoonfuls [4.0–8.0] to a child of two years), with 20 minims (1.3) of paregoric, should be used to sweep out the offending materials and allay irritation, and be followed at once by the treatment which will be spoken of later. (See Sodium Citrate.)

When the diarrhœa is severe there may be much bearing down, or in other cases a simple running off of the liquid from the bowel almost without effort. Very soon, indeed, the passages become entirely colorless, except for a speck or two of green. The diapers have a peculiar mousy odor, and are characteristic, that is, they seem to be only wet and musty, and contain no solid matter. If closely examined, they will be seen to be soiled by a small amount of a whitish substance, looking like a paste made of water and fine chalk. Such a passage bodes ill for the child unless treatment is instituted. The physician should order, *at once*, $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.003) of podophyllin for a child of six months, to be taken in two doses, half an hour apart, in 20 drops of brandy with a little water. Two hours after this the dose should be repeated, and again in two hours more if necessary. By the end of the fourth hour there will be generally seen in the movements of the bowels a trace of color, and this will gradually become more marked if the case is to have a favorable termination. Calomel may be used instead of podophyllin.

As soon as the movements have changed from the pasty white motions named to those having a bilious color, then, and not until then, are astringents to be employed. If they are used before this, the diarrhœa may become less for a few hours, but the child absorbs poisons from its alimentary canal and rapidly goes into collapse.

The rationale of this treatment rests upon the fact that owing to the disease every gland connected with the alimentary canal has become inactive. It is absolutely necessary to bring about glandular activity and podophyllin, in the experience of the author, is the best remedy for this purpose. During the period that the podophyllin is acting it is well to apply a spice plaster to the belly or to immerse the child for short intervals in a hot bath, if its extremities are cold, to maintain its bodily temperature.

In practically every case of cholera infantum it is of the utmost importance to stop milk-feeding absolutely for a few days. Nothing in the way of food may be given, except Valentine's Beef-Juice, 10 minims (0.60) every two hours with a little cold water, or beef-juice expressed from rare rump steak, until curds and undigested food are no longer found in the stools.

Buttermilk, more or less diluted with water and sometimes sweetened with a little sugar, is also useful when milk feeding is begun again. (See also Sodium Citrate and Casein Milk.)

When the child is feeble and poorly nourished the stopping of milk feeding, as detailed above, may be inadvisable. It is under these conditions that Bulgarian lactic acid bacillus does the greatest good, since it stops putrefaction and permits milk feeding to be continued. As many as 10 to 40 tablets may be given in the first twenty-four or forty-eight hours if it is to produce a positive effect, but such doses are rarely necessary. No so-called intestinal antiseptics should be given for obvious reasons while the lactic acid bacillus is used.

The buttermilk with its lactic acid bacilli, or lactic acid bacilli given in tablets dissolved in water, inhibit the growth of putrefactive organisms, but are contraindicated if the stools are acid in reaction.

After these measures have been resorted to, and the chief object—namely, a bilious stool—obtained, the diarrhœa may be stopped gradually. The medicinal treatment should consist in the use of a mixture such as the following for a child of a year or eighteen months:

℞—Acidi sulphurici aromatici . . . . gtt. xxx (2.0).
Tincturæ opii camphoratæ . . . . f ʒiij (12.0).
Elixiris curacoæ . . . . f ʒij (8.0).
Aquæ cinnamomi . . . . . . q. s. ad f ℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) in a little water every two hours.

Or,

℞—Acidi sulphurici aromatici . . . . gtt. xxx (2.0).
Tincturæ opii camphoratæ . . . . f ʒj (4.0).
Fluidextracti hæmatoxylin . . . . f℥ss (15.0)
Syrupi zingiberis . . . . q. s. ad f ℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every two hours in water.

The salicylate of bismuth or subnitrate of bismuth or phenolsulphonate of zinc may be tried. (See Cholera Morbus.)

Where the vomiting is very severe and incessant, the purging profuse but free from undigested curds, a rectal injection of starch-water, 2 ounces (60.0), containing 10 drops (0.60) of deodorized laudanum, is to be employed, and at the same time $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01) of gray powder (hydrargyrum cum creta) given every hour if the podophyllin is not well retained. The gray powder may in turn be substituted by $\frac{1}{12}$-grain (0.005) doses of calomel. Very minute doses of arsenic given by means of the following solution are often of service in checking the vomiting and purging, and may be resorted to if necessary:

℞—Liquoris potassii arsenitis . . . . . gtt. j vel ij (0.06–0.12).
Aquæ cinnamomi . . . . f ℥j (30.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every fifteen minutes until four teaspoonfuls (16.0) are taken.

In some cases the remedies named above only check the diarrhœa for the time being, and it returns as soon as they are withdrawn. In such a case the following is of value to restore the lost tone of the parts involved:

℞—Resinæ podophylli . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.03).
Liquoris potassii arsenitis . . . . gtt. iij vel vj (0.20–0.40)
Liquoris calcis . . . . f ℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every five hours. Shake well before using.

Or a powder may be used:

℞—Resinæ podophylli . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.015).
Pulveris ipecacuanhæ . . . . . . gr. j (0.06).
Sacchari lactis . . . . gr. xx (1.3).—M.
Fiant chartulæ No. x.
S.—One powder every five hours.

A very important, never-to-be-forgotten measure in cholera infantum is the use of counterirritation over the belly by means of a mustard plaster (1 part of mustard flour to 4 of wheat flour) or by a spice plaster. This plaster should be renewed as often as it cools, and kept on continuously if the skin will stand it. (See Counterirritation.)

A remedial measure carried out with great success in the treatment of cholera infantum is the use of irrigation of the bowels, or rather washing out of the colon. This is accomplished by the use of a pint of cool water containing 1 per cent. of nitrate of silver or of the solution named in the article on Enteroclysis. The inflow tube should be of soft rubber, like a female catheter. The pressure used should be that of a fountain-syringe raised not more than 18 inches above the buttocks, and the outflow should be unobstructed. The irrigation may be resorted to every few hours, and continued each time until clear fluid flows away. The solution should, of course, not be too cold nor too hot—say 90° F. if there is fever. (See article on Diarrhœa.) Hypodermoclysis may be resorted to for collapse.

When the patient seems stuporous and has panting respirations an examination of the urine may reveal acetone, produced as in diabetes by the utilization of fats of the body to compensate for starvation. Under these conditions levulose or glucose may be given by the bowel or intravenously (see Diabetes), and a 4 per cent. solution of sodium bicarbonate given intravenously in the dose of 75 to 150 mils. every five hours. It cannot be given subcutaneously because if the solution is boiled to make it sterile carbonate of sodium is found which will produce a slough. Sodium bicarbonate should be freely given by the mouth if the stomach will tolerate it.

CHOLERA MORBUS

This acute, painful, rapidly exhausting disorder arises from exposure to cold, the ingestion of poisonous or irritating foods, exposure to excessive heat, and a number of similar causes.

In reality, it may be regarded in one instance as a gastroenteritis, and in another as an acute serous diarrhœa associated with much pain of a griping, rending character. Nothing compares to counterirritation and morphine hypodermically for the purpose of affording relief. A large mustard or capsicum draft should be placed over the abdomen and allowed to remain as long as it can be borne. If the patient knows that he has taken irritant foods, ½ ounce (16.0) of castor oil with 15 to 20 minims (1.0–1.3) of laudanum added to it, to prevent griping, should be employed to sweep out the offending masses before any other remedies are used, and be followed by an antidiarrhœa mixture, such as the following:

℞—Acidi sulphurici aromatici	fʒij vel fʒiv (8.0–16.0).
Fluidextracti hæmatoxyli	fʒij (8.0).
Spiritus chloroformi	f℥ss (16.0).
Syrupi zingiberis . . . . q. s. ad	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) every two hours.

If the pain is very severe, the patient should be given morphine (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.015]) and atropine (gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ [0.0004]) hypodermically. (See articles on Diarrhœa and Cholera, Asiatic.)

CHLOROSIS.

(See Anæmia.)

CHOREA.

St. Vitus' dance is a nervous affection, generally occurring in children, yielding to treatment quite readily in some cases, and in others remaining persistently severe, and even becoming worse, under the physician's care.

The disease is always to be treated by the removal of all sources of reflex irritation, such as worms, a long prepuce if it is irritated by retained urine or smegma, or other trouble of this character, and in the avoidance of punishment or severe rebuke on the part of the attendants. This advice is given not because chorea is produced by such irritating conditions, but because they tend to impair the nervous tone of the patient. Except in that form of the disease closely associated with or dependent upon rheumatism, the profession universally employs arsenic in one of its forms as a specific remedy. Generally Fowler's solution is used, and, unless the parents are intelligent enough to drop medicine carefully from a bottle or dropper, the physician should order a 3-ounce mixture (90.0) with 60 minims (4.0) of Fowler's solution, so that each teaspoonful will contain a little less than 3 minims of the drug. Very frequently, to be effective, arsenic must be used in ascending doses, increased 1 minim (0.06) a day, and in consequence the dilution just spoken of is to be avoided, and the importance of care in measuring the pure drug impressed upon the patient's relatives.

When arsenic is used the physician should instruct the attendants to stop administering the drug if any puffiness under the eyes is seen in the morning on arising from bed, or if any pain in the bowels ensues, as these symptoms show that the full medicinal action of the drug is being felt.

When arsenic fails, cimicifuga in the dose of 20 to 30 minims (1.3–2.0) of a fresh fluidextract for a child of ten years may be used as the next best remedy.

When the disease is associated with rheumatism, recent or remote, large doses of the salicylates, particularly novaspirin, may be of value, and should be thoroughly tried.

In some cases of chorea the muscular jerkings are so severe that sleep is impossible, and the patient has to be held in bed and the bedcovers tied down. These cases will often obtain a quiet night by the use of the hot pack at bedtime. (See Heat.) The child should be placed in a blanket previously dipped in water as hot as can be borne by the patient and thoroughly wrapped up in another (dry) blanket to retain the heat, and then be allowed to sweat. Care must be taken that a heat-stroke does not result, and, if sweating does not come on and oppression ensues, the blanket must be removed. The sheets should be ironed to have them warmed for the patient when she is returned to bed, and it is often better to let her sleep between dry blankets. The efficacy of this treatment is increased by the use of a dose of bromide of sodium or potassium and a little chloral, as follows:

℞—Chlorali hydrati . . . . ʒj (4.0).
Sodii bromidi . . . . ʒij (8.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . . . q. s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—A dessertspoonful (8.0) in water every five hours for three doses.

In other instances, 3 to 5 grains (0.15–0.3) of medinal are advantageous.

COLIC (HEPATIC).

This exceedingly painful condition, due to the engagement of a gallstone in the bile-duct, is usually associated with faintness and nausea.

The object of the physician must be to relieve the pain, not only by the use of anodynes, but also by aiding in the escape of the stone into the bowel. To relieve the pain a hypodermic injection of morphine, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015–0.03), accompanied by $\frac{1}{150}$ grain (0.0006) of atropine, is indicated. The morphine not only decreases the pain, but allays spasm, and the atropine relaxes the spasm of the muscular coats of the ducts and allows the stone to pass through the relaxed passage-way. Hot applications, such as turpentine stupes, may be used over the liver, but relaxation is *not* to be obtained by the use of nauseating emetics, as the retching or vomiting may rupture the distended gall-bladder. Energetic rubbing should not be used for the same reason.

For years the use of olive or cotton-seed oil has been largely resorted to in this affection, and while we are not sure of the manner in which it acts, the studies of Rosenberg and others point to the changing of the oil into glycerin and fatty acids, the first of which liquefies and increases the flow of bile. Often the large dose of oil causes nausea, and this, by producing general relaxation, may aid in the escape of the stone. The oil is used during the attack of pain, and must be swallowed in the dose of half a pint at least; smaller quantities do not suffice. Its action may be aided and its retention in the stomach promoted by the addition of a drachm of ether to each dose.

Shortly after the oil is swallowed sudden relief often occurs, due, perhaps, to the escape of the stone into the bowel. The stools should then be carefully watched for gallstones, but care should be taken that the lumps of soap which are passed, made from the oil by the alkaline juices in the intestines, are not mistaken for true biliary calculi. If the pain does not yield to morphine, chloroform or ether may be inhaled for the relaxation of the spasm and the relief of pain.

In the endeavor to render our treatment of a patient with gallstones rational, we naturally study the causes which induce their formation and the manner in which we can expel those stones which have formed before the case has come under proper care, or in spite of any preventive measures which we may have attempted. Unfortunately, we are met at the very beginning of our study by the fact that the physiologist and the pathologist have not as yet discovered the exact characteristics of the general systemic conditions which underlie their formation; but, on the other hand, experimental and clinical studies have developed a number of facts which are of great value. Thus, we now know that there are a number of local causes which distinctly predispose to the formation of gallstone, and that these causes are commonly found in that very class in which the systemic tendency to stone-formation is most marked. In the first place, a catarrhal state of the biliary passages favors the formation of gallstone by providing an excess of mucin, with the aid of which the stone may be formed; secondly, this catarrhal state is commonly associated with, or produces of itself, a diminished alkalinity of the bile, whereby the cholesterin becomes more readily precipitated, and at the same time, it would appear, causes the deposition of an abnormal amount of lime salts, brought from elsewhere in the body and passed out through the mucous membrane. This latter fact seems proved by the circumstance that bile itself contains very little lime, and that more lime is found in stones lying against markedly catarrhal mucous membranes than in stones not so situated. Again, it sometimes happens that the nidus for a stone consists of agglutinated typhoid bacilli in the gall-bladder or duct. So far, then, we have a simple, pathological process providing no less than three ingredients of stone-formation—namely, mucin, cholesterin, and stearate or some other salt of lime. There are still two other important factors at work—namely, the systemic state, gouty or otherwise, which tends to stone-formation, and the stasis of the bile in its ducts, because the catarrhal process in the mucous membrane blocks its passage toward the bowel.

Recognizing these etiological factors, it now becomes our duty to oppose them, and we have the following indications to fulfil: 1. By causing a free secretion of bile to produce a rapid flow of fluid which shall be normally liquid and probably normal in its constituents. 2. By the use of alkalies to antagonize the development of acid tendencies and to aid in the solution of mucus. 3. By regulating the diet prevent those hepatic and systemic disorders which tend to the formation of stone. 4. As catarrhal states are often due to or aided by bacterial infection, to produce intestinal asepsis as far as possible.

The normal secretion and flow of bile are best brought about by exercise of a gentle and wisely directed nature, taken continually and regularly, and particularly those forms of exercise which call into play the abdominal muscles and diaphragm or cause hepatic movements. The chief and best of these is horseback riding, or, if the patient is too feeble for this, massage should be resorted to, the hypochondrium being well but gently kneaded and rubbed daily for a considerable period of time. If the liver seems very torpid, calomel in small divided doses of a fraction of a grain may be given several times a week, or nitrohydrochloric acid may be used. In other instances, where there is reason to believe that the flow is sluggish and the bile not sufficiently alkaline, and that catarrh and putrefactive tendencies are present, the administration of benzoate or salicylate of sodium, in 10- or 20-grain doses, will result in increasing the flow, increasing the alkalinity, overcoming the catarrh, and then arresting intestinal putrefaction. If the catarrhal process is very marked, chloride of ammonium will act even more satisfactorily. This treatment seems especially valuable when the stones that are passed are very dark in color, indicating that much pigment and little cholesterin is present. In respect to the use of alkalies, the patient should drink freely of those mineral waters which will provide alkaline substances, such as Contrexeville, Vichy, and Kronenquelle, and it is useful in many such cases to relieve any tendency to constipation or duodenal catarrh by the administration of hot Carlsbad water before breakfast daily.

In the matter of regulating the diet, all rich or fatty foods are to be prohibited. Meat should be used in moderation, no game ingested, and green vegetables largely eaten.

The catarrhal condition, associated with marked bacterial infection, as may be evidenced by some febrile movement, is best controlled by the use of turpentine, chloroform, and ether, given internally, and accompanied by the application externally of hot poultices to the hepatic area. These poultices may or may not be fortified by mustard, and when removed should be replaced by a warm pad to prevent chilling of the surface of the body.

Of the internal remedies just named, turpentine is the most useful, since it liquefies mucus, aids the flow of bile, and is thought by some physicians to cause expulsion of the stone by stimulating the walls of the ducts, and to dissolve the stone. The latter action is impossible. Nevertheless, its continual use seems to prevent the formation of stone. Ralfe states that it is best given as follows:

℞—Olei terebinthinæ	♏v (0.30).
Syrupi acaciæ	f℥ss (16.0).
Sodii phenolsulphonatis	gr. xx (1.30).
Spiritus ætheris compositi	♏xv (1.0).
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ	q.s. f℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—To be taken twice or thrice a day.

We would prefer adding compound tincture of lavender instead of peppermint-water. If this mixture cannot be retained by the stomach, the turpentine may be given in capsule, and followed by a draught of milk.

If attacks of gallstone colic are frequent enough to incapacitate the patient, or if pain and tenderness in the region of the gall-bladder is severe or constant, surgical relief is demanded.

Finally, a most important factor in the prevention of gallstone formation in susceptible persons is the avoidance of exposure and wet, and, if possible, residence in a sunny climate during winter months.

CONJUNCTIVITIS.

Simple Conjunctivitis, sometimes called catarrhal, acute, or mucopurulent ophthalmia, is characterized by congestion of the conjunctiva, loss of transparency of the palpebral portion, and some dread of light, with a discharge, sufficient only to glue the lids in the morning, or free and mucopurulent. In the milder stages the use of a boric-acid lotion (10 grains to the ounce [0.60:30.0]) is suitable, and the lids should be frequently washed with neutral soap and water; if there be much mucopurulent discharge, the lid should be everted and an application made of a solution of nitrate of silver (from 2 to 5 grains to the ounce [0.12–0.30:30.0]). If the discharge becomes profuse, bichloride of mercury, 1:10,000 may be employed with advantage and the nitrate-of-silver solution increased 10 grains to the ounce (0.60–30.0), the excess being neutralized with a solution of salt or washed away with tepid water. In place of nitrate of silver protargol and argyrol are much used, and may be employed in a strength varying from 10 to 25 per cent., according to the severity of the symptoms. Much inflammatory reaction in this disease may be alleviated by iced compresses. Patients suffering from catarrhal conjunctivitis should be protected from tobacco-smoke, bright light, dust, or any mechanical irritant. Atropine usually is unnecessary unless a corneal ulcer complicates the affection. The patient may wear smoked glasses, but *in no circumstances should the eyes be bandaged or have poultices applied to them.* Domestic medication of this sort may change a simple conjunctivitis into a serious and purulent inflammation. Topical medications other than those mentioned are biborate of sodium (gr. iv–viij to the ounce), alum (4 to 8 grains to the ounce [0.25–0.5:30.0]), sulphate of zinc (1 to 2 grains to the ounce [0.06–0.12:30.0]), which may be suitably combined with boric-acid solution. During the subsidence of the inflammation, and if it shows any tendency to become chronic, the application of an alum crystal or a solution of tannin and glycerin (10 grains to the ounce [0.60:30.0]) is suitable. It should be remembered that mucopurulent conjunctivitis may become epidemic in crowded institutions, and great care should be taken to isolate cases. One soiled towel may be the source of infection to a great number of children. Constitutional treatment ordinarily is not required, but proper hygiene, fresh air, good food, the intelligent use of laxatives, and tonic doses of quinine are useful. Conjunctivitis may be associated with nasal catarrh, bronchitis, a general cold, eczema of the face, and the exanthemata.

Acute contagious conjunctivitis, vulgarly known as "pink eye," does not greatly differ in its manifestations from ordinary simple conjunctivitis, except that it is more violent and is more apt to be associated with hemorrhages beneath the conjunctiva. As its name indicates, it is highly contagious, and sometimes appears in an epidemic form. It is due, in the great majority of instances, to the Koch-Weeks bacillus. A very similar form of epidemic conjunctivitis is caused by the pneumococcus, and sometimes by the influenza bacillus. The treatment is the same as that already described. A solution of sulphate of zinc, 1 or 2 grains to the ounce, is preferred by some surgeons.

Conjunctivitis due to the Morax-Axenfeld bacillus, although usually subacute in character, may appear as an acute manifestation. Solutions of sulphate of zinc (gr. i–iv to f℥j) (0.05–0.2–30) are practically specific in their action in this disease; the silver salts are of no use.

Burns of the Conjunctiva.—Immediately after the accident all foreign particles should be removed; then a few drops of sweet oil may be instilled and atropine employed (suitably incorporated with liquid vaselin) to prevent iritis. The chief danger lies in the development of severe corneal inflammation and symblepharon; the latter may sometimes be prevented by daily breaking up the granulation-tissue or by the insertion of a piece of goldbeaters' skin between the inner surface of the lids and the eyeball. The associated conjunctivitis and keratitis require treatment differing in no way from that described in connection with other forms of these affections.

Purulent Conjunctivitis occurs in three specific forms: In the new-born (conjunctivitis neonatorum, or ophthalmia neonatorum), in young girls (gono-blennorrhœa of young girls), and in adults (gonorrhœal conjunctivitis, or ophthalmia).

Conjunctivitis neonatorum is caused by the introduction into the eye of infecting material from some portion of the genito-urinary tract of the mother, at the time of or shortly after birth. The majority of cases, and all severe forms, are associated with a special micro-organism, the gonococcus of Neisser, and the secretion in the eye of any new-born child should always be promptly examined bacteriologically. The prognosis is always grave in gonorrhœal cases, but with competent medical attendance, and if the eye comes under treatment while the cornea is still clear, except in certain diphtheritic types, in those with inherent malignancy, or where depreciation of nutrition or intercurrent illness diminish the resisting power of the child, the disease should be brought to a successful termination. In order to remove the discharge, the lids should be gently separated and the conjunctival sac irrigated with a saturated solution of boric acid, and this irrigation repeated as frequently as is necessary to free the conjunctival sac from purulent secretion. To check the discharge nitrate of silver may be applied to the everted lids once a day by means of a cotton mop in a strength of 2 per cent., and its excess neutralized with a physiological salt solution. Because of its irritating qualities, and because skilled hands are not always to be commanded in this disease, nitrate of silver has in recent times been largely substituted with argyrol and protargol. Of the former remedy, a 25 per cent. solution should be dropped freely into the conjunctival sac, so that the surfaces of the inflamed conjunctiva are kept constantly bathed in the fluid. (See Immersion Method.) Argyrol is practically without bactericidal properties, but is bland and has the property of floating to the surface the mucus and pus, and thus rendering their removal easier than would otherwise be the case. If this does not check the discharge, its action should be supplemented by an application of nitrate of silver in the manner already described, great care being taken not to injure the cornea, and therefore the applications should be made by the physician himself or by a trained nurse. In place of argyrol, protargol in 10 per cent. solution may be substituted, but it is more irritating than argyrol and not superior in any respect to nitrate of silver. It is rarely necessary in infants to apply cold, lest its effect should be to reduce the nutrition of the cornea. Occasionally, however, in very highly inflamed eyes it is of service. Recently frequent irrigations with ice-cold normal salt solution has been recommended. (Heckel.)

The prophylaxis of ophthalmia neonatorum is best secured by the employment of the method which was instituted by Credé, namely: As soon as the head of the child is born, the lids are carefully cleansed, parted, and two drops of a 2 per cent. solution of nitrate of silver are instilled into each conjunctival sac. Small cold compresses are then laid upon the lids and renewed at suitable intervals. This method should be employed in all infected cases and in cases from which the suspicion of infection has not been removed, but it is unnecessarily severe if previous examination has demonstrated the entire absence of infection. Under the last-named conditions careful cleansing of the lids of the eye and flushing of the conjunctival sac with a mild antiseptic lotion are sufficient. Neither protargol nor argyrol is a suitable substitute for nitrate of silver in infected cases, but it is safe to reduce the strength of the nitrate of silver solution to 1 per cent.

Gonorrheal conjunctivitis of adults, provided the patients are robust and the cornea unaffected, should be treated in the early stages by the application of iced compresses, either constantly, or else for twenty minutes at a time every two or three hours. Usually their application is inadvisable after the first thirty-six hours. Good care should be exercised in removing the quickly accumulating discharge in the manner already described, and this removal is facilitated by keeping the conjunctival sac immersed in a 25 per cent. solution of argyrol. This drug, however, is in no sense a specific, and its action should be supplemented by a daily application of nitrate of silver, in the manner already described, and in the same strength. In place of argyrol, protargol, in 10 to 20 per cent. solution, may be employed in the same manner as the argyrol, and in the experience of some clinicians has proved of greater value than the argyrol, or than the argyrol plus the nitrate of silver. In the writer's experience however, nitrate of silver, either with or without the addition of argyrol, remains the sovereign remedy. In certain severe cases, following the recommendation of Kalt, the disease may be treated with copious irrigations of permanganate of potassium, 1:5000, four or five times a day, and in suitable cases this furnishes excellent results. Always, if there is corneal involvement, which is only too apt to occur, and even before its appearance, atropine should be used with sufficient frequency to keep the pupil dilated and to reduce the hyperemia of the iris and ciliary body. If the vitality of the cornea is threatened, hot compresses at a temperature of 110° F. are suitable. Scarification of the chemotic ocular conjunctiva has been recommended, but must be practised with great care lest the cornea be injured. The prognosis is much more grave in this disease than in ophthalmia neonatorum, and in a very large percentage of the cases, even under the best treatment, corneal ulcers and consequently corneal scars and even staphyloma are the result.

Occasionally young girls are the subjects of vaginitis, which in severe form is associated with a purulent discharge, and in hospitals and asylums has occasionally assumed the form of an epidemic. In some of these cases gonococci are present in the discharge. The treatment should in all respects conform to that which has been described in connection with ophthalmia neonatorum.

Chronic Conjunctivitis may result from an antecedent acute inflammation of the conjunctiva or exist as an idiopathic affection, especially in elderly people, in whom it sometimes becomes a troublesome symptom, especially if complicating cataract. The characteristic lesions are roughness of the papillæ of the conjunctiva, swelling of the caruncle, and soreness of the angles of the eyelids. There are no granulations, although the disease is sometimes inaccurately spoken of as granular lids. A soothing wash is indicated (10 grains of boric acid to the ounce [0.60 : 30.0] of water), to which may be added 4 grains (0.12) of holocain, and for which a similar boric-acid lotion with 4 grains (0.25) of salt to the ounce (30.0) may be substituted. A very suitable local application is *lapis divinus* (sulphate of copper 1 part, alum 1 part, nitrate of potassium 1 part, fused together, and camphor equal to one-fiftieth of the whole added; the mass is run into sticks, and the application made to the everted lids, or 1 grain (0.06) of the same preparation to the ounce (30.0) of water may be dropped into the eye). Other useful applications are tannin and glycerin (10 grains [0.60] to the ounce [30.0]) and alum crystal. If refractive error exist, this should be corrected. It is to be remembered that chronic conjunctivitis distinctly contraindicates any operative interference in the eye, as, for instance, cataract extraction. There is an interesting form of chronic conjunctivitis, or, perhaps, more accurately, subacute conjunctivitis, which runs a course lasting from eight weeks to several months, and which is characterized by very slight objective symptoms, that is due to the presence of the diplobacillus of Morax and Axenfeld, and which is promptly cured by the application of a solution of sulphate of zinc, 1 or 2 grains to the ounce. The conjunctival secretion of stubborn cases of conjunctivitis should always be examined for this bacillus.

Lachrymal Conjunctivitis is a name given to a chronic form of inflammation of the conjunctiva associated with obstruction in the lachrymal duct, and characterized by a tear-soaked appearance of the eye, small pustules at the roots of the lashes, and a gummy discharge along the palpebral margin. This can be cured only by relief of the stricture of the nasal duct which causes it, but may be alleviated with the same remedies recommended in the treatment of chronic conjunctivitis.

Follicular Conjunctivitis—a disease sometimes mistaken for granular lids, but having a distinct clinical difference, inasmuch as the swollen follicles are absorbed without the production of cicatricial changes in the conjunctiva—requires for its local treatment weak astringents and antiseptic lotions, and the application to the swollen follicles of an ointment of sulphate of copper (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to the drachm [0.03:4.0]), dusting in calomel either alone or with equal parts of subnitrate of bismuth, or iodoform or thymol iodide used in the same way. If the disease is stubborn, the swollen follicles should be crushed with suitable expression by forceps.

The disease, or one analogous to it, is sometimes produced by the prolonged instillation of atropine, and less frequently by eserine and cocaine. If this is its cause, the drug must be suspended and the surface painted with an alum crystal.

Granular Conjunctivitis.—This disease is characterized by an inflammation of the adenoid layer of the conjunctiva, associated with the development of the trachoma bodies or granulations and enlargement of the papillary layer. After absorption and metamorphosis of the inflammatory material, cicatricial changes develop and the disease may be complicated with distortion of the lid, incurvation of the lashes, and ulceration and bloodvessel formation in the cornea. In the early stages the enlarged follicles, or trachoma bodies, are chiefly located in the retrotarsal folds, one of a grayish-white or yellowish color, and they have been compared to frog-spawn owing to their appearance. Later they are hidden by the swollen conjunctiva and changed in appearance by the metamorphosis of their contents, which has already been noted. In certain stages the disease is contagious, and is therefore especially dangerous in schools and in any institution where large numbers of inmates are gathered together. Its detection by those who inspect immigrants is of the utmost importance, in order that its spread may be limited. If the disease is associated, as is often the case, with a mucopurulent secretion, the conjunctival sac should be frequently cleansed with a saturated solution of boric acid, or with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1:8000, or cyanide of mercury, 1:5000, and nitrate of silver, or argyrol, or protargol may be employed to check the purulent discharge, care being taken that the applications are not too prolonged lest they cause staining of the conjunctiva. After the discharge has been checked, or in those cases in which it does not exist, the everted lid may be touched with a crystal of sulphate of copper, or with a solution of tannic acid, 30 grains to the ounce of glycerine, or with one of boroglyceride, 20 to 50 per cent. In place of sulphate of copper, copper citrate in 5 per cent. ointment, introduced into the conjunctival sac with the aid of gentle massage, is of service. A 5 per cent. solution of sulphate of copper in glycerine is useful. Numerous other antiseptic and astringent remedies have been employed, namely, phenol, hydrastin, iodide of silver, ichthargon, 2 to 3 per cent., ichthyol, and, indeed, almost any remedy of this nature whose application is suited to the ocular surroundings.

The best results, however, are obtained by surgical measures, the mildest of which consist in some form of expression operation, by means of which the trachoma bodies are squeezed with suitable forceps from their lodging place in the conjunctiva, and the case subsequently treated according to the principles already enunciated. Other surgical procedures consist in scarification, followed by brushing of the conjunctiva with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1:2000, electrolysis, and excision of the fornix conjunctivæ. At one time, following the recommendation of De Wecker, an infusion of jequirity, 3 per cent., was employed in order to produce an intense membranous conjunctivitis, which was then treated on general principles, and after its subsidence there was, in a certain number of the instances, relief of the pannus and granular condition of the lids. Its danger, however, exceeded its value. Since the introduction into ophthalmic practice of jequiritol and jequiritol serum by Roemer, these substances have been much employed in the treatment of trachoma. X-rays and radium are recommended by some surgeons in the treatment of trachoma.

Vernal Conjunctivitis (Fruehjahr's Catarrh), characterized by photophobia, mucous discharge, granulations in the palpebral conjunctiva, and a hypertrophy of the tissue about the limbus, appears chiefly in the warm months and disappears in cold weather. The usual treatment of conjunctivitis is suitable, and the various measures described in connection with trachoma have been tried; but protection from heat and change from a warm to a colder climate are most likely to meet with success. The persistent use of adrenalin chloride (1 : 10,000) is useful. Abbe recommends radium. The *x*-rays have been tried.

Diphtheritic Conjunctivitis may appear alone or in association with diphtheria of the throat and nose. The initial subjective symptoms are those of purulent ophthalmia; the characteristic objective symptoms, a board-like infiltration of the lids with a deposit of gray membrane upon the palpebral conjunctiva. More than in any other eye disease destructive inflammation of the cornea is threatened. In the early stages the eye should be frequently cleansed with boric acid or bichloride of mercury solution, and atropine instilled, while hot compresses help to maintain the nutrition of the cornea more perfectly than the cold compresses which were formerly recommended for antiphlogistic purposes. The constitutional measures for diphtheria are necessary, and the best treatment is the employment of injections of diphtheria antitoxin.

Chemosis of the Conjunctiva, in which this membrane is infiltrated with serum, is usually a symptom of other ocular disorders, and subsides under the general treatment directed to their relief. Good results may follow nicking the swollen tissues with a pair of scissors, the application of a warm, moist compress, and the use of astringents, especially alum.

Hemorrhage Beneath the Conjunctiva (subconjunctival ecchymosis) may follow an injury, occur during a paroxysm of whooping-cough, and occasionally, in elderly people, may appear spontaneously. Recurring subconjunctival hemorrhages in elderly people are indicative in many instances of renal disease, having much the same significance as hemorrhages in the retina. No treatment materially hastens absorption of the blood, unless it be massage of the globe through the closed lid; any associated conjunctival irritation indicates a boric acid collyrium.

CONSTIPATION.

This troublesome state depends on a number of causes, the most common of which is the following of a sedentary life, devoid of the exercise intended to keep the intestinal and hepatic secretions in an active state. Another frequent cause is simple laziness, which causes the patient to resist the call of the bowel for evacuation until this part of the body becomes indolent and atonic, while modesty often causes constipation in females, because a woman prefers to suffer rather than go to a closet which may be somewhat publicly situated. In other instances it is due to enteroptosis, and depends upon deficient nerve-supply or muscular weakness and lack of secretion in the lower bowel, or upon hepatic torpor.

Whatever the causes are, they should be sought for, and, if possible, removed, the physician not being content to order purgatives, which, while they may give temporary relief, soon lose their power.

Further than this, it must be remembered that hygienic measures always take first place in the method of treatment, and, if possible, drugs should occupy a very secondary *rôle*. Particular attention should be paid to diet, and the physiology of peristalsis must be well borne in mind.

It has been proved by a large number of studies, both in the normal intestine and by the use of purgatives, that peristalsis is almost entirely a reflex action depending for its existence upon the integrity of the nervous plexuses in the intestinal walls—namely, those of Auerbach and Meissner—the first of which are situated between the longitudinal and circular muscular fibres which they supply, the latter existing in the submucosa and supplying the walls of the villi, the glands of Lieberkühn, and the small arteries and venules.

It has also been found that the vagus nerve, when stimulated reflexly or directly, increases peristalsis, and that moderate stimulation of the splanchnic nerve decreases it.[1] It at once becomes evident that any decrease in the normal activity of these nerves and nerve-centres must speedily result in constipation, and the costive condition consequent upon hepatic torpor is due to the fact that the intestinal walls do not receive the proper stimulation from the bile to set in motion a reflex peristaltic wave, the result of which will be evacuation. This fact rests upon the results of direct experiments, which prove the bile to be primarily an intestinal stimulant, antiseptic, and promoter of secretion.

Other series of experiments have shown that the circulation of the blood through the intestines greatly influences peristalsis, and disorders in the blood-supply readily bring on intestinal disorder.

The deductions to be drawn from these facts are many. In the first place, it is evident that the maintenance of an active, normal circulation of blood in the abdomen and a free pouring out of bile from the liver and gall-bladder are necessary to a healthy peristalsis; and we find that, aside from drugs, there are a number of remedial measures which may be resorted to according to the means of the patient. By far the best of these is horseback exercise for at least an hour a day or every other day, which by the motion actively stirs up and excites the abdominal viscera as no other measure can do. If for any reason horseback exercise is impossible, then abdominal massage, carried out by a capable "rubber," is to be tried, the hands following more particularly the course of the ascending, transverse, and descending colon, the kneading movements being also applied to the hypochondriac regions. If neither of these measures can be used, then the patient must resort to those gymnastic movements which involve the abdominal muscles, either by the use of dumb-bells or pulleys, such as are sold under the name of "home gymnasiums," or by bending the body forward, backward, and laterally, with the fists pressed into the hypogastrium.

At the same time that these measures are directed the diet of the patient must be so regulated that the food shall contain a large amount of residue—that is, after digestion enough of the husk of the grain or enough vegetable fibre must be left free in the intestines to form a stimulus to the intestinal wall as it slips over the mucous membrane. If a meat diet is largely used, so little residue is left after digestion that constipation ensues, but if vegetables are largely eaten, the reverse is the case. No better evidence of this can be adduced than the hard, clay-like passages of the dog and the soft passages of the cow. Very often a plateful of cracked wheat (wheaten grits) eaten at breakfast each morning, or the use of bran bread, will relieve a tendency to chronic constipation. In these cases milk as a prominent article of diet is to be avoided above all things, since it is almost entirely assimilated and leaves no residue, though it supplants other foods. Green or canned corn is of great service. Fruits do good in constipation in one of two ways—they contain either residual materials or sufficient vegetable acid salts to be laxative. Figs, by reason of their many small seeds, which scrape the mucous membrane during peristalsis, are particularly valuable, and apples, prunes, dates, and tamarinds are all useful. It must be remembered that strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries are generally constipating rather than purgative. In regard to drink, nothing is so good as a glass of cold water taken on arising in the morning or just before breakfast, or, if the cold cannot be borne, then a glass of as hot water as can be swallowed with comfort may be substituted. Coffee is constipating to most persons, largely because of its empyreumatic oil, and tea has the same tendency because of its tannic acid. Brandy, as every one knows, is distinctly constipating, and whisky possesses so little power to the contrary as to be devoid of influence in either direction. Beers differ in their properties, some of them increasing and some of them decreasing intestinal activity.

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[1] Some persons believe that Meissner's plexus receives impulses from the walls of the intestine and transmits them to the motor plexus of Auerbach, which then sets in motion peristalsis.

The patient suffering from constipation should go to stool regularly after breakfast every day even if the attempt is abortive, and so train the bowel to having a movement at this time.

The use of drugs for the relief of constipation is capable of division into two parts: First, the employment of remedies to unload the bowel, which has become filled; second, the use of drugs which will so influence the intestines as to cause evacuation and produce normal activity, or, in other words, drugs which will cure the tendency instead of giving temporary relief. Of the first class we find the various purgative salts, jalap, colocynth, senna, mercury, castor oil, and rhubarb; of the second class, aloes, cascara sagrada, phenolphthalein, rhamnus frangula (buckthorn), phosphate of sodium, and small doses of podophyllin. The physician should bear in mind that defecation is a normal physiological act which must be continued all through life, and it is almost as foolish to stimulate the bowel continuously to peristalsis as perpetually to employ heart stimulants or respiratory excitants.

Although habitually employed by many persons in daily doses, the purgative salts if given in concentrated form are exceedingly harmful in such instances, rapidly losing their power and decreasing the patient's strength by the abstraction of liquids and salts from the blood. They often produce anæmia when constantly used. These salines are to be employed simply to unload the bowel when an excess of fecal matter has accumulated or when irritant materials are to be swept out of the alimentary canal. In some cases of pelvic congestion associated with constipation magnesium sulphate may be given by enema in the proportion of 2 ounces (60.0) of the salt, 1 ounce (30.0) of glycerine, and 4 ounces (120.0) of water. In other instances, particularly where plethora exists, a course of Hunyadi water, Friedrichshall, Abilena, or Carlsbad waters, which depend chiefly upon magnesium and sodium sulphate for their activity, is of service. When used habitually they should be diluted with hot water and given half an hour before breakfast. The patient should then take some exercise before taking food. Jalap, colocynth, and senna are not to be used constantly, as they are too active and the reaction from their effects causes constipation. Rhubarb is commonly used, but is of its class peculiarly unfitted to its task. Although it purges, it is distinctly astringent, and is therefore constipating afterward.

Mercury is exceedingly harmful if used continuously as a purge, and may be the cause of much ill-health, of decayed teeth, and of digestive troubles. Castor oil is notorious for its tendency to cause ultimate constipation.

Of the curative class of laxatives none compares to cascara sagrada, particularly in the form of the aromatic fluidextract or cascara cordial. Originally this drug, as prepared, was very bitter, but it is now made almost tasteless by certain manufacturers. This is the only drug which alone moves the bowels and at the same time tends to make future passages more easy and regular; the dose is 10 to 40 minims (0.60–2.60) of the fluidextract or 1 to 6 drachms (4.0–24.0) of the cordial. There is almost no griping produced by it. For regulation of the bowels of young children, particularly if the case have a tendency to rickets, phosphate of sodium in the dose of 5 to 10 grains (0.30–0.60) in milk is a useful laxative, and the same salt may be used in 30- to 60-grain (2.0–4.0) doses in adults. Phenolphthalein in the dose of 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12), taken at night, is an excellent laxative. The two remaining drugs of this class, aloes and podophyllin, should always be used in combination with other non-purgative drugs, as is seen in the following formulæ:

℞—Aloes purificati	gr. xx vel xl (1.3–2.6).
Extracti nucis vomicæ	gr. iv (0.25).
Extracti physostigmatis	gr. iij (0.20).
Extracti belladonnæ	gr. iv (0.25).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One pill at night or night and morning.

Or,

℞—Resinæ podophylli	gr. ij vel iv (0.12–0.25).
Extracti nucis vomicæ	gr. iv (0.25).
Extracti physostigmatis	gr. iij (0.20).
Extracti belladonnæ	gr. iv (0.25).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One pill night and morning.

The object of using several of these drugs is seen at a glance. The nux vomica acts as a bitter tonic and stimulant, and prevents subsequent atony of the mucous membrane, as well as increases reflex action, and consequently improves peristalsis; the physostigma is a tonic to the unstriped muscular fibre and gives it strength; the belladonna aids peristalsis by depressing the inhibitory fibres of the splanchnic nerves, by allaying spasm, and by decreasing griping. In using these drugs, aloes and podophyllin, it should be remembered that aloes is slow and acts particularly on the lower bowel, and that podophyllin is the slowest in the list of purges. (See Phenolphthalein.)

In obstinate constipation we are sometimes forced to resort to the compound cathartic pill of the U. S. P., or its modified form known as the *Pilula Cathartica Vegetabilis* (see Colocynth). After the bowels have been well emptied by this pill we can often regulate them by cascara sagrada with or without other laxatives, and by prescribing a proper diet and exercise.

In the flatulence of old persons associated with constipation a little asafœtida or capsicum should be added to the pill of aloes just named.

In some instances constipation arises from reflex irritation as from ovarian or bladder trouble or from chronic lead poisoning. This form of constipation may resist all purgatives and yield to opium or to tobacco, which quiet reflex action. In patients with enteroptosis constipation the use of a supporting belt is often of great service.

The employment of enemata as a routine practice is to be discouraged. In cases where it is necessary to use them for temporary relief and to get rid of flatulence, a little soap, common salt, or a few drops of turpentine may be added to the water.

The injection of glycerin (1 to 2 ounces [30.0–60.0]) has been largely resorted to, either pure or diluted one-half, and this method has been improved upon by the use of glycerin suppositories containing many drops of the drug. Glycerin acts in these cases as an irritant to the mucous membrane, and causes secretion by this means and by its abstraction of water from the tissues by reason of its hygroscopic powers. It is capable, however, of causing a good deal of rectal irritation in some persons.

Much has been written on auto-intoxication resulting from constipation, and radical surgical operations resorted to for relief. I heartily endorse these words of Woolley:

1. Absorption of poisonous materials from a healthy bowel has not been shown to produce symptoms of disease.
2. Absorption of bacteria and other substances from an unhealthy bowel may produce serious symptoms.
3. A surgical operation for intestinal stasis is not justifiable except as a last resort.
4. There is no definite information in the literature to show that surgical procedures, made for intestinal stasis, have been more successful than medical (including hygienic) ones.

5. Many cases in which symptoms are attributed to intestinal stasis are suffering from focal infections entirely outside the intestinal tract. Such infections are illustrated by pyorrhœa alveolaris, chronic tonsillar infection, and chronic infections of the antra and sinuses of the head.

CORNS.

These troublesome formations are best treated by the use of salicylic acid, the following formula being applied night and morning for several days, after which the part should be well soaked in hot water, when the entire corn will readily come away, but in some cases several attempts will be necessary:

℞—Acidi salicylici	gr. xxx (2.0).
Extracti cannabis	gr. x (0.60).
Collodii	f℥ss (16.0).—M.

S.—Apply with a camel-hair brush.

The same acid may be used in alcohol, and lactic acid in the same proportion is often of service.

In the so-called "soft corns," with much inflammation, the foot should be washed and dried, and a saturated solution of nitrate of silver, 60 grains (4.0) to 2 drachms (8.0) applied to the part every four or five days.

CORYZA (ACUTE).

The treatment of coryza of the acute variety, the form which most frequently presents itself to the physician for relief, is followed in many instances by such marked amelioration of the symptoms and shortening of the attack as to encourage medical interference. It must be remembered, however, that the duration of the condition before the patient presents himself has much to do with the prognosis, for if the tissues of the nasal chambers have become boggy and swollen with exudate recovery must be more delayed than if remedies are applied in the early stages of the catarrhal process. The local treatment consists in the following measures for relief: By means of a medicine-dropper or an atomizer a few minims of a 4 per cent. solution of cocaine are dropped into the nostrils, the patient's head being well tipped back. If there is any contraindication to cocaine, adrenalin 1:10,000 may be used in many cases. After the constringing influence of the cocaine has shrunken the congested mucous membrane, so that the patient can draw air through the nostrils, the nasal chambers should be washed clean of mucus by means of the following lotion in an atomizer.

℞—Sodii chloridi	gr. xv (1.0).
Acidi borici	gr. x (0.60).
Sodii boratis	gr. x (0.60).
Aquæ destillatæ	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

The parts being thoroughly cleansed, a fine spray of the following should be used as antiseptic, sedative, anæsthetic, and protective:

℞—Mentholis	gr. viij (0.5).
Camphoræ	gr. v (0.3).
Petrolati liquidi	f℥j (30.0).—M.

In this prescription the menthol exerts an anæsthetic effect, and prolongs the constriction of the parts produced by the cocaine, so avoiding the secondary capillary dilatation due to that drug. The camphor exercises its well-known soothing influence, and the albolene protects the membrane from dust and irritants. It is well to use a solution of antipyrine 2 to 4 grains to the ounce (0.12–0.25:30.0) of water as spray to prolong the effect of the cocaine. The albolene spray should follow, not precede, the antipyrine as the oil would prevent the antipyrine from acting. Under no circumstances should the antipyrine be used without the cocaine preceding it, as the pain is too severe.

The internal treatment consists, in the very beginning of the attack, of the use of the formula for this purpose composed of belladonna, camphor, and quinine, and recommended in the article on Camphor. Much benefit often follows the use of 30-grain doses (2.0) of sodium bicarbonate every two hours for three doses. A hot foot-bath, with mustard in it, and the taking of a hot drink, such as lemonade with whisky in it, on going to bed, are useful. Often 20 or 30 minims (1.3–2.0) of sweet spirit of nitre added to this drink will increase its diaphoretic effect. In other cases, particularly in strong, hearty men, 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.60) of Dover's powder at bed-time will be better. In still other cases Tully's powder, made with codeine instead of morphine, is very successful.

This line of treatment is of little value after secretion has been fairly established, and in its place supportive measures are indicated. Small tonic doses of quinine, 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25) three times daily, sometimes combined with the use of 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.60) of chloride of ammonium, as prescribed in the article on Bronchitis, are useful. Where much headache is present full doses of the bromide of potassium or sodium are to be given, and the spray treatment already named for the purpose of cleansing the nasal chambers is to be persisted in while the attack lasts, but the cocaine ought not to be employed at this time unless absolutely needed. (See Camphor.)

CROUP.

(See Diphtheria.)

CROUP (SPASMODIC).

As this is a spasm of the glottis depending for its causation upon catarrh of the mucous membrane of the larynx, and as it is due most commonly to some reflex irritation, such as dentition, indigestible food, or sudden atmospheric changes, or to rachitis, or to the presence of postnasal adenoids, the treatment is both prophylactic and curative. Prophylaxis consists in the avoidance of cold; the use of a simple diet, particularly at the evening meal; the rendering of the air of the bedroom moist by means of steam, or at least by the avoidance of dust-laden, furnace-heated air, and by the removal of dental irritation and nasal hypertrophies, which make the child a "mouth-breather." Iron and arsenic are useful tonics if the child is anæmic and rachitic. Much relief can be provided such patients by having them sleep in a "bronchitis tent." (See article on Bronchitis.) Small doses of the bromides, chloral, belladonna, or opium may be resorted to at bedtime. A very useful prescription for this purpose is that which follows:

℞—Sodii bromidi.	ʒj (4.0).
Syrupi lactucarii	f℥ij (60.0).—M

S.—Teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful (4.0–8.0) on going to bed, and once or twice during the night if needed.

When the attack is present, a cold cloth should be wrapped about the neck and the child placed at once in a hot bath, the air of the room being moistened by the steam escaping from a kettle of boiling water or by pouring water upon unslaked lime. If the paroxysm is very severe, a few whiffs of amyl nitrite may be employed. It is also useful to disseminate the fumes of menthol through the air of the room by heating some crystals in an iron spoon. If the fumes are strong enough to produce a distinct odor, they are present in sufficient amount.

CYSTITIS (ACUTE).

If, by reason of exposure to cold, injury, the introduction of foreign bodies, such as dirty catheters, or the presence of gonorrhœa or other disease due to an infection, an acute inflammation of the bladder ensues, it is accompanied by a sensation of weight and vesical fulness, by pain, tenesmus, and inability to retain the urine. Sometimes the last-named condition may be reversed and retention of urine be present.

If the general system responds to the local inflammation, as evidenced by increased arterial excitement and fever, aconite, in full doses of the tincture, should be used, and it should be combined with small amounts of sweet spirit of nitre and citrate of potassium, as follows:

℞—Tincturæ aconiti	fʒiij (12.0).
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	f℥j (30.0).
Liquoris potassii citratis . . q s. ad	f℥vj (180.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) every four hours until all fever ceases and the pulse is quiet.

At the same time a hot compress should be applied over the bladder, but it should not contain turpentine or any irritant substance which may be absorbed from the skin and when eliminated by the kidneys irritate the bladder-walls. Leeches may be placed upon the perineum or cups applied to the region of the sacrum. In some cases belladonna may be used with or without aconite in the dose of 5 to 10 minims (0.30–0.60) of the tincture three times a day, and it is worthy of note that this drug is particularly serviceable in cystitis due to cold. If the urine is acid and irritating, 5 minims of potassium hydroxide every four hours, or the citrate or acetate of potassium, may be used. If there is much pain and bearing-down, an enema of 30 minims (2.0) of tincture of deodorized opium in 2 ounces (60.0) of starch-water may be employed, or the opium may be given in suppository.

Sometimes a belladonna suppository is of more service, and an iodoform suppository will often relieve the pain by its local anæsthetic effects. Hot enemata, without any drugs, are often valuable as a means of relief, and a hot sitz-bath is very efficacious. Cannabis indica, if an active preparation can be had, may be better than opium in some cases to relieve the pain, since it seems to affect the bladder favorably. The other curative measures are hygienic, and consist in maintenance of the recumbent posture, absolute physical and mental rest, avoidance of all foods which are stimulating, as rare meats and highly seasoned dishes, and abstinence from all varieties of alcoholic beverages.

Should the inflammation be severe enough to become purulent, the physician should order phenyl salicylate in the dose of 10 grains (0.60) three times a day. This drug, being broken up in the bowel into phenol and salicylic acid, is so eliminated that it renders the urine antiseptic; or in other instances, if the urine is alkaline and phosphatic, hexamethylenamine (urotropin or uritone) in the dose of 5 to 10 grains (0.30–0.60) should be given in capsule after food or drink three or four times a day.

Laxatives are to be employed with persistence if the bowels are confined, and saline purgatives in the early stages are generally better than vegetable purges.

Quinine should not be used against the fever, as it is contraindicated, owing to its irritant effects upon the bladder.

CYSTITIS (CHRONIC).

Given a case of chronic cystitis it must be borne in mind that a pathogenic microörganism is usually the cause, or at least is responsible for the continuance of the condition. The urine should be examined bacteriologically and if a specific organism is found in pure culture, or even in dominant numbers, an autogenous vaccine should be given, or, if this is not possible, a stock vaccine should be used. (See Vaccines.) If the colon bacillus is present the urine should be rendered acid by the use of acid sodium phosphate (which see) and hexamethylenamine given freely. In other infections alkaline diuretics are usually better. Obstinate cases which do not yield to treatment should be examined by means of the cystoscope and treated locally, as when the trouble is due to a tuberculous ulcer or to a growth. The prostate should also be examined to determine if it interferes with proper emptying of the bladder and urethral stricture is to be sought for.

The drug treatment of chronic cystitis consists in the use of remedies which will stimulate the diseased mucous membrane, cause a normal secretion of mucus, and so influence the urine that the mucus already formed will be passed out and the fluid rendered alkaline or acid, as may be desired. When the secretion of mucus in large amount is persistent, the urine should be rendered alkaline by the use of potassium hydroxide or the citrate of potassium. The bitartrate of potassium, unlike the other vegetable salts of potassium, such as the acetate or bicarbonate, is eliminated as the bitartrate of potassium, and, as it is acid, cannot be employed.

We acidify the urine when it is necessary to dissolve the phosphates and to prevent deposits in the bladder. The three best drugs for this purpose are hexamethylenamine (urotropin or uritone) in the dose of 5 grains (0.3) three or four times a day, acid sodium phosphate in the dose of 20 to 40 grains (1.3–2.6), or benzoate of ammonium 10 to 20 grains (0.60–1.3) three times a day. The rule may be laid down that if the urine is high-colored and is strongly acid, alkalies are useful; whereas if it is light in color, but loaded with phosphates, urotropin or uritone should be employed. Hexamethylenamine (urotropin or uritone) may be given to prevent decomposition of the bladder contents, and if so acid sodium phosphate should also be used.

The remaining remedies which are employed internally in chronic cystitis are those which are directed to the improvement of the mucous membrane of the bladder, and consists of buchu in the form of the fluidextract in the dose of ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0), well diluted; arbutin or ursin, 3 to 5 grains (0.20–0.30); or the fluidextract of uva ursi, dose 30 minims to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0). All of these are better fitted for the treatment of subacute than chronic cystitis, as they are not sufficiently active for the chronic forms.

In cystitis of a very chronic type, with great vesical atony, strychnine is of service, and drop-doses of tincture of cantharides do great good. Turpentine may also be used with advantage in 5- to 20-minim (0.3–1.3) doses, as may also the oils of eucalyptus, sandal-wood, cubebs, and copaiba.

One of the best measures for the relief of chronic cystitis is to irrigate the bladder daily with warm normal saline or water containing bichloride of mercury in the proportion of 1:10,000, as this washes away pus and mucus, and prevents irritation. Solutions of nitrate of silver have been used with great success where the urine is mucopurulent, and Thompson recommends the use of a solution of the strength of 1 grain to 4 ounces (0.06–120.0) of water, gradually increased to 2 grains to the ounce (0.12:30.0). Others, such as Gardner, Richardson, and Potter, recommend the use of stronger solutions, 5 grains to the ounce (0.30:30.0) of water, claiming that while these amounts may produce serious effects in some instances, they are very efficacious in obstinate cases. The physician should have at hand a solution of common salt, which he should inject into the bladder at once if the effect of the silver solution is too painful or seems excessive. This treatment is suited only to the most chronic cases.

A weak solution of mercurol and a saturated solution of chloretone may also be used with advantage.

All these measures are suitable for the treatment of cystitis in the male and female, but it is to be noted that injections into the female bladder are made much more readily than into that of the male, because of the shortness of the female urethra. In either case the operation is best performed by attaching a small funnel to a soft-rubber catheter and filling the bladder by raising the funnel when full of water above the patient's belly.

DIABETES INSIPIDUS.

Diabetes insipidus is a profuse urinary flow dependent upon some disorder of the innervation of the kidney or upon disease of the pituitary body. Its treatment consists in the use of astringents and tonics, and in some cases in the employment of opium or belladonna, particularly if the oversecretion is due to nervous irritability. Gallic acid may be used in 20-grain (1.3) powders three times a day, and the fluidextract or wine of ergot is often of service given in the dose of 30 minims to a drachm (2.0 : 4.0) of the former or a wineglassful (30.0) of the latter. As tonics the sulphate of iron and strychnine are indicated. Suprarenal gland may be employed with advantage in some cases.

DIABETES MELLITUS.

In the treatment of this affection it should be remembered that it is not a disease in itself, but a symptom of several morbid processes. For this reason a remedy which succeeds in one case may fail in another.

The treatment of diabetes mellitus is both dietetic and medicinal, of which the more important part is the diet, since diabetes is a state of the body in which the system is unable to utilize properly the carbohydrate portions of the food, and as a result sugar is passed out in the urine. Glycosuria, or the mere presence of glucose in the urine, is not diabetes, although if it is constant it may be the early stage of the disease. Manifestly, both of these states are to be treated by decreasing the intake of those articles which will produce glucose namely, the starches, and therefore the carbohydrates are to be greatly cut down in all antidiabetic diet-lists; but changes in the diet should be very gradually instituted, since sudden cutting off of starches may cause marked nutritional disturbance and precipitate an attack of diabetic coma. In these patients the sudden deprivation of carbohydrate foods results in production of carbohydrate substances from the body proteids and fats, and it is essential to administer foods containing starch to protect the tissues of the patient and to prevent the production of poisons which are produced by this tissue breakdown. This is a most important point to be remembered.

Given a case of diabetes the physician should obtain a record of the case by studying it for several days before he institutes dietetic treatment. After he has determined the amount of urine passed daily, the sugar output, and the presence or absence of diacetic acid or acetone, he may proceed to cut down the starch intake gradually. If three or four days after this the urine becomes entirely free from sugar, the patient may be given approximately 100 Gm. (3 ounces) of bread in twenty-four hours. If no sugar appears in the urine 200 Gm. (6 ounces) of bread are given the next day, and if within the next twenty-four hours sugar appears it would seem evident that the patient can deal with 100 Gm. but not with 200, and 100 should be allowed him not only to please his palate but to protect him from tissue breakdown and diabetic coma. If the complete withdrawal of starch does not check the sugar excretion, small portions of starch should be given for the reason just given. The danger does not lie in the escape of sugar in the urine, but in upsetting metabolism. Fats, to some extent, take the place of starches. Butter, if freely used, should first be carefully washed with water, containing a little soda, to free it from bodies such as butyric acid, which can be readily converted into acetone-like bodies. We must prescribe fat meats, and, contrary to old teaching, order rich milk instead of skimmed milk.

Diabetics can often utilize a single carbohydrate in fairly large amounts without glycosuria when they are unable to take several starches. The most easily dealt with starches for them have been found to be oatmeal and potato. Tests must be made until the amount of these carbohydrate substances that can be taken daily, without increasing glycosuria, are determined. Often a "starvation day," when no starch is taken, will enable the patient to deal with larger amounts of starch afterward.

The following articles are allowed:[1] Meats of all kinds (except liver), eggs, fish, cheese, butter, and cream; oyster-plant, asparagus (?), tomatoes, almonds, pecan nuts, butternuts, walnuts, and cocoanuts; string-beans, beet *tops*, radishes, mushrooms, lettuce and water-cress, cauliflower, spinach, and onions. Celery and cucumbers may also be permitted.

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[1] It is worthy of note that certain persons having a slight glycosuria without serious injury waste under a limited diet, and require ordinary fare to support the body plus the sugar drain.

Of the foods and drinks to be avoided, we have all forms of sugar, all forms of starch, such as ordinary flour, cornmeal, arrowroot, sago, tapioca, barley, carrots, beets, parsnips, pie-plant, peas and beans, chestnuts, and most of the fresh fruits, cider, beers, champagne, sweet wines, and honey. (See Levulose.)

The patient should have a diet so arranged as to give all the calories he needs without starch, and this may be accomplished if he takes daily 2 ounces (60 Gm.) of butter, 2 eggs, 2½ drachms (10 Gm.) of olive oil, 1 ounce (30.0) of fat cheese, 1 quart (960 mils.) of milk, and 1 ounce (30.0) of alcohol. This will give the man 1600 calories, and he needs but approximately 2400 to 3000, which can be obtained by additional food. (See Diastase.)

Comparatively recently two heroic methods of treating diabetes mellitus have been brought forward. If they are to be instituted I believe the physician should have preliminary tests as to the patient's state, as already pointed out, but their advocates do not insist on this. Guelpa's method consists in absolute starvation with free purgation by means of a saline laxative for two or three days, after which time the patient is often sugar-free. After this the patient is gradually put back on a vegetable and starch diet, but the amount of protein allowed is very limited.

The so-called Allen method is as follows: For forty-eight hours after admission to the hospital the patient is kept on an ordinary diet to determine the severity of his diabetes. I think that this is too short a period, since my experience has shown that this determination can only be approximately made by a study covering from five days to a week. At the end of two days the patient is put to bed and no food allowed save whiskey and black coffee, the whiskey being given in the coffee, 1 ounce of whiskey every two hours from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.—in other words, 6 to 8 ounces a day. Sodium bicarbonate is sometimes given in the dose of 2 drachms every three hours, if there is much evidence of acidosis, as indicated by strong acetone and diacetic reactions in the urine, or a strong acetone odor to the breath. It is stated, however, that in most cases this is not necessary and that there is no danger of producing coma by starvation. If this is true it controverts the belief heretofore universally held by medical men, and, until further evidence is adduced, I prefer to remain on the side of caution by regarding suddenly induced starvation as dangerous.

The patient is kept in bed and starved until the urine is sugar-free. It is stated that the disappearance of sugar is rapid. If there has been 5 or 6 per cent., after the first starvation day it goes down to 2 per cent., and on the third day the patient is sugar-free, or certainly by the end of the fourth day this occurs. It is claimed that there may be a slight loss of weight amounting, perhaps, to 3 or 4 pounds, and Allen goes so far as to say that a moderate loss of weight in most diabetics is to be desired. Here, again, I think that this statement is too dogmatic. It may be true of obese patients, but it certainly is not true of the emaciated ones, particularly if the patients are young. The question also arises as to how many patients are able to take nothing but whiskey with black coffee to the extent of 6 to 8 ounces a day with advantage. I have yet to find one. It may be true that the sedative effect of this amount of alcohol overcomes the nervous effect of large quantities of black coffee, but many diabetics suffer very intense nervous irritability, which is often emphasized by distressing pruritus, and I question whether this so-called diet would be tolerated, even if the stomach and the liver were able to deal with this amount of alcohol without distress. Certainly, there are a very large number of persons who cannot take this amount of whiskey, even if it is diluted with a considerable quantity of food or drink, without inducing gastric and hepatic symptoms.

When the patient is sugar-free he is allowed to get up and is placed upon vegetables containing approximately 5 per cent. of carbohydrate. These vegetables are thrice boiled with changes of water, so that their actual carbohydrate content is reduced probably one-half. A moderate amount of butter-fat is permitted. If the patient eats very heartily of green vegetables, even if they are thrice boiled, he may obtain more carbohydrate than his system can utilize. The typical dietary for the first day of feeding is as follows:

BREAKFAST.

String beans, 4 heaping tablespoonfuls.
Asparagus, 4 heaping tablespoonfuls.
Tea or coffee.

DINNER.

Carrots, cooked, 2 heaping tablespoonfuls.
Spinach, cooked, 3 heaping tablespoonfuls.
Tea or coffee

SUPPER.

Cucumbers, 12 slices.
Celery, 6 pieces 6 inches long.
Tea or coffee.

In diet list No. 2 cabbage and onions are substituted for some of the vegetables already named, and on the third and fourth days the variety of green vegetables is increased as to number and cream and butter added. The diet, day be day, becomes somewhat more generous, so that diet list No. 12 contains:

BREAKFAST.

Bacon, 2 slices 6 inches long.
1 egg.
Spinach, 2 heaping tablespoonfuls.
Coffee, butter, and cream.

Dinner.

Steak, one, very small.
Salt pork, 4 slices.
Cabbage, 3 heaping tablespoonfuls.
Onions, 3 heaping tablespoonfuls.
Butter, cream, and tea.

Supper.

1½ ounces of beef balls.
Celery salad, 2 tablespoonfuls; olive oil.
Tomatoes, 2½ tablespoonfuls.

In addition the patient is allowed during the day 2 ounces of butter and 10 tablespoonfuls of 40 per cent. cream. If, as the diet is gradually increased, sugar appears, the diet is again cut down, and it is important to remember that the increase in the proteid elements of diet may increase the elimination of sugar.

I think that the average physician will find some difficulty in making his patients adhere to the rigid rules described above, but, for that matter, he usually finds it difficult to make his diabetic patients adhere to any rules. That Dr. Allen and his followers have been able to produce excellent results by this method is undeniable. That it can be applied in the sweeping manner which its description indicates, I very much doubt. This plan of treatment savors too much of rigid routine applied in a disease which of all others lends itself but poorly to any absolute hard-and-fast plan.

Joslin and others have found it advantageous in cases of long standing and severity, without otherwise changing the habits or diet, to begin treatment by omitting fats in order to decrease the source of acid bodies, after two days to cut out proteins, and simultaneously to cut the amount of carbohydrates to 10 grammes, and then if the urine is not sugar-free to starve the patient as above described.

The wide divergence of methods of diet in diabetes shows how little we still know of the pathology of this disease. (See Foods for Sick.)

A useful artificial milk will be found described in Part III.

The treatment of diabetes by drugs is varied by the condition of the patient, the cause of his disease, and the quantity of sugar in the urine. While the drugs most commonly employed are used in many instances without any knowledge of how they act, and have each of them warm supporters among authorities, much of the treatment must depend upon whether or not a rheumatic or gouty taint is the cause of the trouble, or whether it is due to high living and little exercise, producing a plethoric, congested, overloaded system. In the first class of cases iodide of potassium and the salicylates will be most serviceable; in the second class, a restricted diet, moderate exercise, and purgation to relieve engorgement of the hepatic and gastric veins may be needed. In the cases of gouty diabetes, where relief does not follow the use of the iodides and colchicum, resort must be had to arsenic and lithium citrate or carbonate, a combination peculiarly adapted to such a condition according to several authorities. Indeed, arsenic is a sheet-anchor with many practitioners in all forms of diabetes, and should be given in fairly large, constantly repeated doses for a long time. A very much larger body of medical men rely on opium or one of its alkaloids, such as morphine or codeine. The former is used in the dose of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015–0.3) three times a day; the latter, 1 to 5 grains (0.06–0.30) three times a day, and the writer has found them very useful. The morphine is by far the more powerful for good, but some patients who are diabetic must take large ascending doses of opiates to get good results. (See article on Opium.) In cases depending upon a gouty diathesis the use of salicylic acid is often of value, the dose being 10 to 15 grains (0.60–1.0) three times a day.

In those cases of diabetes in which diet will control the disease the best clinicians insist that drugs should be avoided, for when opium or any of its alkaloids are used it is eventually necessary to give increasing doses, which finally become enormous, as much as 7 grains (0.45) of morphine a day being taken by some persons. Once having begun the use of opiates in severe cases, it is very dangerous to stop them, for clinical experience has shown that many of these patients waste rapidly and generally break down when this is done. In regard to the time of day at which to give the morphine or codeine, they are generally given about one hour after meals. Under these circumstances the drugs seem to decrease diuresis more than if the dose precedes the meal; further than this, the stomach is not disordered. In some cases results will be obtained from opium when its individual alkaloids fail. Careful observation of the patient should be carried out to determine the proper beginning and subsequent doses, and if at first the opiates fail to give relief discouragement should not be felt.

Unfortunately, we have no positive knowledge as to the causes of diabetes, and in consequence cannot explain the manner in which opium, codeine, or other drugs produce relief.

Jambul is a remedy which has been widely used by clinicians for the relief of diabetes with such varying results that its position in therapeutics is uncertain. This is probably because it is effective in one form of diabetes and not in another, and we are unable to make the clinical distinction. Jambul is used in powder and the powder is placed in capsules or pills. The dose is 5 to 30 grains (0.3–2.0) once to thrice daily, and gradually increased. As much as an ounce (30.0) has been given in twenty-four hours. This medicament is said to be advantageously combined with a pure meat diet in diabetic cases.

The excessive thirst of diabetes can be best allayed by the use of alkaline waters containing non-purgative salts. It is useless to cut off the water-supply, to the production of great suffering, but the patient should use moderation in drinking so far as possible, because the overloading of the stomach tends to disturb digestion.

The wasting coming on in diabetes is to be treated by careful diet, rest, and the supply of all the food which the patient can digest. In many instances the amount of aliment ingested is extraordinarily large, while in others digestion is so impaired that food cannot be freely taken.

If cachexia comes on, iron, strychnine, bitter tonics, and the lactophosphates of lime and sodium are to be used to support the circulatory and nervous systems. Tea and coffee and all forms of food needing sweetening may be rendered palatable by the use of saccharin or of glycerin. The former passes through the body unchanged; the latter increases the glycogen in the liver, but checks the formation of sugar.

Diabetic coma is a most dangerous complication of this disease, and should be treated as actively as our knowledge of its cause permits. It is thought by some that the symptoms are entirely dependent upon the presence in the blood of β-oxybutyric acid, and that hypodermoclysis or the intravenous injection of normal saline solution (7 : 1000) should be resorted to. Stadelman insists upon the employment intravenously of 150 mils. of normal salt solution to which 7.2 Gm. of sodium carbonate and 4.6 Gm. of sodium bicarbonate have been added. The injection is continued until the urine is alkaline. Unfortunately, the statistics of this method of treatment are not good so far as permanent recovery is concerned, but some form of transfusion should be used. (See Transfusion.) As the condition is a typical toxæmia, a full dose of sulphate of magnesium or sulphate of sodium should be given, to aid elimination by the bowels if they are loaded with feces. Otherwise purgatives should not be used, as they possibly concentrate the poisons in the blood. Hypodermic injections of ether should be resorted to to support the heart.

In severe cases of diabetes in which coma is feared because of a sudden increase of acetone in the urine or in which mild premonitory drowsiness is present, bicarbonate of sodium should be given in full doses, as much as ½ to 1 ounce (16.0–30.0) a day, and a full carbohydrate diet be instituted, boiled rice being one of the best starches to employ. Levulose in solution may be given freely by the mouth, by the rectum, and even intravenously; as much as ½ to 1 gramme to the kilo of body weight, that is, about 1 ounce to a patient of moderate weight. When given by the rectum the proportions are 15 Gm. to 1000 of water at the rate of 30 or 40 drops to the minute. (For method, see Peritonitis, Part IV.) When given intravenously it is best dissolved in normal salt solution in the strength of 0.5 per cent. When given by the rectum salt solution should not be employed, and the direct enema or drop method may be used.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.[1]

Diarrhœa is a term loosely applied, perfectly correctly, to all forms of intestinal disturbance accompanied by the passage of liquid stools, and its meaning, "to run through," expresses the state it represents. The treatment of each form of diarrhœa depends upon its cause, and no case can be intelligently treated in which the physician fails to recognize this aspect of the case. Diarrhœa is but a symptom, not a disease, and must be regarded solely as an evidence of intestinal disorder.

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[1] The articles on Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and Cholera Infantum should be carefully read in connection with this article.

While the same drugs are prescribed in many forms of the trouble, we may divide the cases of diarrhœa into four classes, as follows: (*a*) Those in which the laxity is due to a catarrh, acute or chronic, of the intestinal mucous membrane, causing the passages to contain mucus; (*b*) those in which, owing to disordered innervation, a profuse outpouring of liquid takes place from the bloodvessels into the intestinal lumen; (*c*) those in which, owing to disease, the glands fail to prepare juices to digest the food properly; and finally (*d*) those cases in which ulceration causes irritation and bloody purging.

The treatment of the catarrhal form first named consists primarily in regulation of the diet, which should be made up chiefly of milk, boiled or predigested, or of milk whey, and in the administration of castor oil or other mild purge, such as sulphate of magnesium, to sweep out fermenting food and mucus. Enough laudanum should accompany this oil to prevent griping, and it is well to add bicarbonate of sodium, grains 20 to 30 (1.3–2.0) to the dose, both to aid the action of the oil and to render the bowel alkaline in reaction (normal) instead of acid, as caused by the fermentation abnormally present. A mustard plaster or other counterirritant should be applied to the abdomen. Often in the milder forms of mucous diarrhœa this is all that is needed, but more frequently it must be followed by the use of tonics and astringents, such as nitrate of silver and hyoscyamus, in the following pill:

℞—Argenti nitratis . . . . gr. ij (0.12).
Extracti hyoscyami . . . . gr. v (0.3).—M.
Fiant pilulæ No. x.
S.—One three times a day.

Or,

℞—Plumbi acetatis . . . . gr. ij (0.12).
Extracti opii . . . . gr. ij (0.12).—M.
Fiant pilulæ No. x.
S.—One three times a day.

If these stop the diarrhœa, yet there still seems to be a tendency for it to return or atony is present, we should use a pill containing the extract of chiretta or employ nitromuriatic acid, or, better still, dilute nitric acid and compound tincture of cardamoms, because the constant tendency to relapse indicates a deficient secretive action on the part of the intestinal glands, which these remedies are prone to improve:

℞—Acidi nitrici diluti . . . . fʒj (4.0).
Tincturæ cardamomi compositæ . . . f℥ij (60 0)
Tincturæ gentianæ compositæ . . . . f℥ij (60.0).—M
S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) every four hours.

In the second form of diarrhœa named—that in which serous or watery purging is present—the treatment is radically different. In these cases the bloodvessels of the gut are relaxed and leaking, and must be contracted and made water-tight. This dilatation may result from fear ("nervous diarrhœa"), from exposure to cold, or from exhaustion, extreme heat, and irritating food. If from irritating foods, they are generally swept out in the first flush of liquid.

The measures to be adopted consist in those directed to the contraction of the dilated and relaxed bloodvessels and the restoration of the proper nerve-supply to the parts.

As the splanchnic nerves are the vasomotor nerves of the intestine as well as the inhibitory nerves of peristalsis, it is evident that drugs must be used which will cause stimulation of these fibres, and the chief of these is found to be opium, which diminishes intestinal peristalsis and secretion by just such an influence. In the same way small doses of volatile oils are of service, and camphor and spirit of chloroform may be used. As there is relaxation, astringents are indicated; and as sulphuric acid is not only astringent, but is eliminated by the lower bowel, it is peculiarly serviceable. We find, therefore, that the following prescription fulfills every indication:

℞—Acidi sulphurici aromatici	f℥ss (16.0).
Olei cajuputi	gtt. xl (2.60)
Fluidextracti hæmatoxyli	fʒij (8 0).
Spiritus chloroformi	fʒiv (16.0).
Syrupi zingiberis	q. s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) in water every two or three hours.

If desired, kino or gambir may be used in lieu of the hæmatoxylon, or the oil of cloves substituted for that of cajuput. Camphor or paregoric may also supplant these drugs:

℞—Acidi sulphurici aromatici	fʒiss (6.0)
Spiritus chloroformi	fʒij (8.0).
Tincturæ opii camphoratæ	fʒij (60.0).
Syrupi zingiberis	q. s. ad f℥iv (120.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8 0) in water every two hours.

Or,

℞—Tincturæ kino	f℥j (30.0).
Tincturæ gambir compositæ	f℥j (30.0).
Misturæ cretæ	f℥iij (90 0).
Aquæ cinnamomi	q. s. ad f℥vj (180.0).—M.

S.—Shake well before using. Tablespoonful (16.0) every three hours.

In some instances these attacks appear to depend upon hepatic disorder, and the only cure is to be obtained by the use of 2 to 6 grains (0.12–0.40) of mercury with chalk (hydrargyrum cum creta) or calomel. given in 1/6 to 1/2 grain (0.01–0.03) doses until 1 or 2 grains (0.06–0.12) have been taken. What is said of intestinal disorder from lack of secretion under the heading of Cholera Infantum applies very forcibly to these cases, and diarrhœa may persist for weeks, or only temporarily be held in check by the most powerful drugs, until the physician thoroughly flushes the intestine with bile by the use of calomel.

For the purpose of establishing intestinal antisepsis, phenyl salicylate (salol) may be used, and naphthalene, thymol, or other drugs of this class may be employed, particularly salicylic acid. In other cases phenolsulphonate of zinc in the dose of from 1 to 4 grains (0.06–0.25) in powder or capsule is beneficial. Phenyl salicylate combined with chalk mixture may also be advantageously used. (See prescriptions under Salol.) Eudoxin, one of the new bismuth salts, is also of value. It is doubtful if true intestinal antisepsis can be produced by drugs; and if they can, they probably destroy useful benign organisms as well as those which are malignant.

Wood has highly recommended the use of 20 grains (1.3) of bismuth powder containing a minim or two of phenol.

The regulation of the diet, which should consist in sterilized milk or koumyss, the former being predigested, is of the greatest importance.

The after-treatment consists in the use of tonics and a carefully regulated diet, which should be largely composed of milk and milk foods.

The third class of cases consists chiefly of children who pass fetid, "mousy" smelling stools in summer darrhœa, with green, spinach-like masses, semi-digested food and which have distinct lientery. These cases may be due to deficient glandular action in any part of the alimentary canal, and are often cured by the use of pepsin and hydrochloric acid to aid the gastric processes. In other instances the duodenum is at fault, and should be stimulated by small doses of nitromuriatic acid, or by podophyllin in the dose of $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ grain (0.0012-0.0015), with a little milk-sugar, or given in alcoholic solution. Similarly, ipecac in powdered form may be used in the dose of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015–0.03) three times a day. In the case of children who are sufferers from rickets, lime-salts and common salt should be freely given. (See Cholera Infantum.)

The fourth type, generally known as dysentery, is due in nearly all cases in the temperate zone to the micro-organism of Shiga, and to the drinking of impure water, exposure to heat or cold, and the use of improper food. It is in most cases a very obstinate form of diarrhœa, requiring much skill and patience for its cure. The general rules just given must be followed, but there are three remedies which are far above all others in value. The first of these is sulphate of magnesium; the second, sulphuric acid; the third, calomel.

The magnesium salt should be used in a special manner to be effective. (See Magnesium Sulphate.) If calomel is used, it must be given in full purgative amounts, but is contraindicated if much weakness is present.

In amœbic dysentery there can be no question that emetine is the nearest approach to a specific that we possess, both as a cure and to prevent complications. (See Ipecacuanha, Part II.) In bacillary dysentery it is useless and Flexner's polyvalent vaccine or Shiga's serum may be tried.

If the passages are slimy and bloody, $\frac{1}{200}$ grain (0.0003) of bichloride of mercury every hour or two is of service, and if much blood is present high rectal injections of hamamelis water and water, half and half, are of value. In some forms of dysentery, due to acute inflammation, large enemata of iced water are of the greatest value. The water should be ice-cold, and at least a quart injected by gentle hydrostatic pressure. This method can only be used in strong persons, and is very useful in that it also aids in reducing any fever which may be present. The following mixture may be injected into the bowel in place of cold water in feeble cases:

℞—Sodii boratis	ʒj (4.0).
Tincturæ benzoini	fʒj (4.0)
Spiritus camphoræ	f℥j (30.0).
Aquæ ferventis	Oij (960 mils.).—M.

If the ulcers are very old and chronic, nitrate-of-silver injections, of the strength of 10 to 20 grains (0.60–1.3) to the pint (480 mils.) of water, may be employed in large bulk, a salt solution being at hand for the precipitation of the silver salt if the local action which ensues is too severe.

Recently the injection of water or medicaments into the bowel for the purpose of influencing the intestinal wall has given way to irrigation by means of an inlet and an outlet tube. The inlet tube should be attached to a fountain syringe, and the outlet tube be long enough to reach to a vessel by the side of the bed, and of sufficient calibre to carry off flaky mucus. In many cases of dysentery of a mild form rectal irrigation will suffice, but if the entire colon is involved higher injections are necessary. The irrigation should be continued until the returning fluid becomes perfectly clear and free from foreign particles. If the bowel movements are very frequent, the injections may be made every three hours. Probably the best solution to employ for irrigation where much mucus and pus is present is one of bichloride of mercury, 1 : 5000. When this is used, a pure water injection or one of 1 : 30,000 should follow it, in order to prevent absorption of too much mercury into the system. If for any reason the effect of the bichloride is feared, boric acid may be used in the proportion of 1 drachm (4.0) to the pint (480 mils.), or 15 grains (1.0) of phenolsulphonate of zinc added to 1 quart (960 mils.) of hot water be injected. If the dysentery is due to the *Amœba dysenteriæ*, large rectal injections of a solution of quinine in the proportion of 1 : 3000 may be used, as this drug destroys that organism. (See Ipecacuanha, Part II, and Enteroclysis, Part III.) As Vedder has shown that nitrate of silver in so weak a solution as 1:300,000 kills the Amœba dysenteriæ, it can be employed for irrigation purposes with advantage, but emetine hypodermically is the best remedy.

DIARRHŒA (CHRONIC).[1]

This is one of the most obstinate conditions which the physician is called upon to treat. It may be due to nervous irritability of the bowels, so that the entrance of food or drink sets up an excessive peristalsis which so hurries the food and drink through the alimentary canal that digestion and absorption are imperfectly performed. Chronic diarrhœa may also be due to chronic intestinal catarrh, to ulcerations of the small or large intestine, as after typhoid fever, or to rectal disease, which reflexly causes hyperperistalsis. Fissure of the anus often causes persistent diarrhœa by reflex irritation. In those cases due to hyperperistalsis an advantage is often gained by directing the patient to take as little liquid as possible, particularly at meals, and to avoid coffee or other stimulants to reflex activity. Highly seasoned foods are also to be avoided. Meats should be preferred to vegetables, and an absolute diet of peptonized milk may be ordered, the milk being given in tablespoonfuls every few minutes, rather than in large amounts. The patient should remain in bed. Counterirritation, constant and as severe as the patient can stand, should be used over the abdomen. Suppositories and rectal injections seldom benefit this class of cases, but a pill composed as follows may be useful:

℞—Argenti nitratis	gr. iv (0.25).
Extracti hyoscyami	gr. x vel xxx (0.60–2.0).
Extracti opii	gr. ij vel iv (0.12–0.25).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One pill one hour before each meal.

This pill should be coated with phenyl salicylate so that it will pass through the stomach before dissolving.

In other instances some of the astringent prescriptions given under the article on Diarrhœa are better than the above.

If the catarrhal state is persistent, no remedy compares to the chloride of ammonium, dose 5 grains (0.3) every four hours in fluidextract of liquorice and water. Where the catarrhal state is exceedingly chronic and obstinate it is well to employ 3- to 5-grain (0.20–0.3) doses of potassium iodide. In many cases where the condition of mucous diarrhœa becomes chronic it is necessary to resort to enteroclysis (Part III.) and the treatment needed in cases of chronic intestinal catarrh. (See Diarrhœa, Chronic.)

In the cases due to ulcers of the rectum injections of nitrate of silver, 2 grains to the ounce (0.12: 30.0), are of value, particularly if followed by a 5- or 10-grain iodoform suppository. Operative procedure against anal fissure will often cure a diarrhœa due to this cause.

In cases of so-called morning diarrhœa abstinence from liquids before going to bed the night before and a very dry and small breakfast are to be strongly recommended, with rest in bed during the morning hours.

Dried sulphate of iron in pill is useful in cases of diarrhœa with anæmia.

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[1] Read with this article those on Diarrhœa and Dysentery and Enteroclysis.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Diphtheria is at first a distinctly local disease, the membrane in the upper air-passages forming a nidus from which the entire body ultimately becomes poisoned by the toxins of the micro-organism peculiar to the malady. While it is a fact that in some cases of membranous pharyngitis or laryngitis the true Klebs-Loeffler bacillus cannot be found, it is a fact that all cases should be treated as if they are true diphtheria, since in this way much good can be done, and no harm follows if the malady fails to develop.

The best local application to the throat is peroxide of hydrogen. A cotton swab should be soaked with the undiluted 10- or 15-volume solution and pressed against the mucous membrane which is diseased; or, if this cannot be done, a spray, from a glass atomizer, of the strength of 1:4 of water may be employed. The effect is often extraordinary. After a few applications the false membrane appears to exist only in disorganized shreds. If the nasal chambers become affected, a tepid solution of ordinary salt (7:1000) should be used in a spray or by means of a fountain syringe. The child is placed with its hips on the lap of one nurse and its head on the lap between the knees of another, the dress of the nurse being protected by a rubber sheet, and the nasal cavities irrigated. The position of the child should be on its side, not on its back, and the face should be turned down sufficiently to allow the liquid, after entering the upper nostril, to flow out the lower one with ease, the child breathing through its mouth. The applications should be made as frequently as the membrane forms.

A local application which has been much used is that of Loeffler. He directs that the mucous membrane shall be carefully wiped off by a pledget of cotton, and after this is done that a second pledget dipped in the following solution shall be pressed against the diseased area for ten seconds at three-hour intervals: menthol 2½ drachms (10 Gm.) dissolved in 9 drachms (36 mils.) of toluol, to which are added 1 drachm (4 mils.) of liquor ferri chloridi and absolute alcohol 2 ounces (60 mils.). This solution, if kept in a dark glass bottle, well stoppered, will keep for months. The author prefers to use peroxide of hydrogen in all cases, as it is efficacious and painless, whereas the application of Loeffler's solution is apt to be very painful.

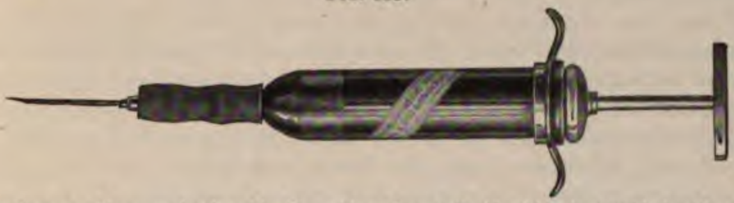
The local use of iodine, phenol, and similar irritating and poisonous substances is not justifiable.

Antitoxin Treatment.—This treatment excels all others in efficacy and usefulness, and should displace all other plans of treatment except the local applications. Of all the extraordinary advances made in pathology and therapeutics, the introduction and proof of the value of antitoxin in cases of diphtheria is perhaps most worthy of note. (For the study of Antitoxin itself, see Antitoxin, in Part III.)

At the present time all manufacturers of antitoxin put up their product in hermetically sealed bulbs, or in special containers from which the serum may be directly injected without the use of an extra syringe. The advantage of this plan is that the physician is saved the trouble of sterilizing a syringe and can use a fresh piece of apparatus for each injection (Fig. 133).

The great bulk of antidiphtheritic serum as compared to the small quantity of fluid used in ordinary hypodermic injections is a very great disadvantage, and many efforts have been made to concentrate the serum. The fact that the globulins of the serum either contain the antitoxin or at least are associated with it, has led to the separation of these globulins from the serum, and they have been found equally effective. Antidiphtheritic globulins are now on the market in two forms, the liquid and the dry. The liquid globulins hold 3000 units of antitoxin in about one-third the bulk of ordinary serum of equal strength. The dry globulin appears in small vials and is to be dissolved in sterile water, the injection being given by the ordinary hypodermic syringe instead of using the combined container and injector used for serum or for liquid globulin. The small bulk of this dried product is a great advantage for physicians who are not near a base of supplies, as the tiny vials containing it can be readily carried in a pocket case for an indefinite time. Care that the water used is sterile is, of course, essential. It is claimed by many that the use of globulins is far less likely to be followed by erythematous rashes and joint pains than is the use of ordinary serum. Each vial of the dried globulin contains 3000 units, but the vials of liquid globulin vary from 500 to 3000 units in their content. The strength is, of course, marked on each container.

FIG. 133.



The large end is securely closed by the rubber plunger itself, which is provided with a protective flange; over this is fitted an aluminum-capped cork (shown above the finger-rests) with a central perforation through which the solid metal piston-rod passes—to be screwed into the threaded metal socket in the rubber plunger. The perforated cork, with its rigid metal cap, serves to hold the rod parallel to the glass barrel when under pressure, so there is no oblique action and no danger of breaking the glass. The needle end is closed by a rubber stopper which is paraffined in place, effectually excluding the air. The needle, with its flexible rubber connection, is placed in a tapered glass tube in such a manner that the point cannot come in contact with the glass and thus become blunted. The illustration shows the container after being emptied of its contents and with all attachments in place. The flexible needle connection fits snugly over the neck of the container and is held in position by a spearhead flange. When attachment is made it should be pressed up close to the shoulder. The finger-rests are of metal attached to a metal ring which slips over the glass bulb and rests against a flange of glass of double thickness; they afford a sure grip, making this device almost equal to a regular syringe in safety and convenience of manipulation.

The dose of antitoxin serum is to be judged by its known strength or power of conferring immunity and *by the severity of the disease and the susceptibility of the patient to the infection.* Not less than 10,000 units should be given as an initial dose and be repeated in from six to twelve hours. The dose should be repeated every six or twelve hours in severe cases, and doubled in amount in very malignant cases or in those with deeply seated cervical induration or laryngeal or nasal diphtheria. Large doses are required by young children. The fact that they succumb more quickly to the disease than older children makes large doses necessary.

It has been urged against serums containing over 250 units per cubic centimetre that their use is apt to be followed by untoward effects, such as skin eruptions and local irritations. On the other hand, if the weaker serums are employed, such large amounts have to be given that very considerable swelling of the area in which the injection is given is produced, and, of course, valuable time is lost before the whole dose is absorbed; whereas if serums containing high immunizing power are employed, the small dose is quickly absorbed. In urgent cases of nasal or laryngeal diphtheria the stronger serums are indicated, whereas in the more moderate cases the lower grades of strength may be used.

In severe cases the antitoxin should be given intravenously, mixed with warm salt solution, and undiluted intramuscularly.

Professional opinion the world over is strongly in favor of the use of antitoxin in diphtheria. So far there have been published an immense number of reports and statistics concerning its use, and it is a fact that the use of antitoxin is of the greatest value. Whereas the average death-rate without antitoxin varies from 25 to 65 per cent. according to the severity of the epidemic, with the use of antitoxin it falls as low as 16 or even 3 per cent.

The author cannot too strongly urge upon the reader the vital importance of using antitoxic serum early and freely. The reports in which it has been condemned are imperfect and unreliable. It has been claimed by some persons that since the use of antitoxin more cases of complications or sequelæ are met with than ever before. The reason is manifest, viz., that before antitoxin was used all the very malignant cases died, whereas a large percentage of these are now saved, and suffer from lesions which if antitoxin had not been used would have been fatal. Every patient who apparently suffers from the disease should receive this remedy, so potent for good and so lacking in harmful qualities even when given to non-diphtheritic persons. The physician who can obtain the serum and does not use it is not doing the best thing for his patient.

Much depends upon the early use of the remedy, for after degenerative changes have taken place in the heart and kidneys the damage is done. Statistics show that in cases which receive the antitoxin on the first day the mortality is often only 3 to 5 per cent., whereas with each day of delay the percentage rises, so that when it is not given until the fourth day the mortality is as high as 40 per cent. As the use of antitoxin does no harm, it should be employed in all doubtful cases of diphtheria without waiting for a bacteriological diagnosis.

When the antitoxin is given, general improvement usually takes place in twelve to thirty-six hours, and the temperature falls. The spread of the membrane is arrested and its separation soon begins.

The use of antitoxin for immunizing persons who have been exposed to infection should always be resorted to, although it is not practised by the general body of the profession to the extent that it should be. The use of 1000 normal antitoxin units will usually produce immunity for three or four weeks.

In a small proportion of cases the injection of antitoxin serum is followed by the development, within a few hours or even after several days, of urticarial or erythematous rashes and swelling and pain about the joints. These symptoms are more prone to develop when high-potency serums are employed, and in very rare cases may be so severe as to be fatal. Indeed, a number of cases are on record in which death has ensued, the alarming symptoms consisting of sudden flushing and cyanosis of the face, severe dyspnœa, and rapidly developing unconsciousness with signs of pulmonary œdema. Death has taken place within five minutes of the injection. It is impossible to determine beforehand what cases will, because of idiosyncrasy, suffer in this manner, save that asthmatics and patients of a marked lymphatic type seem more prone to it than others.

Notwithstanding the startling effects in these cases, it is to be distinctly understood and sharply emphasized that the number of these accidents has been so infinitesimal as compared to the hundreds of thousands of injections given during the last ten years, that no hesitation should be tolerated in the use of antitoxin in diphtheria except in the class of cases already referred to and under the conditions about to be named, for the danger of the disease is great and that of the injection is so small as to be negligible. Thus, in 100,000 cases, reported by Park, in which immunizing doses were given, only 1 death occurred and that was a child who had status lymphaticus.

An important fact to be borne in mind is that the injection of antitoxin for the purpose of immunizing an individual who has been exposed to the disease, or for the purpose of combating an attack of diphtheria already present, produces after the lapse of several days a condition whereby the patient develops an extraordinary susceptibility to the serum, or, in other words, becomes sensitized to its effects, thereby producing a state in which the severe symptoms already spoken of may ensue when a subsequent dose is given. This condition, called anaphylaxis, does not take place if the doses of serum are given every few hours or even every other day for an indefinite period of time. It is only when a longer interval elapses between doses, amounting to seven days or more, that the patient is in danger of anaphylaxis when an injection is given. In other words, a patient who has received an immunizing dose of antitoxin, or a curative dose, is far more likely to develop evil symptoms after a dose given some time later than a patient who receives the antitoxin for the first time or in daily doses.

The lesson to be learned from this in practical medicine is that when a patient gives a history that antitoxin has been comparatively recently used, the physician should be cautious in the administration of the remedy. When a second attack of diphtheria is actually present, the danger to life is certainly far greater from the disease than from the possible development of anaphylaxis, but the fact that hypersensitiveness to antitoxic serum may have been developed by a previous injection must be carefully considered when the question of giving a dose for immunization arises. The rule would seem to be that where a child is thoroughly exposed to infection, an immunizing dose had better be given, but where the exposure is not so great as to lead the physician to the belief that infection is almost certain to occur, it may be well to avoid the use of a second immunizing dose for the reasons given. The physician is placed in the difficult position of determining whether there is greater danger to the child of an attack of diphtheria or of the development of the symptoms of anaphylaxis, and each case must be decided upon its merits. In orphanages and hospitals where a large number of children are gathered together, the certain mortality of an outbreak justifies the universal use of immunizing doses, since the danger of the disease is infinitely greater than the danger of anaphylaxis. In private practice, however, the question is quite different and must be decided in each instance on its own merits. The use of the so-called Schick test will aid in determining the course the physician should pursue, since it indicates those children which are susceptible to diphtheria and those that are practically immune. This test consists in injecting into the skin, not under it, about $\frac{1}{50}$ part of the so-called L+ dose of diphtheria toxin. If the patient's blood contains $\frac{1}{30}$ of a unit of antitoxin in each cubic centimeter, the child is immune and no effect is produced, but if it needs antitoxin to artificially protect it a reddened and tumified area develops in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The method is perfectly safe and the toxin ready for the test can be obtained on the market.

Anaphylaxis does not depend upon the size of the dose given, and the hypersensitiveness of the patient lasts for an indefinite period in all probability. In animals it has been found to persist after three years. A small dose should be given at first and the full dose an hour later, in cases in which sensitization is feared.

So far no method has been devised by which the desperate symptoms of severe anaphylaxis can be cured. Adrenalin has been used without any very good grounds for its employment, and without very much success. The drug which would seem to promise the most relief, so far as the pulmonary œdema is concerned, is atropine in full doses.

Great care as to the prevention of the disease is needful. All cases should be carefully isolated; children who have been exposed should be quarantined for fourteen days; persons in perfect health who have been nursing such patients should also be quarantined, for in the secretions of the throat diphtheria bacilli may be carried by an apparently healthy nurse to another patient. The nurse and physician should therefore gargle with saline solutions and follow this by antiseptic mouth washes, using the greatest cleanliness as to the hair, hands, face, and clothing.

The maintenance of the patient's strength during an attack of diphtheria is of great importance. Simple, easily swallowed, and easily digested food should be freely given, and plenty of water provided to allay thirst and flush the kidneys of poisons. Milk, predigested or plain, is useful, as is also properly made beef-tea (see Feeding the Sick); soft eggs, etc., are to be given; and if swallowing is difficult because of soreness or paralysis, then we must feed by the use of the soft-rubber nasal tube, inserted through the nasal cavities into the pharynx after being well oiled with albolene. (See Gavage, Part III.) Such a method of feeding may be resorted to in cases of inability to swallow arising from paralysis and consequent regurgitation; in coughing which prevents swallowing, as in tracheotomy cases; and in the vomiting which sometimes follows swallowing, but often does not follow nasal feeding. It is best to make any needful applications to the throat before giving the food, in order to avoid vomiting.

Feeding by the rectum may also be resorted to, and hypodermoclysis is not to be forgotten for the purpose of supplying fluid to the tissues.

Tincture of the chloride of iron, quinine, and strychnine are of service to keep the kidneys active, to stimulate the heart and respiration, and to support the vital forces. The dose of the tincture of iron may be as much as 2 minims (0.1) every three hours, well diluted with water, to a child of four years.

Steam set free in the air of the room is very useful as an adjuvant to local treatment, and the bronchitis-tent may be used in laryngeal cases.

When the glands of the neck threaten to suppurate, ice-bags should be applied to the throat and pieces of ice held constantly in the mouth, while the tincture of iron is pushed in as full amounts as possible.

If suffocation is imminent, inhalations of oxygen are to be used and atropine or strychnine employed, but intubation or tracheotomy is usually the safer plan of treatment.

During convalescence the patient should be kept at absolute rest in bed to avoid heart failure.

Chlorate of potassium has been used purely empirically in the treatment of this disease, but it should never be given internally, as the kidneys are already overburdened, and this drug is not only useless when so given, but is in addition a renal irritant. Although the author has been criticised for this last statement, he is convinced of its truth. It tends to disorder the stomach and exercises no useful function whatever.

DROPSY.

Dropsy is to be regarded as a symptom (not as a disease in itself) which may arise from many causes, such as cardiac, pulmonary, or renal diseases, or it may depend upon obstruction, from various causes, to the normal flow of the blood and lymph through the vessels and tissues. Its existence is dependent upon so many causes of a still more indirect nature that it is almost impossible to notice all of them, but the following consideration of the subject will at least make clear some of the reasons for its occurrence and indicate the means which are to be taken for its relief.

At the very start we are confronted by facts which seem paradoxical, but which are in reality quite reconcilable. These are, that low arterial pressure predisposes to dropsy, and that high venous pressure does likewise, or, in other words, that the cause of exudation on one side of the circulation is its prevention on the other.

The explanation of these statements lies in a thorough understanding of the physics of the circulatory system and its physiological function. It will be remembered that dropsical exudation takes place from the capillaries, and that the integrity of the walls of the bloodvessels and lymphatics depends upon normal nutrition, or, in other words, upon a proper blood-supply. As a consequence, dropsy may be due to poorly nourished vessels as much as to any other cause. The force exercised upon the column of blood as it is driven out by the heart into the aorta may be considered as the chief support of the capillary circulation, so that if the heart be weak the pressure falls in the arteries, and in consequence the rapidity of flow is decreased in the capillaries, while, on the other hand, an increased cardiac activity hastens the capillary circulation. As the arterial pressure and force depend not only upon the heart force, but also upon the tonicity of the arteries which carry the blood-stream, it becomes evident that dilated arteries must lower blood-pressure even if the heart be strong, although practically the heart and vasomotor system generally fail or increase in tone together. We find, therefore, that a weak heart or a relaxed artery tends to cause stagnation of the blood in the capillaries, and, having found that such stagnation tends to produce exudation, it is not difficult to understand why low arterial pressure aids in the development of dropsy.

Having shown this to be true, let us turn to an explanation of the fact that a high pressure in the veins is productive of the same changes. Here the normal pressure is almost nothing, being much less than in the arteries, and considerably less than in the capillaries. The result of this is, that in health the blood flows rapidly from the high pressure of the artery to the low pressure of the vein, and passes through the small veins under a gradually decreasing pressure until it reaches the heart. Any obstruction to this venous flow must increase the venous pressure, and, the venous pressure being increased, the rapidity of flow through the capillaries must be decreased. The whole subject may be made more clear by the following example:

Suppose that two iron tubes are connected at the ends by several lines of rubber tubes (the capillaries), and that water is flowing into the first tube, or the artery, under a pressure which is represented by the figure 100, while the resistance to the flow in the second tube, the vein, is represented by the figure 0. It at once becomes evident that the rapidity of the flow through the connecting rubber tubes will be very great, whereas if the pressure in the first or arterial tube is decreased to 50, the rapidity is decreased to one-half, or if the pressure in the second tube be increased to 50 instead of remaining at 0, the same change will occur; in either instance capillary flow is lessened and exudation is caused. This is a crude explanation of what may be called the mechanical pathology of dropsy.

In cardiac disease dropsy is due to a weak heart being unable to supply the arteries with enough blood to maintain the normal pressure, or to a damming-up of blood in the venous system as the result of the imperfect emptying of the cardiac cavities. In the first instance low arterial pressure produces dropsy; in the second, high venous pressure has a similar effect.[1]

In renal troubles the dropsy depends more upon the lack of proper nutritive processes in the capillary walls and upon changes in the blood and blood-pressure than upon other causes. If the kidney is diseased, it may not be able to eliminate the proper quantity of liquids, which accumulate and finally escape into the tissues, while the same failure in renal function causes disease of the bloodvessels themselves, and often produces cardiac complications.

Hepatic troubles cause dropsy by producing pressure upon the large bloodvessels going to the liver, and, in consequence, the exudate is generally confined to the lower limbs and abdomen. If the hepatic trouble be severe, some failure in the nutrition of the bloodvessels and changes in the quality of the blood may ensue.

Pulmonary disease rarely causes dropsy unless the venous pressure is greatly increased and is productive of cardiac dilatation, or, as in phthisis, where the changes in the nutrition of the body involve the bloodvessel walls and the blood.

Having spoken of these causes of dropsy, it remains to consider its treatment, which may be divided into two parts—namely, that directed to its removal after the liquid is poured out, and its relief or cure by direct attention to its causes. The means for the removal of the fluid are suitable to all cases, be the cause what it may, unless the dropsy be of renal origin. Whenever an accumulation of liquid takes place in the tissues, drugs or measures must be resorted to which will cause the emunctories of the body to get rid of it. We may employ elaterium in the dose of $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01), or elaterin in the dose

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[1] For an explanation of these changes in the action of the muscles, valves, and cardiac action in heart disease, see the article on Heart Disease.

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[1] For an explanation of these changes in the action of the muscles, valves, and cardiac action in heart disease, see the article on Heart Disease.

The cream of tartar is not to be employed in cases of acute nephritis.

Compound extract of colocynth may be employed in the dose of 5 to 15 grains (0.3–1.0), according to the state and idiosyncrasy of the patient.

All these remedies relieve dropsy by causing so great an outpouring of liquid from the bloodvessels of the intestine that the liquids in the tissues are taken up by the depleted bloodvessels to replace the loss through the action of the purgative. In other words, these purgatives render the alkalinity of the blood greater by concentration, and absorption of fluid occurs by reason of the following physiological and physical facts:

As is well known to every physiologist, the passage through a bloodvessel of a salt solution of less than 0.7 per cent. causes an abstraction of salts from the surrounding tissues by the circulating fluid, in order that the amount of salts in the vessels and tissues may be identical. At the same time the tissues become infiltrated with liquid. On the other hand, if the solution be stronger than the normal 0.7 per cent., the liquid leaves the tissues to enter the vessels, and the tissues in consequence shrink.

When salines are given to relieve dropsy, they must be administered in concentrated or saturated solution and on an empty stomach, total abstinence from the drinking of water being insisted upon until they have fully acted, for the reasons given in the last paragraph. For this reason they should be given an hour or so before breakfast. If these directions are not followed, this method of treatment is useless. (See Magnesium Sulphate.)

The other means which we possess for the removal of dropsy are by way of the kidneys and skin. If the kidneys are hopelessly diseased, that pathway is almost useless; but if they are only passive or partly inactive, diuretics may be used to stimulate their secreting structure and to increase the leakage of liquid through them by increasing blood-pressure. Such patients should be placed almost entirely on a milk diet, and many of them will greatly improve under the use of buttermilk to the exclusion of other nourishment. Sugar of milk may be employed as an active diuretic. (See Sugar of Milk.)

It has been proved that in acute and chronic parenchymatous nephritis the kidneys are often unable to eliminate the daily quantity of chlorides which they excrete in health. It is considered by many that the resulting accumulation of sodium chloride in the tissues requires an excess of water to maintain the normal molecular concentration, and that this in return results in dropsy. Further, it has been proved that if these cases are placed upon a diet which contains less than 45 grains (3.0) of salt a day, they develop diuresis and the dropsy decreases in some instances because the tissues are no longer loaded with chlorides. As milk is low in chlorides this may be one of the reasons why it is useful as a diet in nephritis.

Often the kidneys will be found inactive because, owing to congestion from cardiac trouble, they cannot act. Under these circumstances digitalis, in 5- or 15-minim (0.30–1.0) doses of the tincture, given three times a day, will be of value, and its efficacy will be increased by the addition of 1 minim (0.06) of the tincture of cantharides *if the renal lesion is exceedingly chronic or mere torpidity exists.* Digitalis and squill, in pill form, as follows, may be used:

℞—Pulveris digitalis	gr. xx (1.3).
Pulveris scillæ	gr. xx (1.3).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One every five hours.

Or digitalis and calomel may be employed in pill form in renal and cardiac dropsies. Apocynum cannabinum is also a useful drug in this state. (For another useful formula see article on Heart Disease.)

Caffeine is also a useful diuretic, particularly in torpidity of the kidney, as it stimulates the secretory epithelium, thus eliminating urea and other effete matters, and increases the passage of liquids by the increased blood-pressure which it produces.

Pituitrin, given in the dose of 15 minims (1.0) hypodermically or by the mouth twice a day, is often an efficient diuretic in cardiac dropsy. No drug should ever be given hypodermically in dropsy of a general character, as it will not be absorbed from the water-soaked tissue with any rapidity, if at all.

The chief means of relief to be resorted to in cases of ascites is tapping. Efforts to remove effusions in the peritoneal cavity by medicinal measures are rarely followed by success. In reality, tapping is far less heroic treatment than purgation, and the old theory that it is dangerous has been disproved. It has been found that tapping not only removes the fluid, but may in certain cases of hepatic cirrhosis produce a permanent cure after from one to twenty or more operations. In performing tapping, the patient is to be placed in a sitting or semi-recumbent position, and directed to evacuate his bladder, so that there will be no danger of this viscus being injured by the trocar. The skin of the abdomen in the middle line one or two inches below the umbilicus is next benumbed by the subcutaneous injection of a few drops of a solution of eucaine or cocaine. The physician then takes a trocar and canula, at least four inches long, and pushes it through the abdominal wall until the decrease in resistance he knows the point has entered the abdominal cavity. It is well to have a broad abdominal bandage placed around the belly, so that an assistant by pulling on its ends may support the belly-walls when they become relaxed by the escape of the effusion. As a rule not more than one-half or three-fourths of the liquid should be removed at one sitting, as its entire removal may be followed by collapse or by rapid flowing out of fresh transudate.

The value of iodide of potassium in cases of ascites is not to be forgotten, but it must be given cautiously if renal disease is present.

Dropsical patients can sometimes be relieved of large amounts of fluid by elevating the head of the bed and introducing into each leg a trocar to which is attached a rubber tube the lower end of which is placed in a bottle, one of which is hung on each side of the bed. When this plan fails and the tenseness of the skin in the lower extremities causes danger of local sloughs, several free incisions for the escape of the liquid should be made, the limbs being encased in sterilized gauze to absorb the liquid.

DYSENTERY.

(See DIARRHŒA.)

DYSMENORRHŒA.

The existence of dysmenorrhœa depends upon so many conditions that the treatment employed in one case often fails to produce success in the next. This is not the place for a consideration of the surgical measures adopted for the cure of this symptom, and only the medical treatment will be spoken of.

When dysmenorrhœa results from the taking of a cold, and is accompanied by uterine congestion and irritability, the following measures are particularly valuable, and may do good in many cases depending upon other causes: The patient should take a hot sitz-bath, and immediately get into bed as soon as the buttocks are dried, being well covered, while in the tub and afterward, by a blanket. A turpentine stupe is now to be used (see Turpentine), and 10 grains (0.60) of Dover's powder to be administered unless an idiosyncrasy toward opium is known to exist, when a half or a fourth of this amount may be employed or 10 grains (0.60) of Tully's powder employed. Often when the attack is accompanied by constipation a purgative dose of Epsom salt is of service.

If the pain is persistent and severe, a suppository of 1 grain (0.06) of the extract of hyoscyamus may be inserted into the rectum, or in other cases belladonna ointment smeared over the os uteri will be found of service. The latter method is generally impracticable and is rarely resorted to. Very commonly full doses of tincture of hoscyamus is of service in relaxing the spasm of the cervix and of the uterine fundus.

Some practitioners resort to the use of opium at each epoch, and keep the patient partially narcotized until menstruation is passed.

This is unjustifiable since the physician is simply dodging effective treatment of the trouble and predisposing the patient to future attacks by reason of the constipation and the resulting habit which is almost sure to appear after the repeated employment of opiates.

When the dysmenorrhœa is due to obstruction of the cervical canal by organic changes or flexions, these conditions must, of course, be relieved before a cure can be expected, and the medical treatment can be directed only to alleviation of the pain. Divulsions or slow or rapid cervical dilatation should be carried out by the use of instruments.

In neuralgic dysmenorrhœa, dependent rather upon nervous disorder accompanying menstruation than upon menstruation itself, measures directed to the improvement of the nervous system and the nutrition of the patient are necessary. (See Rest Cure.) These cases generally occur in nervous, anæmic women run down by excessive dancing or other gayety or by the bearing and care of a large family of children.

A course of strychnine or quinine and iron in small doses is often beneficial in these cases, and horseback exercise between the menstrual periods, out-of-door life, and avoidance of excessive dancing and exhausting exercise are to be ordered.

Cannabis indica and gelsemium are often of great service, both as cures and alleviators of the pain, and antipyrine, acetanilide, and similar drugs may be resorted to while the attack lasts if it be neuralgic.

Sometimes bathing the loins, between the periods, with alternate dashes of hot and cold water may do good in atonic patients. In other cases a hot vaginal douche at the onset of pain may give relief.

When the pain seems to be greater than the patient can bear, enough ether or chloroform should be given by the physician, by means of inhalation, to produce the primary stages of relaxation. Chloral and other drugs capable of causing a habit are to be carefully avoided for obvious reasons.

DYSPEPSIA.

(See INDIGESTION.)

DYSPNŒA.

Shortness of breath, or dyspnœa, arises from asthma, cardiac weakness, from the accumulation of fluid in the chest, from the involvement of the lungs by any disease process in such a way that respiration becomes impaired, or it is produced by indigestion, or, finally, by the encroachment on the lungs or chest-walls of morbid growths. It may also be due to uræmic or diabetic toxæmia.

Each of these states must be removed to effect a cure, but it is only of the relief of the symptoms that we will speak.

In old persons who suffer from dyspnœa the result of bronchorrhœa, when a large amount of liquid fills the bronchial tubes and shortness of breath follows exertion, strychnine or caffeine is the best remedy. Its value depends upon its powerful influence over the respiratory centres, on which it acts as a stimulant; and as these cases very commonly also have dilatation of the right side of the heart, with consequent cardiac enfeeblement, strychnine is of additional service through its influence upon the circulation. These individuals are not to be given opium or its alkaloids or any sedative drugs, as such medicines, while giving temporary relief from cough, only serve to depress the respiratory apparatus and cause an accumulation of liquid mucus in the chest as a result of the prevention of cough and expectoration. The cases in which opium, or morphine, does good are those in which, through nervousness or functional nervous disorder, the respiratory cycle is imperfect, and, above all, in those instances in which dyspnœa occurs as the result of cardiac disease. In these cases the attacks of oppression and suffocation can often be entirely prevented by the use of ⅛ to ¼ grain (0.008–0.015) of morphine, given every night or each night and morning. If these doses fail, larger ones may be cautiously used. Hyoscine, instead of causing sleep, nearly always makes these cases worse.

Sometimes a little carbonate of ammonium is useful as a respiratory and cardiac stimulant in cases of dyspnœa.

Dry cupping applied over the back of the chest may also be serviceable when shortness of breath from cardiac or pulmonary trouble is present.

In cases of dyspnœa due to emphysema and pulmonary inflammation of a chronic type, or in those persons who take cold on the slightest exposure, particularly after attacks of asthma, arsenic is useful if continuously employed.

If pleural effusion be present, relief of a positive and lasting nature can only be obtained through aspiration, or, in other words, by the operation known as paracentesis thoracis.

EARACHE.

Earache may arise from a great number of causes, all of which are, practically speaking, inflammatory. The pain may be the result of acute or chronic inflammation of the middle ear, with a serous or purulent exudate, or of furunculosis of the external auditory canal. In other cases an eczema of this part is very painful.

The treatment of an acute earache is systemic and local, the former being based on the general rules governing the management of inflammatory processes, the latter according to the area involved and the cause of the trouble. Cardiac sedatives are indicated, but quinine is distinctly contraindicated, as it tends to cause aural congestion. In the general treatment several leeches may be placed in front of or behind the ear, and heat in a dry form is to be applied to the head on the side affected, by means of a hot-water bottle or water-bag. Poultices, oil and laudanum, and similar applications are *not* to be resorted to, as they may ultimately produce too extensive suppuration, and they do not always give even temporary relief, but tincture of belladonna and tincture of opium in equal parts carefully warmed may be dropped in the ear in the dose of 5 to 10 minims (0.30–0.60) when necessary.

A very efficient means of relieving the pain is to irrigate every hour or two the ear by means of a fountain syringe with normal salt solution used as hot as can be borne (Fig. 134).

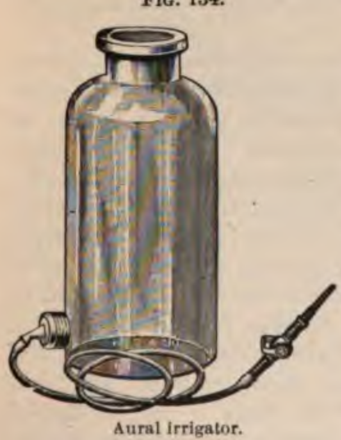
If a cold in the head is present, and with it acute myringitis, it is important to establish a free opening through the nostrils, particularly if the middle ear also is involved, in order to clear the orifice of the Eustachian tube. This is to be accomplished by dropping into each nostril adrenalin chloride (1:5000 solution) or 1 to 3 minims (0.06–0.20) of a 4 per cent. solution of cocaine, and, as soon as the engorged mucous membrane is anæsthetic and shrunken, to use the following solution in an atomizer with a fine spray attachment:

℞—Acidi borici . . . . gr. x (0.60).
Sodii chloridi . . . . gr. xij (0.8).
Sodii boratis . . . . gr. x (0.60).
Aquæ rosæ . . . . q. s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Use as a spray.

This should be followed by a spray of menthol and albolene, 3 grains to the ounce (0.20:30.0), in order that the menthol may prolong the effect of the cocaine and prevent secondary congestion. This is to be followed by inflation of the Eustachian tube with a Politzer air-bag. Only in most obstinately painful cases of acute middle-ear catarrh is paracentesis of the drum to be performed.

Should true septic otitis media develop and drainage of the middle ear become impossible through blocking of the Eustachian tube, then the physician must very gently irrigate the external auditory canal with as hot water as can be borne, and render it aseptic by insufflations of boric acid powder. These irrigations should be frequently practiced, and if the pain persists and the tympanic membrane begins to bulge, paracentesis must be performed in the most bulging part of the lower quadrant. After the paracentesis needle is withdrawn the discharge should be allowed to flow freely. The canal is then to be well irrigated with hot 1:2000 permanganate of potassium or hot carbolized water (1:50), and as the discharge is constant a thin piece of sterilized

FIG. 134.



Aural Irrigator.

of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.003), placed in the mouth and washed down by a little water, or the compound jalap powder may be resorted to in the dose of 20 to 30 grains (1.3–2.0), and to it may be added, to increase its efficiency, 15 grains (1.0) more of bitartrate of potassium than the official powder contains. These two remedies are particularly serviceable in renal dropsies, since the elaterium is supposed to aid in the elimination of urea by the bowel, while the cream of tartar in the jalap powder increases the action of the kidneys.

The cream of tartar is not to be employed in cases of acute nephritis.

Compound extract of colocynth may be employed in the dose of 5 to 15 grains (0.3–1.0), according to the state and idiosyncrasy of the patient.

All these remedies relieve dropsy by causing so great an outpouring of liquid from the bloodvessels of the intestine that the liquids in the tissues are taken up by the depleted bloodvessels to replace the loss through the action of the purgative. In other words, these purgatives render the alkalinity of the blood greater by concentration, and absorption of fluid occurs by reason of the following physiological and physical facts:

As is well known to every physiologist, the passage through a bloodvessel of a salt solution of less than 0.7 per cent. causes an abstraction of salts from the surrounding tissues by the circulating fluid, in order that the amount of salts in the vessels and tissues may be identical. At the same time the tissues become infiltrated with liquid. On the other hand, if the solution be stronger than the normal 0.7 per cent., the liquid leaves the tissues to enter the vessels, and the tissues in consequence shrink.

When salines are given to relieve dropsy, they must be administered in concentrated or saturated solution and on an empty stomach, total abstinence from the drinking of water being insisted upon until they have fully acted, for the reasons given in the last paragraph. For this reason they should be given an hour or so before breakfast. If these directions are not followed, this method of treatment is useless. (See Magnesium Sulphate.)

The other means which we possess for the removal of dropsy are by way of the kidneys and skin. If the kidneys are hopelessly diseased, that pathway is almost useless; but if they are only passive or partly inactive, diuretics may be used to stimulate their secreting structure and to increase the leakage of liquid through them by increasing blood-pressure. Such patients should be placed almost entirely on a milk diet, and many of them will greatly improve under the use of buttermilk to the exclusion of other nourishment. Sugar of milk may be employed as an active diuretic. (See Sugar of Milk.)

It has been proved that in acute and chronic parenchymatous nephritis the kidneys are often unable to eliminate the daily quantity of chlorides which they excrete in health. It is considered by many that the resulting accumulation of sodium chloride in the tissues requires an excess of water to maintain the normal molecular concentration, and that this in return results in dropsy. Further, it has been proved that if these cases are placed upon a diet which contains less than 45 grains (3.0) of salt a day, they develop diuresis and the dropsy decreases in some instances because the tissues are no longer loaded with chlorides. As milk is low in chlorides this may be one of the reasons why it is useful as a diet in nephritis.

Often the kidneys will be found inactive because, owing to congestion from cardiac trouble, they cannot act. Under these circumstances digitalis, in 5- or 15-minim (0.30–1.0) doses of the tincture, given three times a day, will be of value, and its efficacy will be increased by the addition of 1 minim (0.06) of the tincture of cantharides *if the renal lesion is exceedingly chronic or mere torpidity exists.* Digitalis and squill, in pill form, as follows, may be used:

℞—Pulveris digitalis . . . . gr. xx (1.3).
Pulveris scillæ . . . . gr. xx (1.3).—M.
Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One every five hours.

Or digitalis and calomel may be employed in pill form in renal and cardiac dropsies. Apocynum cannabinum is also a useful drug in this state. (For another useful formula see article on Heart Disease.)

Caffeine is also a useful diuretic, particularly in torpidity of the kidney, as it stimulates the secretory epithelium, thus eliminating urea and other effete matters, and increases the passage of liquids by the increased blood-pressure which it produces.

Pituitrin, given in the dose of 15 minims (1.0) hypodermically or by the mouth twice a day, is often an efficient diuretic in cardiac dropsy. No drug should ever be given hypodermically in dropsy of a general character, as it will not be absorbed from the water-soaked tissue with any rapidity, if at all.

The chief means of relief to be resorted to in cases of ascites is tapping. Efforts to remove effusions in the peritoneal cavity by medicinal measures are rarely followed by success. In reality, tapping is far less heroic treatment than purgation, and the old theory that it is dangerous has been disproved. It has been found that tapping not only removes the fluid, but may in certain cases of hepatic cirrhosis produce a permanent cure after from one to twenty or more operations. In performing tapping, the patient is to be placed in a sitting or semirecumbent position, and directed to evacuate his bladder, so that there will be no danger of this viscus being injured by the trocar. The skin of the abdomen in the middle line one or two inches below the umbilicus is next benumbed by the subcutaneous injection of a few drops of a solution of eucaine or cocaine. The physician then takes a trocar and canula, at least four inches long, and pushes it through the abdominal wall until the decrease in resistance he knows the point has entered the abdominal cavity. It is well to have a broad abdominal bandage placed around the belly, so that an assistant by pulling on its ends may support the belly-walls when they become relaxed by the escape of the effusion. As a rule not more than one-half or three-fourths of the liquid should be removed at one sitting, as its entire removal may be followed by collapse or by rapid flowing out of fresh transudate.

The value of iodide of potassium in cases of ascites is not to be forgotten, but it must be given cautiously if renal disease is present.

Dropsical patients can sometimes be relieved of large amounts of fluid by elevating the head of the bed and introducing into each leg a trocar to which is attached a rubber tube the lower end of which is placed in a bottle, one of which is hung on each side of the bed. When this plan fails and the tenseness of the skin in the lower extremities causes danger of local sloughs, several free incisions for the escape of the liquid should be made, the limbs being encased in sterilized gauze to absorb the liquid.

DYSENTERY.

(See DIARRHŒA.)

DYSMENORRHŒA.

The existence of dysmenorrhœa depends upon so many conditions that the treatment employed in one case often fails to produce success in the next. This is not the place for a consideration of the surgical measures adopted for the cure of this symptom, and only the medical treatment will be spoken of.

When dysmenorrhœa results from the taking of a cold, and is accompanied by uterine congestion and irritability, the following measures are particularly valuable, and may do good in many cases depending upon other causes: The patient should take a hot sitz-bath, and immediately get into bed as soon as the buttocks are dried, being well covered, while in the tub and afterward, by a blanket. A turpentine stupe is now to be used (see Turpentine), and 10 grains (0.60) of Dover's powder to be administered unless an idiosyncrasy toward opium is known to exist, when a half or a fourth of this amount may be employed or 10 grains (0.60) of Tully's powder employed. Often when the attack is accompanied by constipation a purgative dose of Epsom salt is of service.

If the pain is persistent and severe, a suppository of 1 grain (0.06) of the extract of hyoscyamus may be inserted into the rectum, or in other cases belladonna ointment smeared over the os uteri will be found of service. The latter method is generally impracticable and is rarely resorted to. Very commonly full doses of tincture of hoscyamus is of service in relaxing the spasm of the cervix and of the uterine fundus.

Some practitioners resort to the use of opium at each epoch, and keep the patient partially narcotized until menstruation is passed.

This is unjustifiable since the physician is simply dodging effective treatment of the trouble and predisposing the patient to future attacks by reason of the constipation and the resulting habit which is almost sure to appear after the repeated employment of opiates.

When the dysmenorrhœa is due to obstruction of the cervical canal by organic changes or flexions, these conditions must, of course, be relieved before a cure can be expected, and the medical treatment can be directed only to alleviation of the pain. Divulsions or slow or rapid cervical dilatation should be carried out by the use of instruments.

In neuralgic dysmenorrhœa, dependent rather upon nervous disorder accompanying menstruation than upon menstruation itself, measures directed to the improvement of the nervous system and the nutrition of the patient are necessary. (See Rest Cure.) These cases generally occur in nervous, anæmic women run down by excessive dancing or other gayety or by the bearing and care of a large family of children.

A course of strychnine or quinine and iron in small doses is often beneficial in these cases, and horseback exercise between the menstrual periods, out-of-door life, and avoidance of excessive dancing and exhausting exercise are to be ordered.

Cannabis indica and gelsemium are often of great service, both as cures and alleviators of the pain, and antipyrine, acetanilide, and similar drugs may be resorted to while the attack lasts if it be neuralgic.

Sometimes bathing the loins, between the periods, with alternate dashes of hot and cold water may do good in atonic patients. In other cases a hot vaginal douche at the onset of pain may give relief.

When the pain seems to be greater than the patient can bear, enough ether or chloroform should be given by the physician, by means of inhalation, to produce the primary stages of relaxation. Chloral and other drugs capable of causing a habit are to be carefully avoided for obvious reasons.

DYSPEPSIA.

(See INDIGESTION.)

DYSPNŒA.

Shortness of breath, or dyspnœa, arises from asthma, cardiac weakness, from the accumulation of fluid in the chest, from the involvement of the lungs by any disease process in such a way that respiration becomes impaired, or it is produced by indigestion, or, finally, by the encroachment on the lungs or chest-walls of morbid growths. It may also be due to uræmic or diabetic toxæmia.

Each of these states must be removed to effect a cure, but it is only of the relief of the symptoms that we will speak.

physician. Half the treatment in these instances consists in assuring the patient that he has nothing to worry about, and in making him feel that the physician is his friend and worthy of all confidence and complete belief.

ENDOCARDITIS.

Endocarditis may be acute or chronic. Acute endocarditis occurs as a result of some general infection which is usually rheumatism.

In acute sthenic endocarditis tincture of aconite, 10 minims (0.65) given every hour until the physiological symptoms of its influence are present, is useful, or with equal efficacy may be employed the tincture of veratrum (10 to 15 minims [0.60–1.0]). In most cases it is better to apply an ice-bag over the heart. Aconite and other depressants are contraindicated if the heart is at all feeble, and should only be used in the earliest stages of the disease. The most important measure is absolute rest upon the back. This must be insisted upon. If the cause of the disease is acute rheumatism, a number of small blisters placed on the præcordium will be of value in preventing pericardial complications. (See Acute Rheumatism.) If the disease becomes ulcerative, supporting treatment, consisting chiefly in the use of good food and the free administration of the tincture of the chloride of iron, should be resorted to. (See Vaccines.)

EPILEPSY.

The disease known as epilepsy is probably the most disheartening condition as to treatment that the physician has to deal with, since it often resists the influences of all the standard remedies, and drives the practitioner from drug to drug in the hope of finding one which will be at least alleviating in its effects. For this reason the author has in this article included many of the drugs which are rarely used, as well as those generally recognized as useful in its treatment, in order that the physician may try every remedy of any possible value. In the treatment of epilepsy the fact must be borne in mind that the convulsions are the result of a lack of nervous control or balance. In idiopathic epilepsy there exists a state of impaired nervous equilibrium, with the result that explosions of nervous energy take place from the motor cortex of the cerebrum. These cases almost always develop in childhood and are dependent upon a congenital defect. A careful examination of them will nearly always reveal signs of their not being perfectly balanced mentally and physically. At the same time epilepsy is not a disease of idiots by any means. Often sufferers from it are remarkably clever, at least for many years. It is evident that in cases such as these the physician cannot hope to cure the patient permanently, although by proper feeding, hygienic measures, and suitabl drugs and tonics he may diminish the attacks very greatly. So, too, by removing causes of peripheral irritation he may diminish the frequency of the attacks, but he cannot eradicate the underlying nervous instability. If the condition arises in adult life, it is in the great majority of cases due to syphilis, to brain tumor, or to injuries of the skull. Under these conditions the prognosis and therapeutic possibilities are better than in the type just described; but if the fits have lasted for any length of time, so that a state of instability of the cerebral cells has been established, the condition may be irreparable, even if the treatment be most skilful.

So far as drugs are concerned, the most valuable remedy in use for the relief of epilepsy is bromide of potassium, although other bromine salts will be mentioned later.

Bromide of potassium is not a specific, but many cases prove that the remedy gives relief when it is used in a suitable manner, and in a large number of instances the seizures are so decreased both in violence and frequency that its use may be said to be indicated in almost every case of the disease at some period in its course. In a very small minority, however, it signally fails.

The doses to be used vary to a considerable extent with the salt employed, and depend upon the character of the disease and the temperament and physique of the patient. The greater the duration of the disease, the greater is the difficulty in effecting relief, and the length of time during which the patient has been epileptic should therefore be most carefully reckoned before the treatment begins. Further than this, the frequency and severity of the attacks are to be looked into, and these points are really more important than the actual duration of the ailment; since if a man has only one fit every six months for twenty years his condition is far less serious than if he has a history of three or four fits a day for one year. Again, the character of the attack, as to its violence, may be the most important fact to be regarded, for if it is violent enough to endanger life, remedies must be pushed even beyond the point of tolerance. The writer once heard a celebrated physician cause much amusement among his auditors by detailing an instance of an epileptic who was getting well, and would have *recovered if he had not died.* His explanation was, that the man was syphilitic, and was receiving moderate doses of iodide and bromide of potassium, which were slowly benefiting him, and would have cured him had not a single severe fit produced death in the meanwhile.

Another point to be considered is the condition of the digestion, which the bromide of potassium is peculiarly liable to disorder, and which is sometimes so disturbed as to necessitate the administration of the drug by the rectum in serious cases. Females generally require smaller doses than males, and children of both sexes do not require as large quantities as adults. The dose to be used in the beginning of the treatment in moderate cases is but 10 grains (0.60) thrice a day; and while this may seem a very small quantity, it will be found that it can be rapidly increased in amount without causing the gastric distress produced by the sudden use of larger doses. Each day an additional 10 grains may be added, until at the end of a week the patient is taking 80 grains (5.3) in each twenty-four hours. There are very few cases which will not become saturated with the drug if this is done, and there are very few in which a more rapid arrival at bromism is needed. If, however, the patient has become able to stand large amounts by the prolonged use of the drug, the amount given is not to be governed by grains, but by physiological effects, and it may be pushed to any amount which is borne without distress.

Full doses of the bromides, particularly in epileptics of an advanced type, sometimes cause maniacal outbursts in place of the epileptic attacks. In other instances the patients become morose and homicidal. (See article by author in *Therapeutic Gazette*, June, 1897.) Cases are on record in which the persistent use of larger doses of the bromides has resulted in bronchitis with profuse and dangerous exudation, causing suffocative bronchitis.

There is one more point to which attention must be called, and that is the fact that when the bromides are taken for any length of time they produce bromism, which in its moderate or severe forms produces a mental condition closely allied to that seen in old, chronic epileptics. This condition of the mind should never be overlooked, and the ordinary mental changes of epilepsy are greatly aggravated by its constant and careless administration. (See Bromide of Potassium.)

Recently European physicians have endeavored to aid the rapid saturation of patients by the bromides by depriving them of common salt, thereby causing the salt-starved system to absorb greedily the bromide of sodium. It is doubtful if this plan is justifiable.

In chronic epilepsy, with regularly recurring fits, the greatest good is obtained by pushing the drug in ascending doses for one week, and then for the succeeding week only enough is given to preserve the general effects of the medicament. By doing this the stomach gets a rest and the appetite is not greatly interfered with. For obvious reasons where the attacks occur only every two weeks this is a particularly useful method.

As regards the time of day when the drug is to be taken, there can be no doubt. Some writers have directed that it shall always be taken before meals, but this is entirely lacking in advantage and decidedly fruitful of harm. Drugs which are given with the object of affecting the general system should be taken after meals, not before, and it is only when a local gastric effect is desired that they should be given on an empty stomach, particularly when the substance is so depressing as a salt of potassium. If taken after meals, the appetite is not decreased, but there are few who can take a dose of 10 or 20 grains (0.60–1.3) of bromide of potassium before breakfast without suffering from indigestion.

If the attacks have a distinct periodicity, which is rare, or can be foretold for as long as two hours beforehand, the remedy may be taken in a large dose only at this time, and but a few grains given in the intervals; and if the attacks are severe, the physician should not hesitate to use large doses by the mouth and by the rectum on the day of the attack.

It has been held by some that the drug should be taken in minute doses, frequently repeated, in order to keep the patient constantly under its influence. This is an example of therapeutic ignorance, because the bromides are slowly eliminated, and this frequent administration possesses the disadvantages of being inconvenient, annoying, and apt to disorder the stomach.

A very important point to be borne in mind is that the drug often seems to have produced almost a cure, and this results in carelessness in the regularity of administration. The patient should be impressed by the fact that every day passed without a fit is a step forward, and that every fit carries him many steps backward. He should also be directed to use the drug, in moderation, for at least three years after all fits have ceased, and to watch after that time for the slightest sign of their return. The quantity taken each day should be gradually decreased, not suddenly stopped.

Before passing on to the discussion of the employment of the other bromides, and the conditions produced by the excessive dosage of all of them, we may place our use of these compounds in epilepsy on a scientific footing. It is now generally recognized that the seizures known as epilepsy arise from the cells in the cerebral cortex, and there can be no doubt that the bromides act very powerfully upon the cerebrum in the higher animals, decreasing the irritability of the motor centres in these regions to a very great extent. Not only is this pointed to by clinical facts, but the researches of Albertoni prove beyond all doubt that such is their action. This investigator found that the administration of a single dose of the bromide of potassium so lessened the excitability of the motor cells in the cortex cerebri that much stronger stimulation was necessary in order to cause response in the limbs than was normal, and that it was difficult to produce epileptic attacks by means of electrical stimulation of the motor areas even when currents were used very much stronger than those which commonly produce such a result. He also found that this lessened irritability was increased still further if the drug was *given for several days beforehand* in such doses as *thoroughly to impress the organism*. It is therefore evident that the bromides act directly on the cortical areas, calming the tendency to explosions of nerve-force.

The bromides of gold, iron, lithium, nickel, and ammonium have all been used in epilepsy with good results, but, except in certain instances, they fail to act as well as those of strontium, sodium, and potassium, unless given in large doses. Bromide of sodium and of strontium are not by any means so apt to disorder the stomach, and are preferable in some cases on this account. They possess no other advantage.

The bromide of ammonium is quite irritant and disorders the stomach very readily. It ought always to be used, when used at all, with other salts, the ammonium salt acting only as an adjuvant.

Several clinicians have tried hydrobromic acid, but it is very much more apt to derange digestion and to produce vomiting than any of the salts. The dose of the dilute acid is ½ to 3 drachms (2.0–12.0) in a tumblerful of sweetened water.

There can be no doubt that in some instances what is known as the mixed treatment is very useful. This consists most commonly of a prescription in which the bromides of potassium, sodium, and ammonium take part. Why this combination acts better than any one of the salts alone is unknown, but it is certainly a clinical fact.

Bechterew has recommended the joint use of the bromides with adonis vernalis in epilepsy as follows:

℞—Potassii bromidi . . . . ʒiij (12.0).
Infusi adonis vernalis . . . . . . f℥iv (120.0).
Aquæ destillatæ. . . . . . . q. s. f℥vj (180.0).—M.
S.—A dessertspoonful three times a day.

Sometimes codeine is combined with this prescription.

Within the last few years it has been claimed by Flechsig that the use of opium for a long period of time is useful in the treatment of epilepsy. He gives the opium in ascending doses during a period of six weeks, beginning with ¼ grain (0.015) three times a day, and going as high as 5 grains (0.30) three times a day. This method decreases the frequency and severity of the fits for several months in some cases, but does not cause a cure. It succeeds best in old cases and is not useful in recent ones.

In still other cases digitalis, when used along with one of the bromides, seems to produce favorable results. Indeed, digitalis has for years been used alone in epilepsy with fairly good results, and should always be used in obstinate cases. In *petit mal*, in which bromide of potassium when used alone so often fails, it is useful, and several English writers, notably Gowers, assert that its best effects are seen in cases of nocturnal epilepsy. Why this is the case no one knows, and it would seem doubtful whether it is more beneficial in nocturnal attacks than in others.

Another combination very much employed and lauded is bromide of potassium with belladonna, the mydriatic being almost useless alone, although of great antiquity in its use in epilepsy. Like the mixture of digitalis and bromide, it succeeds very frequently in *petit mal*, and, indeed, seems to be much more successful than the digitalis, but its mode of action is exceedingly doubtful. As the drug acts even more powerfully upon the nervous system than upon the circulatory apparatus, it has been thought that its influence for good depended upon this effect, but the experiments of Seppilli contradict this belief, for he found that if atropine was given to an animal the surface of the cortex cerebri responded more readily than is normal to electrical stimulation. At one time it was held that belladonna acted on the spinal cord and peripheral nerves under such circumstances, but it should be remembered that we now know that atropine is only of value in relaxing spasm when given in full dose, oftentimes hypodermically, and that Albertoni has made a series of experiments to determine whether it irritates the motor centres of the cortex. In his hands repeated small doses or one large dose in no way retarded the convulsions commonly produced by stimulation of the brain. Both these investigators are therefore in accord. Under these circumstances it affects rather the motor nerve-endings than the central nervous apparatus.

Nitrate of silver was brought into use long before the value of more recent drugs was known. Every one is agreed that it is without power for good. As the drug is eliminated very slowly, it rapidly accumulates in the body, and argyria soon comes on. It may be used, after all else fails, in doses of $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.01–0.15) thrice a day after meals, the mucous membrane of the inside of the lips and the conjunctiva being carefully watched for the early signs of chronic silver-poisoning. We certainly have no knowledge as to its influence on the nervous system; and if it acts at all, it must be by some alterative influence rather than by any other means.

Nitroglycerin is to be employed in the treatment of *petit mal*, rather than *haut mal*, in the dose of 1 minim (0.06) of a 1 per cent. solution, once, twice, or three times a day. Our knowledge of its effects, so far as its curative influences are concerned, is very slight, but it seems to benefit some cases. Its action is fleeting, and it influences the brain but slightly, except it be taken just before an attack is expected or when the cardiac action is defective.

The use of the nitrite of amyl is not for the purpose of directly curing the disease, but of warding off impending attacks, the warning of which is given by an aura of slow progression. It increases the severity of *petit mal*, but in epileptics who have a prolonged aura nitrite-of-amyl pearls, which are small glass beads containing a few drops of the drug, may be used. As the aura comes on the patient should break one of these in a handkerchief and inhale the drug, thereby putting aside the attack. The influence which the drug exerts upon the brain is secondary rather than primary, and is probably dependent on its action on the blood or circulation. Its influence on the spinal cord and nerves is much more marked and direct, and it is most certainly a very powerful spinal depressant. Nitrite of amyl puts aside an attack by a sudden shock to the nerve-centres, which diverts them, so to speak, from their intended discharge, very much as a ligature around the arm stops an aura. When we remember that the drug acts instantly and converts much of the oxygenating blood of the body into a non-oxygen-carrying fluid by reason of the methæmoglobin produced, the sudden change in the cerebral nutrition and state is easily understood.

In the treatment of the "status epilepticus" nitrite of amyl is of great value in checking the seizures, and may be used under these circumstances in heroic amounts, applied to the nostrils at intervals. During the presence of the tonic spasm, if it be severe enough to suspend respiration, it should be remembered that if the drug is not inhaled it is worthless. It is only when respiration is being carried on that it can enter the lungs and do its work. The nitrite of potassium or of sodium or nitroglycerin should be used internally to supplement the nitrite of amyl. Another valued method in treating the status epilepticus is free bloodletting.

The use of anæsthetics during an attack of epilepsy is virtually useless, and in some cases dangerous, for ether is too slow in its effects, and may, by its irritant vapors, increase the tendency to laryngeal spasm or cause lung complications. Further than this, if uræmia is the cause of the fit—and this fact is unknown in every case when it is seen for the first time until the individual is carefully examined—the ether may further irritate the kidneys.

Chloroform, though it acts much more rapidly, may cause sudden cardiac failure, and both drugs may increase the post-convulsive coma very greatly. In status epilepticus they may be used, as in such cases the convulsions must be stopped at all hazards, but the preference should be always for amyl nitrite, which may be given hypodermically.

The iodide of potassium is useless in epilepsy unless the disease is due to syphilis, when it is of the greatest service. Indeed, the bromide and all other drugs should be discarded while this one is pushed to the utmost. As is well known, syphilitics usually bear the drug extremely well, and the author knows of one instance in which no less than 800 grains (53.0) were taken every twenty-four hours, with rapid improvement as a result. This point is strongly insisted upon by all therapeutists and syphilographers, notably Fournier.

Where the convulsions are due to the presence of a gumma, however, the iodide of potassium is too slow in its action, and should be associated with mercury in order to break down the growth without delay, lest a seizure cause death by glottic closure, producing asphyxia or some similar accident.

Chloral possesses the disadvantages, as compared with the bromides, of being a very fatal poison, which is an important fact to be borne in mind by the physician when giving it to a patient whose mind is already weakened by the disease or who is naturally stupid, and who may forget the dose and take too much. Its physiological action indicates much more fully that it may be of value than does that of many other more lauded remedies, since it exerts its chief influence on the motor pathways of the spinal cord and quiets the intellectual portion of the cerebral cortex, and so produces sleep. Seppilli has proved this by direct experimentation after the method employed by Albertoni.

Its use, combined with one of the bromides, is often followed by the most desirable results, and it should be tried at all times unless some cardiac complication forbids it. It may disorder the stomach, and should, like the bromides, always be given well diluted and after meals.

Of the more recent remedies, acetanilide stands in the foremost rank, and bids fair in some instances to rival the bromides. German-Sée, the author, and some others have reported cases which obtained marked relief from it, and more recent investigators have done likewise. The drug will be found to exert its beneficial effect chiefly in chronic epilepsy.

Antipyrine has been recommended by Lemoine in certain forms of epilepsy, but it has been condemned by other clinicians. He found it very useful in cases associated with migraine. In these cases the results were better than with the bromides, but in the idiopathic simple varieties it was useless. Mairet and Combemale have used the drug in epileptiform mania with satisfactory results.

In the epilepsy of childhood Solanum Carolinense in the form of the fluidextract, in the dose of 2 to 15 minims (0.1–1.0 mil.), is sometimes a useful drug.

The value of the treatment of epilepsy by borax has not received very wide recognition. Perhaps the most thorough studies of its effects have been those of Gowers in England and Folsom in America. It would seem that some cases which are obstinate under ordinary treatment are benefited by borax, but it is certainly not to be commonly employed. The dose generally given is about 15 grains (1.0). (See Borax.)

In children who have single convulsive attacks the presence of worms should always be looked for, and when found they should be expelled as rapidly as possible. If they are *oxyuris vermicularis* (seat-worms), the best remedy by far is the injection of an infusion of quassia of such a strength that there are 2 ounces (60.0) of quassia in each pint (480 mils.) of water.

In girls, where the removal of the worms from the rectum is not followed by relief, a careful examination of the vagina should be made, and quassia employed in somewhat weaker solution, as very commonly intense inflammation is there present, produced by migration of rectal parasites. If the quassia is unobtainable in any case, a saturated solution of chloride of sodium may be employed.

A very important point, which is constantly brought before the physician who is treating epilepsy, is that of diet. Nearly every patient who suffers from this disease inquires what he shall eat. Few researches of a thorough character have been carried out on a large scale to determine what may or may not be ingested. Curiously enough, the influence of diet in one research covering a number of cases of chronic epilepsy seemed to be of little moment. Thus, Merson examined 24 such cases, putting 12 of them on a purely vegetable, and 12 on a purely nitrogenous, diet. The result, after this study had been continued for two months, was that the vegetarians had had a few less fits than the others, but the difference was so slight as to be of almost no weight in determining the question. The view that meats in moderate amounts are harmful is erroneous.

EPISCLERITIS.

Episcleritis, or inflammation of the episcleral tissue, manifests itself in the form of dusky-red, subconjunctival swellings, over which the conjunctival vessels are coarsely injected and the surrounding conjunctiva œdematous, and which usually appear in the ciliary region on the temporal side of the cornea. Occasionally the inflammation is diffuse and the injection bluish red in color. This disease may be due to rheumatism, gout, tuberculosis, and menstrual derangements, is very prone to relapse, and sometimes stubbornly resists treatment. This, in addition to atropine (gr. iv to f℥j), locally, and mild antiseptic collyria, should include the internal administration of remedies indicated by the underlying constitutional cause, particularly the salicylates, iodide of potassium, and cabinet-diaphoresis. Naturally, menstrual and uterine disorders must be rectified. Because a number of cases of episcleritis and deep scleritis are tuberculous in origin, good results will follow the administration of tuberculin. A peculiar variety of episcleritis, known abroad as periodic fugacious episcleritis, and in England as "hot eye," but in this country as vasomotor dilatation of the vessels, appears in the form of patches of episcleral injection or œdema of violaceous hue, lasting from two to eight days, and reappearing at intervals of several weeks or even months. Almost always gout and rheumatism are the associated dyscrasias, and suitable constitutional remedies must be exhibited.

EPISTAXIS.

Nose-bleed depends upon many causes, the chief of which are traumatisms, plethora, and the presence of ulcerations in the nasal chambers. It also occurs as one of the prodromata of typhoid fever and in some cases of cardiac valvular disease.

The measures to be adopted for its control are both medicinal and non-medicinal. If the individual is full-blooded and strong, full doses of tincture of aconite or veratrum are useful, say 5 to 10 minims (0.30–0.60) of one of them, followed in a half-hour by a smaller dose, if necessary. The value of these drugs depends upon their power of lowering blood-pressure, and in consequence decreasing the leakage from the break in the wall of the bloodvessel. Some physicians have recommended ipecac in full nauseating doses to relax the arterial system. Sometimes, when the oozing is slow, turpentine, oil of erigeron, or hamamelis, taken internally, does good. In the way of local treatment by far the best application, because it is efficacious and yet harmless, is adrenalin chloride in salt solution 1 : 1000, which should be placed in the nasal chambers on a piece of cotton, or compound tincture of benzoin may be used in a similar manner pressed against the septum. If this does not control the hemorrhage, an atomized spray of Monsel's solution, in the strength of 5 minims to the ounce (0.3–30.0) of water, may be of service.

The non-medicinal measures to be employed if the bleeding is severe consist in plugging the anterior nares with pledgets of cotton or pieces of lint soaked in adrenalin solution or weak vinegar. If this does not control the hemorrhage, the posterior nares may also be closed by plugs, and compression of the facial artery of the same side as the bleeding nostril be made upon the superior maxilla near the nose, thus decreasing the blood-supply. The head must be kept raised, and the patient must not bend over a basin or wear a tight collar.

A piece of bacon fat cut to fit and placed in the nostril may stop epistaxis which has resisted other measures.

As a household remedy diluted vinegar may be injected into the nostrils, or lemon-juice may be employed in the same way.

Sometimes, if the patient raises one or both hands high above the head, the hemorrhage ceases. This is due to the fact that the easiest pathway for most of the blood is straight up the brachial arteries rather than through the tortuous vessels of the face. A hot foot-bath, by dilating the veins of the lower extremities, draws away the blood from the face and is a useful measure; but if bleeding has been profuse, this may cause the patient to faint unless he lies down when his feet are in the water. In other cases a hot-water bag applied over the dorsal vertebræ is efficacious, and sometimes cold when so used is of service. A piece of ice pressed against the nose may prevent further hemorrhage by causing localized anæmia.

Where the nasal hemorrhage results from traumatism with fracture of the bones, and great loss of blood ensues, compression of the bleeding vessel or its supplying vessel should be made if possible.

ERYSIPELAS.

This disease is now generally recognized as dependent for its existence upon a germ. The streptococcus of erysipelas is practically identical with that of pus, and the disease is at first a distinctly local one. The changes which have taken place in its treatment are chiefly the local measures, while those methods which have been used internally for many years have undergone no alteration.

In a large proportion of cases erysipelas develops because the vital resistance of the patient has been lowered by some acute illness or by a chronic malady like nephritis or diabetes. For this reason its spread in the skin and the toxæmia it causes must be controlled by the employment of every measure that will enable the patient to combat the infection. Rest in bed is essential and supporting treatment is demanded. J. M. Da Costa recommended, and others have carried out with success, the practice of using pilocarpine in sweating dose ($\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain) hypodermically in these early stages. (See Pilocarpus.) It is to be remembered that this use of pilocarpine is not to be resorted to if debility exists. I never use it.

The internal treatment of erysipelas *par excellence* is the plentiful use of the tincture of the chloride of iron—20 to 30 minims (1.3–2.0), or even 40 minims (2.60), well diluted, four times a day. The diet should be regulated and the bowels kept in good order. Any excessive febrile movement is to be treated by the use of cool sponging with friction. If the patient passes into a typhoid state supportive measures must be used and alcoholic stimulants added to the food, which should be predigested or prepared so as to be readily absorbed.

During convalescence the use of tonics, both in the form of iron and of bitters, is particularly indicated if recovery of strength is slow.

The local treatment of erysipelas is very various, but in the majority of cases resort need be had to but one method. By far the best dressing for the majority of cases of erysipelas is a modification of that of von Nussbaum, which the author has tried in a great number of instances with success. The skin of the part involved is carefully cleansed with Castile soap of the purest form, and then it is washed off with a 1:1000 solution of bichloride of mercury. The skin is dried with a soft towel, and a thick coating of ichthyol with lanolin applied, the strength of this ointment being half and half. Over this is placed antiseptic gauze or sterilized absorbent cotton, and adhesive strips or a bandage is used to keep the dressing in place. Sometimes the ointment alone may be applied if the area is small. Under this treatment the results are often extraordinary in all stages of the malady. Where ichthyol is not obtainable, a thick coat of white-lead paint, as it is sold in cans before it is mixed with any thinning substance, will be found of service in an emergency.

The iron and ichthyol method is that always followed by the author.

The plan recommended by Higginbottom, of applying nitrate of silver, is sometimes successful. It consists in the use of a solution of the strength of 80 grains to 4 drachms (5.3–16.0) of distilled water, which is thoroughly applied with a camel's-hair brush over the entire inflamed area and for a little space beyond. The application must be made twice or thrice to secure a good coating. This treatment will often arrest the inflammation and prevent its spread, but has caused sloughing; the author has never used it.

EXHAUSTION AND DEPRESSION.

While the treatment of both these conditions is almost identical in some respects, it is nevertheless important that a clear idea of the difference between the two be clearly understood, if for no other reason than that the physician may recognize that exhaustion is a far more serious state than depression. It also requires more careful treatment. The man who is depressed retains in his body all the vital forces necessary for the maintenance of life, but they are temporarily in abeyance from some cause. As soon as the incubus is taken away the system at once asserts itself and recovery takes place. This is not the case with a man suffering from exhaustion. In this patient his strength is sapped and lost. The man depressed is the giant lying unconscious from a blow on the head; the man exhausted is the same giant after a long attack of typhoid or other fever of a similar nature. The treatment of depression is stimulation; of exhaustion, not only stimulation, but rest, feeding, and protection from exposure.

EYE-STRAIN.

Eye-strain, in the broadest acceptation of the term, is the name applied to those symptoms which may be caused by the presence of refractive error, or imbalance of the ocular muscles. While all varieties of ametropia may cause eye-strain, hypermetropia and astigmatism are most potent in this respect. Fully 75 per cent. of functional headaches are caused by refractive errors; and these headaches may vary from a moderate frontal distress to violent explosions of pain, and may be situated in any portion of the cranium. Moreover, they may be entirely unassociated with any pain in the eyes or any apparent disturbance of vision, and are frequently caused by low degrees of refractive error; in fact, they are perhaps more frequently caused by them than by the higher defects. In addition to headache, eye-strain may cause pain in the back, especially between the shoulder-blades and at the root of the neck, præcordial pain, vertigo, drowsiness, insomnia, habit-chorea, choreiform movements, convulsive seizures, melancholia, neurasthenia, palpitation of the heart, syncope, night-terrors, stomachic disturbances, constipation, flatulent dyspepsia, and a variety of general or so-called reflex neuroses. The existence of any of these symptoms or affections should direct the attention of the attending physician to the condition of the eyes, and refractive error and muscular imbalance should be corrected. Certain cases of so-called spinal curvature, head tilting, head nodding, and torticollis, in young persons are due to the influence of ametropia and impaired muscle balance.

FEET SWOLLEN, TENDER, OR SWEATING.

These comparatively simple yet annoying conditions are often brought before the physician for relief, and patients suffering from them will frequently be more grateful for skilful treatment than in the event of recovery from a severe illness.

Swelling of the feet occurs chiefly in two classes of cases, excepting, of course, dropsy. The two classes named are old persons taking too little or too much exercise, and who may have gouty or rheumatic tendencies, and those who by constant standing or walking cause congestion of the lower extremities, chiefly by fatigue, or by wearing ill-fitting shoes, or by running over uneven ground, causing bruising. Where the swelling takes place in the first class, small doses of arsenic trioxide, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ grain (0.001–0.0015), often do good, and careful examination should be made of the circulatory, renal, and respiratory apparatus to discover any weak points, such as vascular relaxation or tendencies to varicosities. The distilled or fluidextract of hamamelis is often of service in the dose of ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0) of the former and 10 to 20 minims (0.60–1.3) of the latter preparation. In some cases absolute rest of the feet will be necessary before a cure is reached.

Where the feet are tender a common cause is bruising from too thin soles on the shoes, too tight shoes, and from abrasions or skin disease. More commonly than all they become sore from excessive sweating and resulting maceration. In some instances the pain is due to a broken-down instep. The pain is often treated as rheumatism.

The treatment of sweating and tender feet is, of course, the removal of the cause and the use of remedies designed to toughen and harden the skin of the parts. Probably the best application for this purpose is a solution of salicylic acid and borax, half and half, in water and glycerin, rubbed over the feet night and morning. If the sweating is very profuse, clean stockings should be worn each day, the stockings being previously soaked in a strong solution of borax and dried. The following prescription affords a useful powder:

℞—Pulveris acidi salicylici . . . . . gr. xx vel xl (1.3–2.60).
Pulveris acidi borici . . . . . . ʒij (8.0).
Pulveris amyli . . . . . q. s. ad ℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—To be dusted over the feet night and morning, after washing and thoroughly drying them.

One of the most efficient applications is a solution of formaldehyde of such strength that 1 part of the commercial 37 per cent. solution is mixed with 4 parts of water. Even this may be too strong in some cases. A more agreeable application is diluted Euformol.

Sometimes the use of cotton instead of woollen stockings may aid in the cure.

FEVER, AND ITS TREATMENT.

(For the Treatment of each Fever, see its Title.)

At the present time the medical profession is universally of the opinion that fever is a disorder of calorification dependent upon nervous action, said nervous action being the result of various causes, such as the presence of poisonous materials in the blood causing perverted functional activity of the heat centres. The rule of practice should be to control all fevers that need control by the use of cold sponging or bathing and to resort to antipyretic drugs as little as possible.

Antipyretics may be divided into three great classes: first, the substances which allay or prevent fever by inhibiting its production; second, the drugs which possess the power of decreasing bodily temperature by increasing the dissipation and decreasing the production of heat; and third, the compounds which allay fever, not by stopping the development of heat-units, but by so increasing the dissipation of heat that the loss is greater than the production. The first and last of these classes are directly opposed to one another. The second class is half-way between, and it is to this class that most of our antipyretic drugs belong.

The objection to the use of all antipyretic drugs is that they depress the patient and decrease his power of resisting disease.

The presence of a high temperature alone does not constitute the sole indication for treatment. The physician should be governed by the state of the patient who is laboring under the malady. A temperature of 106° F. in a young healthy man suffering from an attack of some disease of short duration does not mean very great danger, but a temperature of 103° F. day in and day out in typhoid fever does mean danger, chiefly because it is a gauge of the toxæmia, and must be carefully attended to. The question is one not of actual degrees of Fahrenheit, but rather as to whether the state of the patient is toxic.

We have only two measures for the relief of fever which are reliable. These are the employment of antipyretic drugs and the use of cold water. As already stated, drugs are to be used very rarely, but the beneficent effects of the use of cold water are extraordinary, and it should be freely employed if the fever is high. (For the mode of using acetanilide and antipyrine see pp. 66 and 106, and for the use of cold see p. 548.)

The friends of the patient, if they are intelligent, can easily be taught how to use cold sponging with friction, and good results, far superior to those produced by antipyretic drugs, are thus obtained. The reasons for this are discussed farther on. The water should be as cold as is necessary to reduce the fever satisfactorily in twenty minutes of sponging, and reaction must be produced by friction applied to the skin. This reaction is more important than the reduction of the fever. (See Cold in Fevers, Part III.)

(For the use of guaiacol externally in fever, see article on Guaiacol.)

Sthenic Fevers.

The application of antipyretic drugs to the febrile temperatures occurring in sthenic cases is not so irrational as their employment in a prolonged low fever of the adynamic type, but the wise physician will always endeavor to avoid their use if possible. Fever is not, as a rule, a very harmful process unless it is continued for a long period or is exceptionally high. Indeed it may even be beneficial. Antipyretic drugs decrease oxidation, probably interfere with ordinary protective natural efforts against disease, and place upon the eliminating organs the task of excretion. In acute illnesses, if the use of cold is impossible, these remedies may be given, but usually it is unnecessary to employ them, for unless the fever is long continued it is not harmful in itself. In scarlet fever the use of such drugs should be avoided, because the kidneys are in danger.

If in any case it is decided to give antipyretic drugs, they should never be pushed to the point at which even moderate cyanosis develops; and if they do not control the fever in moderate dose, they should be discarded and cold bathing insisted upon. The use of antipyretic drugs and cold sponging simultaneously is absolutely harmful.

Personally the writer never under any circumstances employs antipyretic drugs for the reduction of fever.

In thermic fever, or sunstroke, the employment of antipyretics is often useless. The excessively rapid upward rise of the temperature responds in no way to drugs, and there are many cases on record in which the use of antipyrine has utterly failed of good result.

Asthenic Fevers.

(*Fevers of a Typhoid Type.*)

In the opinion of the author antipyretics should not be employed in the reduction of the pyrexia of the typhoid state, our main reliance being upon cold applications. They ought never to be combined with the cold bath, as they prevent the one thing we seek in the use of the cold, namely, reaction. Aside from the fact that the author has found such an opinion well founded in a large number of cases, logical reasoning endorses its correctness. Even if antipyretics were perfectly innocuous, their constant use in fever would but give the already overstrained kidneys the task of their excretion, while the stomach, already disturbed by necessary medicines and illness, has enough to do without the addition of another load. Further than this, we know that these drugs are not perfectly harmless, and we also know that they decrease oxidation, which is not the case with the cold bath, which increases it. The writer reiterates that in typhoid and other low fevers of the continued type antipyretics should not be given. (For Brand's treatment, see Cold, Part III.) Fever will sometimes resist all doses of antipyretics we can give or all that it is safe to give, but no fever can completely resist the cold sponge when properly used, for by its use we produce beneficial results by reaction even if an actual fall of temperature does not take place. In septic fever and in tuberculosis antipyretics are harmful owing to the depression and the increased sweating which is apt to be produced.

FRECKLES AND CHLOASMA.

The removal of freckles is readily accomplished, but their return is inevitable if any exposure to the sun or wind occurs. One of the best applications for their removal is a solution of corrosive sublimate, in water, varying in strength from 1 to 4 grains to the ounce (0.06–0.25: 30.0), and applied night and morning until the skin shows that it is irritated, when the lotion must be stopped for some days, after which its use may be begun again. A very efficient and much less poisonous remedy to leave about the room is a saturated solution of boric acid in water, applied in the same manner as is the solution of bichloride of mercury.

Another remedy is lactic acid, 10 grains to a drachm (0.60:4.0) of water, used in the same manner as the solution of the bichloride of mercury. The following prescription is recommended by Unna:

℞—Bismuthi oxidi,
Pulveris amyli . . . . āā gr. xxx (2.0).
Kaolini . . . . ʒj (4.0).
Glycerini . . . . fʒij (8.0).
Aquæ rosæ . . . . q. s. ad f℥ij (60.0).—M.

S.—Paint on spots and allow to dry, washing the drug off before each new application.

Or the following may be used:

℞—Zinci oxidi . . . . gr. iij (0.2).
Hydrargyri ammoniati. . . . . . gr. iss (0.08).
Olei theobromatis . . . . fʒiiss (10.0).
Olei ricini . . . . fʒiiss (10.0).
Essentiæ rosæ . . . . gtt. x (0.60).—M.

S.—Apply night and morning.

GASTRIC CATARRH (ACUTE).

By far the most important point in the treatment of acute gastric catarrh is the regulation of the diet. The dietetics may be divided into two parts—first, the regulation of the food during convalescence or during the attack; and, secondly, the character of the food to be used during the interval following one attack and preceding the next. Total abstinence from food in the acute stages of the attack, and absolute bodily and mental quietude, are advisable. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, the juices of the stomach are in an abnormal state and unfit to act properly if the stomach receives more food. Secondly, the mucous membrane of the stomach is already hyperæmic from the inflammation, and, as the normal viscus becomes physiologically hyperæmic on the ingestion of food, we would add to the congestion of the bloodvessels did we allow more nourishment to enter the stomach. Last of all, the excess of the will always endeavor to avoid their use if possible. Fever is not, as a rule, a very harmful process unless it is continued for a long period or is exceptionally high. Indeed it may even be beneficial. Antipyretic drugs decrease oxidation, probably interfere with ordinary protective natural efforts against disease, and place upon the eliminating organs the task of excretion. In acute illnesses, if the use of cold is impossible, these remedies may be given, but usually it is unnecessary to employ them, for unless the fever is long continued it is not harmful in itself. In scarlet fever the use of such drugs should be avoided, because the kidneys are in danger.

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Pulveris amyli	āā gr. xxx (2.0).
Kaolini	ʒj (4.0).
Glycerini	fʒij (8.0).
Aquæ rosæ	q. s. ad f℥ij (60.0).—M.

S.—Paint on spots and allow to dry, washing the drug off before each new application.

Or the following may be used:

℞—Zinci oxidi	gr. iij (0.2).
Hydrargyri ammoniati	gr. iss (0.08).
Olei theobromatis	fʒiiss (10.0).
Olei ricini	fʒiiss (10.0).
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GASTRIC CATARRH (ACUTE).

By far the most important point in the treatment of acute gastric catarrh is the regulation of the diet. The dietetics may be divided into two parts—first, the regulation of the food during convalescence or during the attack; and, secondly, the character of the food to be used during the interval following one attack and preceding the next. Total abstinence from food in the acute stages of the attack, and absolute bodily and mental quietude, are advisable. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, the juices of the stomach are in an abnormal state and unfit to act properly if the stomach receives more food. Secondly, the mucous membrane of the stomach is already hyperæmic from the inflammation, and, as the normal viscus becomes physiologically hyperæmic on the ingestion of food, we would add to the congestion of the bloodvessels did we allow more nourishment to enter the stomach. Last of all, the excess of the mucus and lactic and butyric acids present renders any new food impure before it can be assimilated, and so prolongs the trouble. As the attack passes off small amounts of food may be given, which should be of a kind readily digested and not likely to become easily decomposed or rendered acrid. Milk with a large percentage of lime-water or citrate of sodium is to be used to prevent a too firm coagulation and to decrease the secretion and acid reaction of the mucus. The thirst is often excessive, although anorexia is complete, and small pieces of ice may be administered for its relief. Small doses of bismuth subnitrate (grains 2 [0.12]) and of cerium oxalate (grain 1 [0.06]) every two hours are advisable.

Commonly it will be found that the patient rapidly improves up to a certain point, then stops improving or relapses. This is sometimes due to an accumulation of mucus, which when mixed with food causes it to undergo fermentation. If marked evidences of the presence of this secretion are given, a mild and gently acting purge, such as calcined magnesia, followed by a little orange juice, may be employed to dislodge the fermenting mass. In other instances the relapses depend upon a tendency to a condition of atony, which can only be overcome by prolonged and careful treatment adapted to the improvement of the general health. Sodium bicarbonate with compound infusion, or compound tincture, of gentian may be used during convalescence, and small sips of effervescing draughts are useful. If constipation exists and vomiting forbids the use of the ordinary purgatives, a Seidlitz powder divided into fourths or fifths, and taken in this way every fifteen minutes or half-hour, will settle the stomach, move the bowels, and often carry away mucus.

If there is much epigastric distress, a spice or mustard poultice is often of service.

Sweets and starches are to be rigidly denied the patient. If anæmia exists, iron may be used, but this is rarely needed.

The abdomen should be carefully protected with flannel, and draughts and unsanitary surroundings avoided.

GASTRIC CATARRH (CHRONIC).

Chronic gastric catarrh is a condition of the stomach commonly seen in a more or less well-developed form. It is often associated with much indigestion and the eructation of sour liquids, or even with active vomiting. The secretions of the stomach are nearly always abnormal, and fermentative changes are constantly present in the gastric contents. Lavage is almost always to be resorted to for its relief. (See Lavage, Part III.)

By far the best treatment for this condition is the use of counter-irritation over the epigastrium by means of tincture of iodine, the strict regulation of the diet, and the use, internally, of nitrate of silver and extract of hyoscyamus, and, if great hyperacidity exists, the administration of the subnitrate of bismuth. Often, however, the better remedy is bicarbonate of sodium in the dose of 5 to 20 grains (0.30–1.3). In many instances the patient will be greatly benefited by the use of a Seidlitz powder or Carlsbad salt[1] or Abilena or Hunyadi or Apenta water before breakfast each morning, as this washes out the stomach, dissolves the mucus, and unloads the mucous membrane of its congestion, at the same time overcoming any engorgement of the liver. The efficiency of these purgatives may be increased by following them with a draught of hot water. Constipation is nearly always present, and should be relieved by appropriate drugs such as the waters just named or cascara sagrada, of which the best preparation is the aromatic fluidextract, rendered free from bitter taste, as in "cascara aromatic."

All fats, rich foods, strong meats, ham, bacon, and fried foods are to be avoided, and only light broths, koumyss, or matzoon resorted to if the case be an obstinate or severe one. A nitrate-of-silver pill should be used half an hour before each meal, and be prescribed as follows:

℞—Argenti nitratis . . . . gr. iv (0.25).
Extracti hyoscyami . . . . gr. x (0.60).—M.
Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One pill half to one hour before each meal.

In cases in which the chronic inflammatory process has gone on to atrophy of the tubules the use of hydrochloric acid is often of great value. (For formula, see Hydrochloric Acid.)

GASTRIC DILATATION.

Gastric dilatation is to be treated with two objects in view, namely, the relief of the symptoms and the correction of the gastric condition as far as possible. The relief of the symptoms depends upon the suitable regulation of the diet, the proper use of washing out the stomach (lavage), and the use of other remedial measures. All these efforts also tend to relieve or modify the underlying gastric state in that they remove certain influences which, if continued, would necessarily make the condition of the patient worse. The actual state of dilatation when once developed cannot be materially improved. In the way of diet, all articles bulky in character, such as cabbage, and those foods which are slow of digestion and capable of rapid fermentation should be excluded. Particularly is this true of rich or fatty foods, and of drinks such as beer and ale. When food is given, it is to be administered in small amounts and often, rather than in large, full meals, and it should consist chiefly of roasted and broiled meats, easily digested starches, such as "Zweibach" bread or "pulled bread," and the green vegetables, like lettuce, asparagus, string beans, and moderate amounts of spinach. To aid in the digestion of vegetable foods 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25) of taka-diastase should be taken with each meal, and to this may be added a little powdered capsicum to stimulate the stomach. Where gastric digestion is very faulty, predigested food and rectal alimentation should be employed for a time. In the way of direct treatment, the stomach of the patient should be washed out with the stomach-tube at least once a day; and if fermentation is active and food is apt to be retained in this organ, it should be thoroughly cleansed before each meal, and some mild antiseptic, like boric acid, used in the washing fluid. Lavage not only removes decomposing food and mucus, but also exercises a beneficial effect on the gastric walls. The water used should not be cold nor tepid, but hot, and may contain 1 drachm (4.0) of boric acid to the pint (480 mils.). Faradic electricity applied to the epigastrium or to the stomach direct by a swallowed electrode is useful. In the way of direct treatment by drugs, the physician should use full doses of dilute hydrochloric acid to aid digestion, say, 20 to 30 minims (1.3–2.0), and give strychnine in full doses to aid this function, and also to increase the motor power of the stomach, so that it will urge the food on into the bowel. Often the lavage, electricity, and strychnine combined will produce great improvement. General hydrotherapy in the form of cold douches to the entire body, and exercise on horseback or on foot, are valuable in many cases. If fermentation is marked, antiseptic substances, like beta-naphtol, may be employed internally. As the majority of cases are due to some obstructive lesion at the pylorus this possibility should be investigated and, if present, surgical relief sought.

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[1] Artificial Carlsbad salt may be ordered. composed of 8 ounces of sodium sulphate, ½ ounce of sodium chloride, and 1 ounce of sodium carbonate. The dose varies from 2 drachms to ½ ounce (8.0–16.0).

GASTRIC ULCER.

In the treatment of gastric ulcer three points must be borne in mind as being essential. These are, rest for the stomach as far as possible, rest for the patient, and the maintenance of the general health. The first of these points involves a consideration of diet. If in any case the stomach is very irritable, it is best to place the patient in bed and nourish her for from two to eight days by means of enemata. Probably the best form of nourishment for this purpose is a mixture recommended by Dreschfeld, and consisting of 2 raw eggs with 2 ounces (60.0) of beef-tea and a little brandy, which may amount to 1 ounce (30.0) if the patient really needs stimulants. It may be well to place a little pancreatin in this injection to peptonize the proteids, but if this is done the alcohol must be left out, as it will interfere with the activity of the pancreatin. Ewald, of Berlin, suggests the following nutrient enema: Beat up 2 eggs with a tablespoonful of cold water; to this add a little starch boiled in half a cupful of a

20 per cent. solution of grape-sugar, and a wineglassful of red wine. The solution is to be well mixed at a temperature not high enough to coagulate the albumin, and injected as high up into the bowel as possible. For the relief of thirst, which may be excessive if rectal alimentation is resorted to, the patient may hold in the mouth small pieces of ice or drink moderate quantities of cool barley- or rice-water; but much thirst can be prevented by resorting to hypodermoclysis, whereby the body is supplied with plenty of fluid. (See Part III.) After this treatment has been used for some days, small quantities of food may be given by the mouth, such as a little peptonized milk or a little warm milk with lime-water in the proportion of half and half, or one part of lime-water to two of milk. After this, thin arrow-root or gruel may be given in moderate quantity, with taka-diastase to aid its digestion. It is better to give the food in small amounts every two hours than in larger quantity three times a day.

The increase in rations, both as to variety and amount, should be most gradual, the physician extending the dieting over at least six weeks, of which the first two had best be spent in bed. It is well to use massage and electricity under these circumstances to preserve nutrition, as in the rest cure. (See Rest Cure.) Beef-tea and soups had better be avoided during the early stages of the treatment, as they will irritate the stomach. Soft-boiled eggs, tender chicken or game, and minced lamb may be finally given. Cheese, coffee, tea, beer, and ale are to be avoided, as are all very hot drinks. Fresh green vegetables may be used in moderation, but fresh bread and unripe fruit must be carefully avoided. When milk is taken it should be warmed. The presence of gastric pain indicates that the diet must be cut down in quantity and the nutrition maintained solely by rectal injection.

On the principle that healing of the ulcer will not take place in the presence of a condition of general malnutrition and acidity, Lenhartz has opposed the starvation method of treating gastric ulcer, and has advocated the use of small quantities of food to be given every hour, so that the nutrition may be improved without the stomach at any time being overburdened or distended. The stomach is given absolute rest between 7 P. M. and 7 A. M. Lenhartz's treatment consists in absolute rest in bed for a month and in feeding the patient with small quantities of beaten-up eggs and milk, the quantities being increased day by day. An ice-bag is kept constantly applied to the epigastrium, and after the first week soft-boiled rice, minced meats, and semisolid and solid foods are gradually allowed.

Another advantage which is claimed for this method is that the food takes up the free hydrochloric acid and so prevents it from acting upon the ulcer, and the well-known fact that taking of food often relieves the pain of gastric ulcer is advanced as an argument in support of this view. The actual quantities of foods allowed by Lenhartz consist on the first day of from 7 to 10 ounces of milk with one egg, and the increase is 3½ ounces of milk each day and one egg each day until a quart of milk and six to eight eggs are ingested. The amount of meat first given is 2 ounces. The bowels are not disturbed by treatment during the first week, but they are not prevented from moving naturally. If they do not move naturally an enema is given every fourth day during the rest of the treatment. Although the number of calories which the patient receives during the first few days is considerably below the number actually required for the maintenance of nutrition, the gradually increased quantities of food soon bring the calories up to about 3000 per day, which is fully as large as an individual in perfect health needs to ingest. He claims that the number of instances of hemorrhage are materially decreased by this method, as is also the percentage of relapses. This form of treatment, while advantageous in some cases, is not applicable in those instances in which the taking of food produces great pain, but it is the plan I commonly employ.

The drug treatment of these cases is palliative as to pain, and curative. For the pain, counterirritation of a more or less severe and constant type should be applied to the epigastrium, either as a spice or mustard plaster or by means of a hot-water bag. The counterirritation should be as continuous as possible. Sodium bicarbonate and the subnitrate or subcarbonate of bismuth are also of service in the dose of 20 grains (1.3) each, and to these may be added from $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.003–0.015) of morphine sulphate, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015–0.03) of dionin, or 1 grain (0.06) of codeine. These may be given thrice daily if necessary. Only the smallest dose of morphine necessary to relieve the pain should be employed. A valuable treatment for the pain and for the acidity is the following pill:

℞—Argenti nitratis . . . . gr. iv (0.25).
    Extracti hyoscyami . . . . . . gr. x vel xx (0.60–1.3).—M.
Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One pill half to one hour before meals.

Another useful drug in such cases is chloretone in 5-grain (0.30) doses, given in capsule three times a day half an hour before food. When great gastric acidity is present, which is not controlled by the pill named above or by the use of chloretone, the following formula may be employed:

℞—Sodii bicarbonatis,
    Magnesii oxidi ponderosi,
    Calcii carbonatis . . . . āā ℥j (30.0).
    Olei menthæ piperitæ . . . . ♏x (0.60).—M.
S.—A saltspoonful every two hours in a little water.

For the constipation which is frequently present the patient may receive a dose of Carlsbad salt or phosphate of sodium, or even the sulphate of magnesium before breakfast, although it is best, as a rule, to rely upon an enema each day to produce a movement.

For the relief of vomiting and of hæmatemesis absolute abstinence from food, so far as its administration by the mouth is concerned, is to be insisted upon for a period of several days. Nutrition must be maintained under such circumstances by feeding by the rectum with predigested food. (See Part III.) If the vomiting is persistent, small doses of cocaine, ¼ grain (0.015), may be given, or cocaine and bismuth subnitrate combined. Sometimes drop doses of creosote are useful, or phenol may be given in the same dose with 20 grains (1.3) of subnitrate of bismuth. If there is hematemesis good results may follow the use of a drachm of the solution of adrenalin chloride, or of the solution of the subsulphate of iron (Monsel's solution) in the dose of 3 minims (0.20) in a little water every half-hour. Cold compresses or an ice-bag may also be applied to the epigastrium for the same purpose.

Should perforation of the stomach occur, operative interference is to be promptly resorted to after the shock has been treated by supportive treatment in the way of heat to the limbs and the hypodermic use of ether, brandy, or atropine. Morphine should also be given freely unless collapse is too pronounced, as it tends to diminish abdominal pain and inflammation.

In obstinate cases of ulcer with much pain and evidence of a severe lesion, a surgeon of experience should perform gastro-enterostomy or gastro-jejunostomy, to permit healing of the ulcer, particularly if there has been repeated hemorrhage. The decision as to whether a physician or a surgeon should take charge of a case of gastric ulcer may be determined on the following facts:

When the symptoms are the ordinary ones of gastric distress and hyperchlorhydria the case is medical. If there are signs of pyloric obstruction, as represented by dilatation, or hour-glass contraction, adhesions, or repeated hemorrhage, the case is surgical, the more so if there is a long history of gastric trouble. The possibility of a chronic ulcer ultimately becoming malignant is also to be borne in mind when an operation is considered.

GASTRITIS (ACUTE).

This is generally due to the ingestion of irritant foods or drinks rarely arising in its true acute form from other causes.

The treatment is to be directed entirely to the prevention of the spread of the inflammation and to the relief of that already developed. If the patient is seen soon after the onset of the trouble, the stomach is to be emptied of all irritant substances by means of vomiting induced by large draughts of warm water, or, better still, by the use of the stomach-tube, as the retching may increase the irritation. Mucilaginous drinks are to be given freely, and albuminous materials seem especially useful. Oils and similar protective liquids aid in preventing further damage. Opium, to allay pain and the local and systemic irritation, is invaluable. This drug should always be given in liquid form, and the deodorized tincture is the best in this respect, owing to its freedom from narcotine. Paregoric contains too little opium to be of value. If the stomach will not retain drugs, they should be given by the rectum. If evidences of collapse appear, hot applications, atropine, or belladonna should be exhibited. It is important that the heat should be applied over the epigastrium and chest, and a flaxseed poultice is the best method of doing this. Practically, the same rules hold good in regard to diet in both acute gastritis and in gastro-enteritis.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS.

Gastro-enteritis is a condition of inflammation affecting the entire alimentary canal in some instances, and commonly produced by the ingestion of some irritant substance, either in the form of bad food, poisons, or mechanical irritants, such as grape-seeds or cherry-stones. The symptoms accompanying it are exceedingly various, but consist chiefly in pain of a griping character, with watery or mucous stools, or, if the inflammation be very severe, absolute and unyielding constipation may be present. The nervous symptoms depend upon the degree of irritation and the general nervous tendency of the patient; and if the trouble is very severe, a condition of shock or collapse may result.

If the irritation is very intense, exfoliation of the mucous membrane may take place, the epithelium coming away in shreds.

The treatment of gastro-enteritis depends upon its severity and cause. Almost always we first allay the pain and tendency to inflammation by the hypodermic use of morphine, and immediately follow this or precede it by an emetic of a non-irritating and rapidly acting type, such as apomorphine, provided there is reason to believe that the poison or food still remains in whole or in part in the stomach. If the irritant has been taken some time before the physician is called to see the case, emetics are contraindicated, as by disturbing the abdominal contents they increase the inflammation. If the irritant has passed the pylorus, castor oil, in the dose of 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls (30.0–45.0) to an adult, may be given to sweep out the offending materials and lubricate the intestinal walls. The sulphate of magnesium is of value, because, in addition to its purgative effect, it also depletes the inflamed bowel. Having got rid of all offending materials, opium is to be freely used to allay irritation and control diarrhœa (see Diarrhœa), and hot compresses are to be applied to the belly, or a spice or mustard plaster used instead. (See article on Diarrhœa.) Vomiting when excessive is to be treated in the manner described under that head. The after-treatment of acute gastro-enteritis is very important, both in respect to food and drugs. Predigested foods are, therefore, in many cases indispensable, and a carefully regulated diet is a *sine qua non*. The abdomen should be protected from cold by a flannel binder.

GLAUCOMA.

Glaucoma, a disease dependent upon an increase of intraocular pressure, appears in an acute or a chronic form. The affection in general terms is characterized by halos appearing about a gasflame; periods of obstruction of sight; shrinking of the nasal half of the field of vision; narrowing of the anterior chamber of the eye; anæsthesia of the cornea; and increased tension of the eyeball. In the "glaucomatous attack," or acute glaucoma, the injection of the eyeball is intense; the lids swell, there is photophobia, the cornea is steamy, the pupil *dilated* and motionless, and the vision rapidly destroyed. The case may be mistaken for iritis or acute conjunctivitis—a fatal blunder.

Acute glaucoma should be treated locally with myotics. Of these the best are eserine, in the form of the sulphate or the salicylate, in a strength of 1 to 4 grains to the ounce, and hydrochloride of pilocarpine in a strength of 2 to 5 grains to the ounce. One drop of such a solution should be instilled with sufficient frequency to contract the dilated pupil and to keep it in a state of contraction. The action of the myotic may be enhanced by the application of hot compresses and corneal analgesia established by the use of dionin in 5 per cent. solution. *Atropine and all mydriatics are strictly contraindicated.* Internally full doses of salicylate of sodium should be administered. The surgical treatment of acute glaucoma is usually necessary, preferably a broad iridectomy, and this operation should be performed unless the myotics are speedily efficacious.

If the pain is very severe there is no objection to a hypodermic injection of morphine.

The surgical treatment of acute glaucoma is iridectomy, and this operation should be performed immediately if the myotics fail to give relief. In so-called chronic glaucoma, in which there are no inflammatory or congestive symptoms, but in which there is a progressive atrophy of the optic nerve with cupping, associated with diminution of the light-sense and contraction especially of the nasal field of vision, and in which the diagnosis is made by means of the ophthalmoscope myotics are useful and should be employed in a strength not so great as that recommended for acute glaucoma, but with sufficient frequency to maintain a contracted pupil. Should their action fail, or should the disease progress in spite of them, iridectomy or one of its substitutes may be employed, but the best surgical procedure is an operation which creates a filtering cicatrix; for example Lagrange combined iridectomy and sclerectomy, or Elliot's corneoscleral trephining.

GONORRHŒA.

The therapeutics of urethritis depends upon whether it is acute or chronic, and is modified by the seat of inflammation—a posterior urethritis not being amenable to the same treatment which cures the disease in the penile portion of the urethra.

The membranous and prostatic portions of the urethra constitute its posterior part. They are surrounded by layers of powerful muscles which play the part of vesical sphincters. Hence, hand injections usually pass to, but not beyond, its membranous part, and are useless if administered with the intention of combating inflammation of the posterior urethra. Gonorrhœa is rarely confined to the anterior urethra. A common cause of gleet is the omission of measures calculated to cure the deep inflammation.

Bactericides, used at one time because of this quality, and on the theory that what can be accomplished by them in the culture-tube is indicative of what can be expected of them when applied to an infected urethra, depend for their value in part only upon their bactericidal power, since they reach only the surface, and are futile against deep infections. Their major value depends upon the degree of inflammatory reaction excited by them.

The prophylaxis of gonorrhœa is comparatively simple. In the female mediate contagion occurs, and in girl babies is frequent. It can be avoided by cleanliness.

Immediately following exposure urination, momentarily interrupted several times by closing the meatus with the finger, a thorough washing of the glands, penis, and prepuce with soap and water, and an instillation of 20 drops of a 5 per cent. freshly prepared protargol solution into the open lips of the meatus, by means of an eye-dropper, will usually prevent the development of gonorrhœa, even though gonococci have been deposited on the meatal surface.

When the symptoms of infection have developed, providing treatment be instituted before there has been deep penetration by the gonococci, destruction and elimination of the infection is still possible. When a patient presents himself within a few days of exposure with a slight discharge, made up in the main of squamous epithelium and showing gonococci, he is given a three-ounce bottle of a 5 per cent. solution of protargol (freshly prepared), and is directed to inject by means of a cone-nozzled urethral syringe the first three inches of his urethra every two hours during the day and twice at night, urinating first in each instance and dropping a few drops into the open lips of the meatus before making the injection. The injection is confined to the meatal three inches by pressing the penis at or behind the peno-scrotal juncture between the little and ring fingers of the holding hand. When the bottle of protargol solution is half empty it is filled with distilled water, this refilling being repeated as required for five days. The desired degree of inflammatory reaction is characterized by a thin, slightly blood-stained serous discharge; there should be no severe pain after the first injection or other sign of hyperacute inflammation. The gonococci usually disappear in the first twenty-four hours. After five days, even in the absence of gonococci, there may persist a slight muco-purulent discharge, best treated by astringent injections.

When the patient presents himself with a frankly purulent discharge teeming with gonococci, the treatment may be general or local—a combination gives the best results.

The constitutional treatment always indicated has for its end: 1. The best obtainable condition of general health, since cure, though helped by medicaments, is dependent on tissue resistance.

2. An unirritating condition of the urine. This implies bodily quiet, perfect digestion, regular evacuations from the bowels, and a urine reaction neither strongly acid nor the reverse.

3. The avoidance of local congestion. Constipation, sexual excitement, bodily fatigue, alcohol, and surface chilling are the common factors which produce local congestion.

4. Free diuresis. Water drinking short of the extent which would interfere with gastric digestion. Milk or buttermilk diet.

5. Drugs which in their elimination render the urine antiseptic and stimulating. These must be given with caution, and never to the extent of lessening the appetite or irritating the kidneys. Salol, urotropin, santyl, copaiba, phenyl salicylate—these properly used are distinctly helpful. An excellent formula for the administration of balsam is the following:

℞—Olei santali	gr. v (0.3).
Balsami copaibæ	♏v (0.3).
Olei cinnamomi	♏j (0.06).—M.

Pone in capsulas No. i.

S.—These capsules should be taken one hour after meals, from six to twelve being administered a day.

The Lafayette or compound copaiba mixture still retains a popularity incident to its beneficial effect:

℞—Copaibæ	℥j.
Liquor hydroxidi potassæ	fʒij.
Fluidextracti glycyrrhizæ	f℥ss.
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	f℥j.
Syrupi acaciæ	f℥vj.
Olei gaultheriæ	gtt. xvj.—M.

S.—One tablespoonful after each meal.

When internal treatment is depended upon entirely, the dosage is inversely proportionate to the intensity of the inflammatory reaction—indeed, this principle applies both to the general and the local treatment.

Local Treatment.—An infected urethra may be treated either by irrigation or injection. The irrigation may be accomplished by a fountain-syringe and either a short nozzle or a catheter, or by a large piston syringe and a catheter.

Irrigation.—The choice of lotion is of minor importance. The famil-

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urethra, depend for their value ate solution being
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matory reaction excited by nce daily for four days, supple-

The prophylaxis of go When gonococci persist, the irriga-
female mediate contagio two or three weeks.
can be avoided by clea ethod of irrigation cannot be practised, a

Immediately followi and with a capacity of at least 1 ounce
several times by closi should be used two to six times a day, two
of the glands, penis lotion being injected immediately after urina-
tion of 20 drops o be forced in very gently, being allowed to flow
into the open lip the pressure of the nozzle upon the meatus
ally prevent th is full. When large injections are attempted
have been dep urethral syringe, the frequent application of the

When the occasions much irritation. It is desirable that
be institute pass back into the posterior urethra, since this
destructio is usually involved in acute inflammation.
a patient reaction, as evidenced by marked swelling and
dischar and ardor urinæ, indicates lessening the strength of
gonoc the frequency of application.
prot of choice should have a conical nozzle, and an efficient
noz working piston. Urination always precedes injection,
ho urethritis is practically always total, it is desirable that
a should pass back into the posterior urethra.
i following prescriptions used as hand-injections are among the
most efficacious in checking persistent discharge:

℞—Nargol, argyrol, *vel* protargol . . . . gr. iij (0.20).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . ℥iij (90.0).—M.

℞—Fluidextracti hydrastis (colorless) . . f℥iv (16.0).
Bismuthi sublactatis . . . . . . ℥vj (24.0).
Glycerini . . . . f℥iv (16.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . q. s. f℥vj (180.0).—M.

ci sulphatis . . . . gr. xx (1.3).
bi subacetitis . . . . gr. xv (1.0).
mphoræ . . . . f℥j (30.0).
llatæ . . . . . . q. s. ad. f℥vj (180.0).—M.

ensely painful, or their use following the
tended by a local feeling of betterment
doing more harm than good. This
them for a day or two, or substi-
alt solution.

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entirely disappearing. Hence, as the symptoms
jection should be made less frequently, finally being
ed for some days if the discharge seems to continue
n usual.

unate chordee may require bromide of potassium and chloral.
these a drachm of the former must be given at bedtime, and 10 grains (0.60) of the latter; this may be repeated in the night if painful erections persist. Opium or belladonna suppositories, or hypodermic injections of morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.015), and atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ (0.001), will prove satisfactory. The patient should be instructed to take a prolonged hot bath before going to bed, and to rise during the night to pass water.

Ardor urinæ is usually relieved by the use of demulcent drinks and by the employment of bicarbonate of sodium or citrate of potassium in sufficient doses to render the urine but slightly acid. Either of these drugs is conveniently administered in the form of compressed tablets, taken one or two hours after meals in 10-grain (0.60) doses. The instillation into the urethra, by means of an eye-dropper, of a 4 per cent. solution of cocaine a few minutes before urination markedly diminishes the burning. Finally, this symptom may often be relieved by instructing the patient to pass water with the penis submerged in a vessel containing hot water.

Where the inflammation is of a high grade and attended by fever and general malaise, rest in bed, milk diet, and the administration of 6 minims (0.40) of tincture of aconite, repeated every two or three hours, is followed by marked relief.

The distressing symptoms of acute posterior urethritis do not usually develop until the disease of the penile portion of the urethra has run a course of two or three weeks. During the very acute symptoms local treatment applied to any portion of the urethral canal probably aggravates the condition, and even the internal administration of balsams iarity of the surgeon with the degree of inflammatory reaction he may fairly expect from the lotion of his choice is of major importance.

A satisfactory treatment consists in thoroughly and repeatedly flushing the urethra with permanganate lotion. This may be accomplished by means of a fountain-syringe and a blunt, flattened, conical nozzle of such size that when its extremity is passed into the meatus its sides will be grasped so tightly that gentle pressure upon the nozzle will prevent regurgitation of fluid. The bag is filled with hot permanganate solution, 1:6000, and is elevated six feet above the level of the bladder. After first thoroughly washing the glans and lips of the meatus the nozzle should be inserted and held firmly in place until the entire anterior urethra is distended, when the nozzle should be slightly withdrawn and the urethral contents allowed to escape. After this has been repeated several times the nozzle is held firmly in place until 3 or 4 ounces of solution have passed into the bladder. This treatment should be repeated night and morning for at least a week, the strength of the permanganate solution being gradually increased up to 1:2000, if undue irritation is not caused by such increase. If at the end of a week no gonococci can be found, the irrigations should be continued once daily for four days, supplemented by astringent injections. When gonococci persist, the irrigations should be continued for two or three weeks.

Injections.—When this method of irrigation cannot be practised, a syringe with a conical nozzle and with a capacity of at least 1 ounce may be employed; this should be used two to six times a day, two syringefuls of the dilute lotion being injected immediately after urination. The liquid should be forced in very gently, being allowed to flow out by slightly lessening the pressure of the nozzle upon the meatus when the anterior urethra is full. When large injections are attempted by the ordinary small urethral syringe, the frequent application of the latter to the meatus occasions much irritation. It is desirable that the injections should pass back into the posterior urethra, since this portion of the canal is usually involved in acute inflammation.

A hyperintense reaction, as evidenced by marked swelling and increase in pain and ardor urinæ, indicates lessening the strength of medication and the frequency of application.

The syringe of choice should have a conical nozzle, and an efficient and smoothly working piston. Urination always precedes injection, and since the urethritis is practically always total, it is desirable that the solution should pass back into the posterior urethra.

The following prescriptions used as hand-injections are among the most efficacious in checking persistent discharge:

℞—[illegible] protarg[illegible] gr. iij (0.20).

Or,

℞—[illegible]

A[illegible]

℞—Zinci sulphatis . . . . gr. xx (1.3).
Plumbi subacetitis . . . . gr. xv (1.0).
Aquæ camphoræ . . . . f℥j (30.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . . q. s. ad. f℥vj (180.0).—M.

When injections are intensely painful, or their use following the immediate discomfort is not attended by a local feeling of betterment in acute cases, they are probably doing more harm than good. This point is determined by withdrawing them for a day or two, or substituting for the medicament hot normal salt solution.

When the gonorrhœa has already assumed a markedly inflammatory type, with swelling and œdema of the penis, redness and eversion of the meatus, and great sensitiveness of the urethra, and seems to be aggravated by mild irrigations, the penis should be wrapped in cloths kept wet with dilute alcohol or lead-water and alcohol. With the subsidence of acute inflammatory symptoms and the appearance of copious discharge the injection treatment may be inaugurated. It must be remembered that injections may in themselves prevent the discharge from entirely disappearing. Hence, as the symptoms ameliorate the injection should be made less frequently, finally being entirely omitted for some days if the discharge seems to continue longer than usual.

Obstinate chordee may require bromide of potassium and chloral. Of these a drachm of the former must be given at bedtime, and 10 grains (0.60) of the latter; this may be repeated in the night if painful erections persist. Opium or belladonna suppositories, or hypodermic injections of morphine, gr. ¼ (0.015), and atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ (0.001), will prove satisfactory. The patient should be instructed to take a prolonged hot bath before going to bed, and to rise during the night to pass water.

Ardor urinæ is usually relieved by the use of demulcent drinks and by the employment of bicarbonate of sodium or citrate of potassium in sufficient doses to render the urine but slightly acid. Either of these drugs is conveniently administered in the form of compressed tablets, taken one or two hours after meals in 10-grain (0.60) doses. The instillation into the urethra, by means of an eye-dropper, of a 4 per cent. solution of cocaine a few minutes before urination markedly diminishes the burning. Finally, this symptom may often be relieved by instructing the patient to pass water with the penis submerged in a vessel containing hot water.

Where the inflammation is of a high grade and attended by fever and general malaise, rest in bed, milk diet, and the administration of 6 minims (0.40) of tincture of aconite, repeated every two or three hours, is followed by marked relief.

The distressing symptoms of acute posterior urethritis do not usually [illegible] disease of the penile portion of the urethra has run a [illegible] During the very acute symptoms local [illegible] of the urethral canal probably aggra-[illegible] ternal administration of balsams and antiseptics must be employed with very great caution if at all. Hence, when in the third week of gonorrhœa frequent urgent and painful micturition indicates an acute exacerbation of posterior urethritis, suspension of all active treatment is indicated. The bowels are kept open; the diet is carefully regulated; the urine is rendered bland, unirritating, and antiseptic; repeated warm baths are ordered, the painful symptoms being controlled by opium and belladonna. When the acute symptoms subside, the quantity of antiseptics taken by the mouth may be increased, balsams may be added, and local treatment may be directed first to the posterior urethra, after the cure of which the anterior urethritis should receive attention. It has been stated already that injections forced into the meatus rarely penetrate beyond the bulbous portion of the urethra; hence to influence the deeper portions of this canal some other method of applying drugs must be devised. This end is best accomplished by means of the gravity-bag and short conical meatus nozzle or the instillator.

The use of the instillator is indicated when total flushings are unavailing.

The patient is first instructed to empty the bladder of a portion of its contents; by this means the urethra is flushed out. The anterior urethra is then irrigated by means of the bag and short nozzle, after which the instillator is passed until its tip has entered the membranous urethra. From ten to twenty drops of the solution of choice are then injected, and in their backward flow bathe the entire membranous and prostatic urethras. Protargol, 0.5 per cent., or silver nitrate, 0.1 per cent., are the medicaments of choice. The treatment should be repeated every third day, and should be preceded by gentle prostatic massage. Instillation may be given through a catheter passed till its eye reaches the prostatic part of the urethra. By means of a syringe the injection of choice then can be driven in. This fluid enters the bladder, and is passed with the urine at the next act of micturition.

Chronic Gonorrhœa.

Chronic gonorrhœa differs from the acute form in the fact that the inflammation is distinctly localized in certain portions of the urethra, and does not invade the whole canal with uniform intensity; hence, efficient treatment must be directed not to the whole urethra, but to the diseased areas. Foci of chronic urethritis are usually found either in the bulbous portion of the urethra or in the membranous or prostatic portion. If the disease is located in the anterior urethra, it will commonly be found to depend upon the existence of a stricture of large calibre. The passage of sounds of full size—cutting the meatus if this is necessary for their introduction—will be followed by prompt relief in such cases. The sounds should be used not more frequently than twice a week, and should be preceded by mild antiseptic irrigation, best effected by the gravity-bag and short urethral nozzle, irrigating daily with nargol, argyrol, or protargol (1:3000 to 1:500), silver nitrate (1 : 5000), mercurol (1 : 2000), or potassium permanganate (1:2000 to 1:500). When the general catarrhal condition is materially modified, by means of an ordinary urethroscope, the focus of inflammation may be exposed, and may be treated directly by strong astringent solutions carried in by means of a brush or by absorbent cotton secured to the extremity of a long applicator. Nitrate of silver or sulphate of copper, 20 grains to the ounce (1.3–30.0), may be employed. Unna has devised a most successful treatment for obstinate cases of gonorrhœa. He advises coating the sounds with the following mixture:

℞—Olei cocæ	℥iij (90.0).
Ceræ flavi	ʒss (2.0).
Argenti nitratis	gr. xv (1.0).
Balsami Peruviani	ʒss (2.0).—M.

This is liquefied in a water-bath; the sounds are dipped in it and are then hung up to dry. On being passed the heat of the body melts the coating. Practically their employment is often followed by brilliant results. This formula should be prepared by the following plan: Rub the balsam of Peru in a mortar with 20 drops of diluted alcohol to thin it. Dissolve the silver nitrate in about 15 drops of distilled water and add with constant stirring to the balsam solution until it is a uniform mixture. To this add gradually with constant stirring the cocoa butter and yellow wax previously melted together on a water bath and allow to congeal.

Chronic posterior urethritis must be treated by remedies applied directly to the diseased area. The silver salts are more commonly successful than any other medication. By means of Ultzmann's instillator 5 to 10 minims (0.3–0.60) of a solution varying in strength from 0.1 per cent. to 5 per cent. may be employed. Irrigations are also serviceable; but previous to their employment the prostatic follicles should be emptied of their purulent contents by massage through the rectum.

Finger recommends the following ointment:

℞—Argenti nitratis *vel* cupri sulphatis . .	gr. xv (1.0).
Lanolini	℥iij (90.0).
Olei olivæ	ʒiss (6.0).—M.

By means of an ordinary catheter—which is first filled, then introduced until its eye reaches the prostatic portion of the urethra—a definite quantity of the ointment can be forced into the canal by a graduated rod.

Frequently the therapeutic influences of cold, together with pressure, are found beneficial. The best means of combining these two remedies is found in the psychrophore, an instrument in the shape of a sound, but so arranged that a stream of water flows through its interior.

It must be borne in mind that chronic gonorrhœa is commonly due to unskilful or not sufficiently prolonged treatment of the acute stages. Not only should the treatment of acute gonorrhœa be continued until the gonococci have entirely vanished, but for fully two weeks after the disappearance of all symptoms of inflammation. The same rule holds good in regard to the chronic manifestations of the disease.

Per contra, it must not be forgotten that long-continued irritant treatment may in itself indefinitely prolong a urethral discharge.

There is a mucous secretion which quite frequently follows a gonorrhœa, but which is in no way dependent upon the persistence of this disease. Microscopic examination will at once determine its nature. It is probably most rapidly cured by attention to general hygiene and by tonic and supporting treatment.

Complications of Gonorrhœa.

Balanitis and *balanoposthitis* are treated by perfect cleanliness. The discharge must be thoroughly washed out, and the surface must be dried and isolated. The thorough cleansing of the parts is best accomplished by weak astringent solutions, such as the chloride of zinc, 4 grains to the ounce (0.25–30.0), 1 per cent. boric acid, or 1.5 per cent. phenol; nitrate of silver is particularly valuable, and in the proportion of 1 grain to the ounce (0.06–30.0) will be found sufficiently strong for use as a wash or injection. The superficial ulcerations may be further touched with the solid stick of the nitrate of silver. The prepuce having been retracted and the parts thoroughly washed, dusting-powder, such as tannin or oxide of zinc, is distributed over the surface of the inflamed parts; the glans is then covered with a thin layer of absorbent cotton and the prepuce drawn forward. This dressing is to be repeated three times daily.

If the phimosis is so tight that the prepuce cannot be retracted, cleansing, astringent injections, and wrapping the penis in one or two thicknesses of gauze or other thin fabric, constantly kept wet with dilute lead-water, will be the treatment indicated. If, in spite of this treatment, inflammatory symptoms become more marked, splitting the foreskin or circumcision is indicated.

Prostatitis is a rare complication, and in its early course presents the symptoms of posterior urethritis. Where the acute symptoms are fairly developed direct local treatment is of little avail. Rest in bed, light diet, careful regulation of the bowels, medication to render the urine bland and unirritating, elevation of the pelvis, prolonged hot baths, rectal ice-bags, and the administration of morphine and belladonna, either by means of suppository or by hypodermic injection, represent the general treatment of all inflammatory conditions at or about the neck of the bladder. In the great majority of cases prostatitis undergoes prompt resolution, and this is more powerfully influenced by rectal irrigation than by any other method of treatment. For this purpose a two-way rectal tube must be employed, the nozzle of which is directed against the projection of the prostate into the bowel. From 2 to 4 quarts (2 to 4 litres) of normal saline solution, either very cold or as hot as can be borne, are allowed to flow into the rectum by gravity, this arrangement of the tubes allowing an injection to flow out as rapidly as it flows in. This treatment should be repeated three or four times a day. When, in spite of careful treatment and the free use of anodynes and antispasmodics, there is retention of urine, a soft catheter should be passed into the bladder and allowed to remain there.

If general and local symptoms denote abscess-formation, the pus should be evacuated by perineal incision as soon as its definite location can be determined. It is true that the pus collection usually is spontaneously discharged into the urethra, but this result cannot certainly be depended upon, and, at best, is an unsatisfactory termination of the trouble.

When the inflammation runs into a chronic type, the treatment suitable for chronic posterior urethritis is indicated—namely, the use of large cold steel sounds, massage, and local applications to the prostatic urethra. In addition, rectal injections, by means of the two-way tube, are very efficient in producing a cure.

Epididymitis as a complication of acute urethritis usually develops in the third week of the disease incident to overactive local treatment, sexual excitement, bodily activity, dietetic error, or constipation. In its hyperacute form it is attended by pain of crippling intensity, confining the patient to bed.

The testicles should be supported by a handkerchief bandage, the base of which is passed beneath the scrotum, while the ends and apex are secured in front to a circular band passing about the waist. To combat the agonizing pain saturated solution of magnesium sulphate is employed or a 5 per cent. guaiacol ointment. These or other applications usually must be supplemented by hypodermic injections of morphine. Puncture with a tenotome is, in case of excessive swelling, at times advisable, or exceptionally free incision and drainage. This when the local and constitutional symptoms of pus under tension are progressive. During the period of acute inflammation local treatment to the urethra is contraindicated.

On the subsidence of the acute inflammatory symptoms confinement to bed is no longer needful, providing the testis is properly supported by a suspensory bandage. This must be so arranged as to apply uniform pressure and at the same time exert the resolvent influences of heat and moisture. This end is attained by enveloping the entire scrotum in a thick sheet of absorbent cotton or of lambs' wool, applying over this a sheet of rubber dam and, finally, a properly fitted elastic jock-strap. The gauge as to the efficacy of this dressing is the comfort it affords.

When the acute symptoms have disappeared attention must be directed to the removal of infiltration, which if it persists may be a cause of sterility. This is accomplished by the continuance of heat, moisture, and pressure; by local applications, such as iodine gr. iv (0.25) in lanolin ℥j (30.0), or of equal parts of mercury ointment and belladonna ointment, or by ichthyol, with lard, half and half, and by the internal administration of iodide of potassium, 3 to 5 grains (0.20–0.30) three times daily.

Gonorrhœa in the Female.

The symptoms of acute gonorrhœa in the female are usually so mild that the attention of the physician is rarely called to the disease until it has reached its chronic form and has invaded the uterus and its appendages. When, however, acute urethritis is found, the treatment, both local and general, is conducted on the same principles as when the disease attacks the male urethra. During the most acute stage no local treatment is advisable, but subsequently injections can be made with the ordinary hard-rubber syringe, not more than a drachm and a half of the liquid being employed at a time. If the urethral discharge persists, the seats of the suppuration are readily found by the endoscope tubes, and treated directly by applications of strong solutions of nitrate of silver or sulphate of copper. The results of treatment are commonly satisfactory.

Acute vaginitis is not very frequently observed, excepting in infants and young girls. In addition to the general treatment of inflammation, local treatment directed to cleansing thoroughly the inflamed surfaces of discharge and acting upon them by a strong antiseptic lotion is indicated. The patient is instructed to irrigate the vagina three times daily with 2 pints (960 mils.) of bichloride-of-mercury solution, 1:4000, thrown in by means of a fountain syringe. For this fluid to reach every portion of the diseased mucous membrane it is necessary that the patient should lie upon her back with the hips elevated. Before rising a pledget of absorbent cotton is placed between the labia. During the most acute stage of vaginitis hot saline injections and prolonged hot sitz-baths are indicated. In addition to the antiseptic irrigations which the patient is directed to make, the physician should every second day insert a speculum and paint every portion of the diseased mucous membrane with nitrate-of-silver solution varying in strength from 4 to 40 grains to the ounce (0.25–2.60:30.0). The vagina should then be packed with tampons of absorbent cotton, which may be dusted with astringent medicaments.

Vulvitis corresponds to balanitis in the male, and is treated in a similar manner. Cleanliness is the most essential point in securing a cure. The parts are thoroughly washed with weak antiseptic lotions, and the abraded mucous surfaces are kept from coming in contact by means of a piece of sterile gauze soaked in mild astringent solution. Vaccine treatment is indicated for chronic gonorrhœa.

GOUT.

Gout is a word used to signify a series of manifestations occurring chiefly in those who have led an inactive life devoid of exercise, have lived on the fat of the land, and partaken more frequently of alcoholic beverages than of water; or it occurs in persons who do not live in this way, but whose ancestors have done so, and have transmitted to them the gouty taint or diathesis; or, once more, in those who have had poor food for a long time. In other words, it is a disorder of nutrition and metabolism. Very few Americans have gout in its marked and characteristic forms, owing to the active life they pursue, and to the fact that the inhabitants of the Western hemisphere drink large amounts of water, thereby continually dissolving effete matters in the system and washing them away. Nevertheless many Americans suffer from what may be called lithæmic symptoms, which are due to lack of exercise, overeating, and perverted metabolism.

The therapeutic importance of pure water in this state is remarkable, but the so-called lithia waters depend for their value more upon their freedom from lithium salts than upon their presence. When a patient goes to medicinal springs, by continually drinking water he washes out the kidneys and prevents deposits of effete matters throughout the body. In a gouty individual the liquids of the body may be said to be so overladen with salts that they deposit them wherever a spot is found which is easy of access, just as water laden with lime forms a deposit on the sides of its bed in times of drought and dissolves and removes these formations when a freshet takes place. Very often, when such waters are not attainable, satisfactory results will be obtained from ordinary distilled water, the insipid taste of which can be overcome by charging it with carbonic acid gas.

When an acute attack of gout comes on, it is generally situated, as is well known, in the joint of the big toe, but it may involve any part of the body, even to the heart and the abdominal viscera. By far the best remedy for the relief of the pain, if it is unbearable, is morphine, which should be given hypodermically. At the same time the best remedy for gout that we have, colchicum, should be freely given until the patient shows the full effect of the drug, as evidenced by gastrointestinal discomfort or pain and slight laxity of the bowels. The drug should be used in the form of the wine of the seed, in the dose of 40 minims (2.6) at first, and increased by 2 minims (0.12) every four hours until relief is obtained or symptoms of overdose appear as noted above. In other instances the method of administration suggested in the article on Colchicum may be resorted to.

Many physicians at the present time prefer the somewhat more agreeable method of using colchicum in the form of colochicine salicylate, which is a mixture of colchicine and oil of gaultheria, about

$\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0006) of colchicine being present in each capsule and 3 to 6 being given each day, at intervals of a few hours.

The local treatment of gout, when it is active, consists in the application of a number of remedies. For hospital practice a very useful mixture is made by adding 1 part of bicarbonate of sodium to 9 parts of linseed oil. The joint is then wrapped in a piece of lint soaked with this concoction. In other cases collodion may be applied in one or two good coats, not more, with relief, and in still others oil of peppermint has been recommended. It is to be remembered, however, that the inflamed joints are not to be treated by depletion through leeches or bleeding, as by this means they ultimately become worse; or, in other words, the treatment of gouty inflamed joints is not identical with that of inflamed joints from other causes. When the pains of acute gout are very severe at night, potassium iodide, in the dose of 15 grains (1.0) at four or five o'clock in the afternoon, will sometimes give relief; this drug should always be combined with colchicum if the disease is subacute or chronic.

In chronic gout, except during the acute exacerbations of the disease, colchicum is almost useless, but potassium iodide should be pushed to the point of iodism if the trouble be painful. Here diet forms an important part of the treatment, and should consist of foods which are not fatty nor rich, but plain and nourishing. Milk and eggs, the white meat of chicken, and fruits, cooked without sugar being added, are allowed, tea and coffee being used only in moderation. If any wine is taken, it must be followed by copious draughts of pure water, and this last article should be used *ad libitum*. On the other hand, pastries, and, more than all, sweet wines, are the worst things that such a patient can take, and must be absolutely prohibited.

The insomnia of chronic or subacute gout is best overcome by strontium bromide and chloral, the former drug being the safest and best. Veronal or medinal are also useful.

Nothing should be done in the neighborhood of gouty joints which will injure the skin, as it is easily disorganized and its injury may lead to erysipelas. Where the deposit around a joint is very great and the normal movements are impossible, relief is often obtained by the application of a solution of citrate or carbonate of lithium, 5 to 10 grains to the ounce (0.30–0.60 : 30.0) of water, on lint wound around the parts. Where the skin is broken and will not heal, this treatment often permits healing by dissolving the crystals in the wound which prevent approximation of the edges and cause local irritation.

Iodine ointment, or the tincture of iodine, is often placed around chronic gouty joints with advantageous results.

A standard remedy in subacute or chronic gout is arsenic, and its administration in the form of 3 minims (0.20) of Fowler's solution, with either perfectly pure or lithiated water, is always to be resorted to when the iodides and colchicum are temporarily abandoned. If anæmia is present, arsenic is particularly indicated, and cod-liver oil and syrup of the iodide of iron are also of value in this state. Gouty patients should take as much exercise and be in the fresh air and sunshine as much as possible.

We find, therefore, in conclusion, that the use of large amounts of pure water free from salts, and the administration of colchicum, potassium iodide, and arsenic are the greater points about which treatment should centre. In those cases where retrocedent gout occurs the heart must be supported by stimulants, particularly by hypodermic injections of ether, until the slower drugs can act, by heat over the belly, by the use of opium to allay irritation, except when the brain and kidneys are seriously affected, by the use of diuretics and alkaline drinks, and finally by counterirritation in the shape of a mustard plaster placed over the abdomen or chest as the case may require.

HAY FEVER.

(See Pollen Proteins, Part III.)

HEADACHE.

(*For Neuralgic Headaches,* see Neuralgia; *for Bilious Headache,* see Biliousness.)

Probably no single source of pain compares in its frequency to headache, chiefly because it is essentially a symptom of many disease processes or functional disturbances. It may arise from constipation or eye-strain, from brain disease, from anæmia, from uræmia, from plethora, from nervous breakdown, and from a multitude of causes which, if they were all recounted, would cover many pages of this book.[1] In many instances the employment of a mild laxative, which will cause the bowel to empty itself thoroughly, is a necessity. In others a careful measurement of the amount of urine passed in the twenty-four hours will show that the urinary secretion is deficient in liquids and solids, so that effete and poisonous materials are retained in the blood, which produce headache. For such cases, if the urine is acid, the frequent use of Vichy water (Célestins Spring), to which is added a little bicarbonate of potassium as a diuretic, will prove of great service. If the urine is alkaline, 10 grain (0.60) doses of ammonium benzoate three times a day are often useful.

Congestive headaches, dependent upon engorgement of the cerebral vessels with blood, are to be treated in a number of ways. If any direct cause of congestion can be discovered, this must, of course, be removed. So far as the direct application of drugs is concerned, we find two methods of promoting a cure, according to the cause.

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[1] See chapter on Headache in the author's Bedside and Office Diagnosis, Lea & Febiger.

Thus, if the patient be neurasthenic and feeble, the use of ergot and strychnine, which will cause contraction of the dilated vessels, is useful; whereas if the congestion is due to high arterial tension and excessive cardiac action, the bromides and the employment of vascular sedatives, such as nitroglycerin and aconite, which will produce arterial depression and so remove congestion, are indicated. It is to be remembered that when the congestion is due to vascular relaxation and weakness vascular sedatives are contraindicated.

The use of a hot mustard foot-bath is of great value, and a mustard plaster or dry cup applied to the nape of the neck is often of service in congestive headaches, while in severe cases an ice-bag applied to the head or leeching behind the ears or on the temples may be resorted to. Bleeding often gives relief at once in severe congestive headache.

In nervous women who suffer from headache much comfort and relief will often ensue if the top of the head be wet with one of the following formulæ:

℞—Spiritus camphoræ	f℥j (30 0).
Spiritus lavandulæ,	
Alcoholis	āā f℥ij (60.0).—M.

S.—Apply locally.

Or,

℞—Camphoræ,	
Olei menthæ piperitæ	āā ʒj (4.0).
Chloroformi	f℥ss (16.0)
Alcoholis	q. s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Shake the bottle and apply a little of the liquid to the head.

In other instances bathing the head with cologne-water to which have been added 5 grains (0.3) of menthol to the ounce is useful.

Where headache depends upon fatigue, either general or local, stimulating treatment is necessary. If eye-strain be the cause, full doses of strychnine or nux vomica are of service, but these remedies cannot be used if there is much retinal irritability. Proper eyeglasses are, of course, indicated in such a case..

In many instances a combination of caffeine, bromide of potassium, and antipyrine is very successful, as follows:

℞—Caffeinæ citratæ	gr. xl (2.60).
Potassii bromidi	ʒiv (16.0).
Antipyrinæ	ʒij (8.0).—M.

Fiant chartulæ No. xx.
S.—One powder in water as needed.

Sometimes the caffeine makes the headache more acute, and if this occurs only the antipyrine and bromide can be used. (See articles on Antipyrine, Acetanilide, and Acetphenetidin (Phenacetin.)

Another useful prescription is:

℞—Extracti guaranæ	gr. x vel xx (0.60–1.3)
Extracti apii graveolentis	gr. x (0.60).—M.

Fiant in capsulas *vel* chartulas *vel* pilulas No. x.
S.—One every half-hour until relieved or three are taken.

Sleep is generally a more useful prescription than any drug, and if city life creates so much mental anxiety during the day as to be wearing upon the nervous system or make the patient wakeful at night, business must be put aside and health and recreation sought at a watering-place. Horseback exercise is very useful indeed, and should be resorted to by all who can afford it if they are sufferers from nervous headaches. Walking is also useful.

A form of headache which is often very severe, sometimes fleeting, sometimes persistent, is that due to gout, and it is to be treated by means quite distinct from those named so far. Some practitioners of wide experience employ salicylic acid in doses of from 5 to 15 grains (0.3-1.0), while others rely on the iodide or acetate of potassium. (See Migraine.) Aspirin in 10-grain (0.65) doses is very useful.

Other cases of a gouty headache require colchicum, particularly if the gout be widely distributed in its manifestations, and to these Hamilton gives:

℞—Vini colchici seminis	f℥ss (16.0).
Potassii acetatis	ʒv (20.0).
Potassii iodidi	ʒv (20.0).
Tincturæ cimicifugæ	fʒv (20.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	q. s. ad f℥iv (120.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every four hours.

In cases in which anæmia is associated with the gouty tendency Peabody uses the following prescription, the ingredients of which are compatible, whereas most of the preparations of iron and salicylic acid are incompatible:

℞—Acidi salicylici	gr. xx (1.3).
Ferri pyrophosphatis	gr. v. (0.3).
Sodii phosphatis	gr. j (0.06).
Aquæ destillatæ	f℥ss (16.0).—M.

S.—To be taken every three hours.

Cohen has used the following, which is more pleasant to the taste:

℞—Sodii salicylatis	ʒiv (16.0).
Glycerini	f℥ij (60.0).
Olei gaultheriæ	♏xx (1.3).
Tincturæ ferri chloridi	fʒiv (16.0)
Acidi citrici	gr. x (0.60).
Liquoris ammonii citratis, B. P.[1]	q. s. ad f℥iv (120.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8 0) in water twice, thrice, or four times a day.

(For the treatment of migraine, see Migraine.)

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[1] Liquor ammonii citratis, B. P., is made by adding 5 fluidounces (imperial meas.) of strong solution of citrate of ammonium to 15 fluidounces (imperial meas.) of distilled water. The stronger solution of citrate of ammonium is made by taking 12 ounces (avoirdupois) of citric acid, strong solution of ammonia 11 fluidounces, and adding enough distilled water to make 24 fluidounces (imperial meas.).

HEART DISEASE.

For Treatment of ANGINA PECTORIS, see p. 660.)

The writer classifies all forms of heart disease under this heading advisedly. In valvular disease the profession understands more and more that the mere destruction or laming of this valve or that has little to do with the treatment although, the ultimate result of the case is somewhat dependent upon these conditions. It matters not whether the leak in a valve be minute or great, provided the heart can still do its work: the condition of the cardiac muscle is the important factor to be considered. If an *irreparable* leak exists in a pump which cannot be stopped for repairs, the question is not, Can we cure that leak? but rather whether we can work the pump with enough force and rapidity to obtain all the water needed for the maintenance of life. Some physicians use heart tonics, such as digitalis, whenever they find a valve diseased, as if to mend the broken valve. Nothing can be more erroneous, for a valve once injured is never regenerated. It is only in those cases which have relaxation of the muscular fibres around the orifice that digitalis can cure a murmur of mitral regurgitation.

It should be an invariable rule with every physician in examining a patient with heart disease to determine whether or not the tissues of the body receive their normal blood-supply. If they do not, even though the leak is so small as almost to escape notice, treatment is to be instituted: but, on the other hand, if the murmur heard on auscultation is as loud as that of a machine-shop and the tissues are not starved, no remedy is needed. Indeed, it not rarely occurs that no murmur can be heard in the presence of signs of circulatory feebleness, because the heart may be too feeble to drive the blood past the leaking valve with sufficient force to produce any sound.

Another very important point in regard to the treatment of cardiac disease in children is the remembrance that the stunting of the body and the slowness of growth are not merely the result of heart trouble, whereby the tissues do not increase in size from lack of nourishment, but occur for a special purpose. Let us suppose that a child of eight or nine years has scarlet fever or rheumatism, which leaves the cardiac valves impaired in function, the question must arise, "Can the heart properly fill the bloodvessels?" If the heart can supply the vessels, the child lives, but is stunted, because Nature is wise enough to understand that the struggling heart has all it can do to supply even a stunted frame, and realizes that a rapidly increasing area of bloodvessel surface in a growing child would exhaust the cardiac muscle.

The physician should not permit the parents to worry over this lack of growth, but by the use of gentle gymnastics or tonics, and attention to the general health, he is often enabled to improve the cardiac condition. As soon as this organ is strong enough to permit of growth, growth will take place.

In the general treatment of heart disease in persons who have until recently had no signs of heart-failure the most important thing for the physician to prescribe is rest. A tired heart cannot supply an active body.

Having made these preliminary remarks, let us turn to the direct application of drugs to heart disease, the chief drug in the list being, of course, digitalis.

The value of digitalis may be said to rest upon a number of influences possessed by it. In the first place, evidence is constantly accumulating to show that digitalis increases the nutrition of the heart muscle by the stimulating influence which it exerts on the pneumogastric nerve, this nerve having been partly proved to be a trophic nerve of the heart. Aside from any such nervous influence, the heart muscle receives a greater blood-supply under the use of digitalis, since both diastole and systole are influenced by the drug, the systole being more complete and the diastole being prolonged and more extensive.

Two theories concerning the nutrition of the heart muscle through its blood-supply have been promulgated. One is, that the coronary arteries are filled with arterial blood as the heart drives its contents out of the left ventricle into the aorta, or, in other words, during systole. The other hypothesis rests upon the belief that the contracting muscle prevents a free circulation of blood through the cardiac bloodvessels, and that the blood is driven into the coronary arteries during diastole by the pressure in the aorta, the aortic valves being closed. The latter view is incorrect so far as the coronary arteries are concerned, for they are filled during ventricular systole, and this systolic contraction of the muscular fibres urges onward the blood already in the intramural vessels. Nevertheless the complete passage of the blood through the smaller vessels of the cardiac muscle only takes place as relaxation or diastole occurs. The ground for this belief consists in the observation that a muscle when firmly contracted always presses upon its supplying bloodvessels, and particularly interferes with capillary flow. The heart of one of the lower animals, if carefully watched after the chest-wall is removed, will always be found to become paler during systole and redder during diastole. As the blood everywhere in the body nourishes the tissues, not when in the arteries, but while passing through the capillaries, it would seem self-evident that, while the coronary arteries are filled by the systole or contraction of the heart, the nutritive changes and perfect capillary circulation go on during diastole. If these premises are true, the increase in cardiac nutrition and growth under the action of digitalis is only what one would expect, for we have learned when studying this drug that it prolongs diastole and increases the force and volume of the systolic wave of blood. In other words, digitalis fills the coronary arteries almost to bursting, and so, when diastole occurs, not only floods the cardiac capillaries with blood, but prolongs the period during which the interchange between the blood-stream and tissues takes place.[1]

The value of the regulating or inhibitory influence of the vagus has become more apparent with the advance made recently in our knowledge of the physiology of the heart. Thus it has been shown that in systole the heart muscle becomes refractory to stimuli and loses its irritability, contractility, and conductivity, all of which are restored during the diastolic pause. Further than this, the efficiency of the heart is apparently in direct ratio to the length of the pause, that is, of the period of resuscitation.

Normally, the heart beats fast or slow according to the demands for blood made upon it by the system, and its action is varied by the calls which it receives from the tissues. In heart disease, with failure of compensation owing to leaky valves, the tissues are starved, and continually send messages for more nourishment to the cardiac muscle, which finally becomes exhausted by its endeavors to supply their wants, and beats faster and faster in its efforts to compensate for the leak. If digitalis is given, the vagi render the cardiac action regular and effective, acting as a regulator and director of its energies, thereby supplying the tissues and using the remaining power of the heart to the greatest advantage, in addition to improving its blood-supply by the methods already described. The starving tissues of the body having been satisfied, as Wood has eloquently expressed it, "the angry messengers from the periphery cease their callings, and the heart is at peace and in comfort."

From what has been said it becomes evident that this drug (digitalis) generally does good when the heart is weak, and we find for this reason that cardiac dilatation, simple cardiac failure, or heart-failure dependent upon the presence of poisons, all indicate its use.

The mechanism of the action of digitalis in the different cardiac valvular lesions still remains to be described, and before doing so the author desires to remind the reader that a patient under the full influence of digitalis ought to maintain the recumbent posture. (See article on Digitalis.) Further, the effect of the drug tends to accumulate, and therefore it should be stopped for several days at the end of each week of its use when it is given in full doses.

Digitalis should be begun in small doses, which can be gradually increased in size if need be, except in cases in which great cardiac feebleness demands immediate and powerful stimulation, when large doses may be given and smaller doses used later to maintain the effect.

Taking up the most common condition, that of mitral regurgitation, we find that in this disease the blood passes, in its normal flow, from the auricle into the ventricle, and, when the ventricle is filled, that the cardiac muscle contracts on all sides equally. Normally, the mitral valves close the auriculoventricular opening and prevent any of the blood from regurgitating into the auricle, and the greater the pressure the tighter they become. Abnormally the blood is still pressed upon on all sides as before, and, trying to escape, as do all liquids, from pressure, finds that, owing to disease of these valves, it can, in part at least, slip back into the auricle from which it came, rather than pass out into the high pressure of the arterial system. The ventricle, therefore, propels blood in two directions—in the wrong way and in the right way. If the leak is large enough to permit of the regurgitation of a large part of the blood, then death occurs. Digitalis does good in mitral regurgitation because, by increasing the force of the ventricle, it increases the friction at both the mitral leak and the aortic opening; but, as the aortic opening is a large one and the mitral leak a small one, the greater quantity of blood passes out into the circulation. It also does good because it strengthens the heart muscle and contracts the muscular ring which surrounds the auriculoventricular orifice, therefore rendering it easier for the valves to close the mitral opening. The same fact arises for consideration as before—namely, that it is not the amount of leak, but the amount of supply to take its place, which is the vital question in the case. Rarely relief does not occur, and the patient is made worse by digitalis, because the leak is increased as much as the normal flow.

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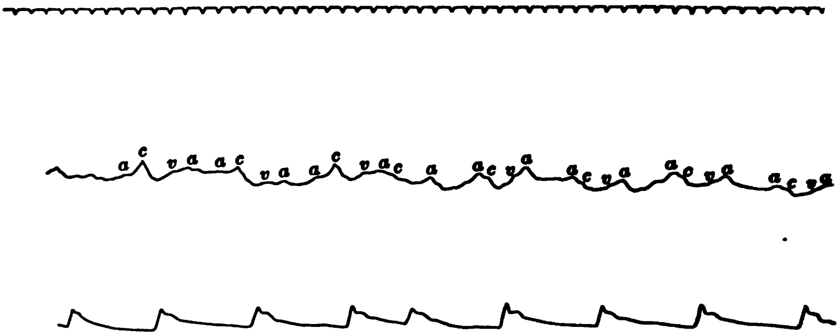
[1] See article on Digitalis in Part II. of this book.

In mitral obstruction the difficulty is that the blood cannot enter the ventricle with sufficient rapidity, and this part of the heart contracts *before* it is well filled. By the prolongation of diastole the blood is given sufficient time to enter and the ventricle is filled, sending out into the system a large wave of blood when it contracts. Further than this, the stimulation of the right ventricle by the digitalis enables this part of the heart to overcome the tendency to congestion which arises from the obstruction in the left side of the heart. Often the right side of the heart must be relieved by venesection and active purgation.

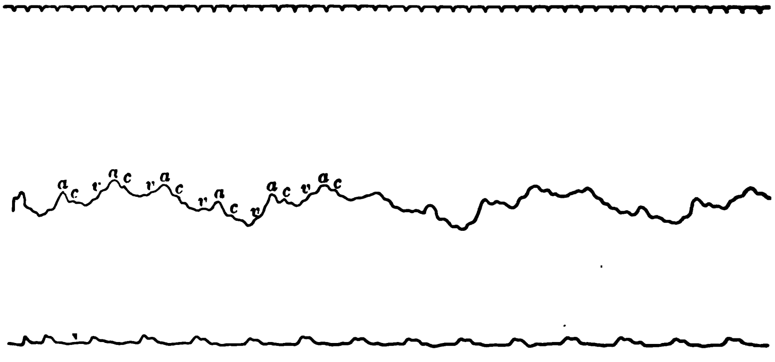
When the obstruction at the mitral orifice is so great that the auricle becomes distended and its power impaired so that it cannot well propel blood through the auriculo-ventricular opening, it not infrequently happens that great arrhythmia develops, not only as to the regularity of the heart sounds, but also in respect to the amount of blood which is expelled at each ventricular contraction. This irregularity is not alone due to stretching and exhaustion of the auricular wall, whereby the conductivity of the auriculo-ventricular fibres, as they pass through the auricular wall, is impaired, but to damage of His' bundle by the inflammatory process originally present, whereby tissue is destroyed, or the blood supply of the bundle is interfered with. Such a lesion in His' bundle may result in preventing some impulses from reaching the ventricle and so beats are missed. (See Digitalis, Part II.) Digitalis should be given with great caution, or not at all, in mitral stenosis with missed beats, because, by its power of still further decreasing the conductivity of His' bundle, it may induce complete heart block so that the auricles and ventricles are completely dissociated. Under these circumstances, the use of digitalis had better be avoided, or only small doses used, until by rest in bed, purgation, and the use of other remedies, such as caffeine, strychnine, or ammonia, the action of the heart is improved. Atropine in the dose of $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0001) four times a day is very useful. (See Figs. 135 and 136.) If there is much orthopnœa and other evidence of circulatory failure, strophanthin or strophanthone may be given intravenously. Strophanthin is given in the dose of 1 mil. of a 1:1000 solution, put up in ampoules. Strophanthone may also be given hypodermically in the dose of 1 mil., as it does not cause the intense irritation caused by strophanthin, or intravenously in the dose of 0.5 mil. (See Strophanthus.)

FIG. 135.



Showing partial heart-block. The auricle beats about 100 a minute. The ventricle only 50 a minute. Indication is for atropine. Upper tracing jugular vein. Lower tracing radial artery.

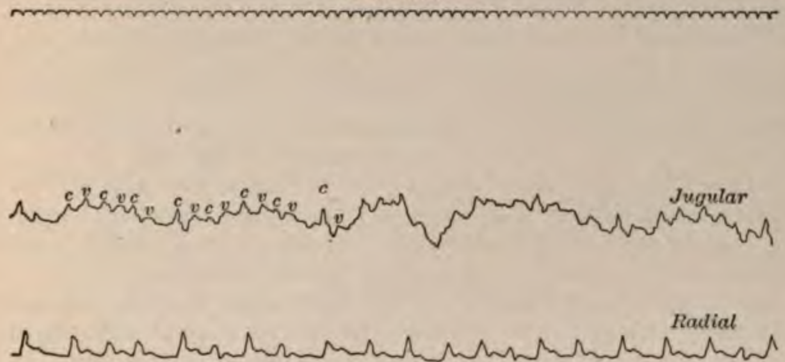
FIG. 136.



Same patient after taking $\frac{1}{50}$ grain of atropine four times a day which caused disappearance of heart-block. Auriculoventricular rhythm reëstablished.

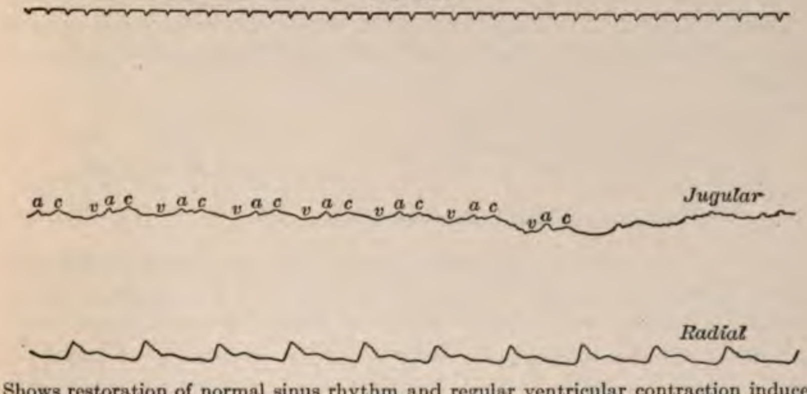
There is, however, another condition of the heart, met with most frequently in mitral stenosis, called auricular fibrillation, in which digitalis may do great good. In this state the auricle does not contract at all, but remains dilated, and over its surface fibrillary waves occur. No impulses pass to the ventricle from the sino-auricular node by way of His' bundle, and the ventricle acts of itself, the auricle being only a dilated bag through which the blood passes. The signs of auricular fibrillation are a disappearance of the presystolic murmur and the development of a ventricular pulse in the jugular veins, best determined by the use of a sphygmocardiograph. How the digitalis does good is not clear, unless by stimulating the right ventricle it drives the blood through the left auricle, and by increasing the power of the left ventricle improves the systemic circulation. It also tends to block some of the shower of impulses which attempt to cross His' bundle. Large doses are usually needful in this state, but they should not be continued over two or three days as a rule. Their continuance should be controlled by the use of the sphygmocardiograph. (See Figs. 137 and 138.)

FIG. 137.



Showing auricular fibrillation with irregular ventricular contraction.

FIG. 138.



Shows restoration of normal sinus rhythm and regular ventricular contraction induced by full doses of digitalis.

In aortic stenosis there is obstruction to the normal flow of blood out of the heart, and the digitalis is needed to increase the ventricular force, so that it may overcome the difficulty.

In aortic regurgitation digitalis, by its stimulation of the heart, may cause a sufficient output of blood to clear itself of the regurgitant flow, but in many cases the drug fails because the prolongation of diastole gives so much more time for the blood to flow backward into the dilating ventricle. The cardiac remedies to be used in such cases are strophanthus, in the form of the tincture, dose 5 to 10 drops (0.30–0.60); adonidin, dose ¼ to ½ grain (0.015–0.30), and sparteine, ½ grain (0.30). These remedies may also be used in the other forms of cardiac disease where digitalis fails. It is important to remember, however, that some cases of aortic regurgitation do improve, at least temporarily, under digitalis, by reason of the fact that the weary and dilated muscle walls of the ventricle have their toxicity restored by this drug.

Murmurs associated with evidences of cardiac failure do not always indicate the presence of valvular disease, for dilatation of the mitral orifice may prevent the proper approximation of the valves. In such a case digitalis, by overcoming the relaxation, may produce cure of an apparent valvular defect.

Physicians often meet with cases of severe valvular disease in which there are present a laboring heart, distended jugulars, and cyanosis, indicating engorgement of the right ventricle. This is to be relieved by free venesection from the arm, and, after the engorgement is removed, by the use of a mercurial and a saline purge and digitalis.

In many cases of cardiac disease there are associated with the heart lesion general debility and anæmia. These cases should be treated not only by the use of heart tonics, but also by iron, arsenic, simple bitters, and, if constipation is present, by mild purgatives.

In cardiac dropsy digitalis and the other heart stimulants do good by raising blood-pressure and pulse force, and in some instances by stimulating the kidneys to increased efforts at elimination. (See Dropsy.) In these cases, too, the patient will often be greatly benefited if he receive every few days a full dose of blue mass and of one of the hydragogue cathartics, which will relieve the dropsy and unload the portal circulation. A useful formula under these circumstances is as follows:

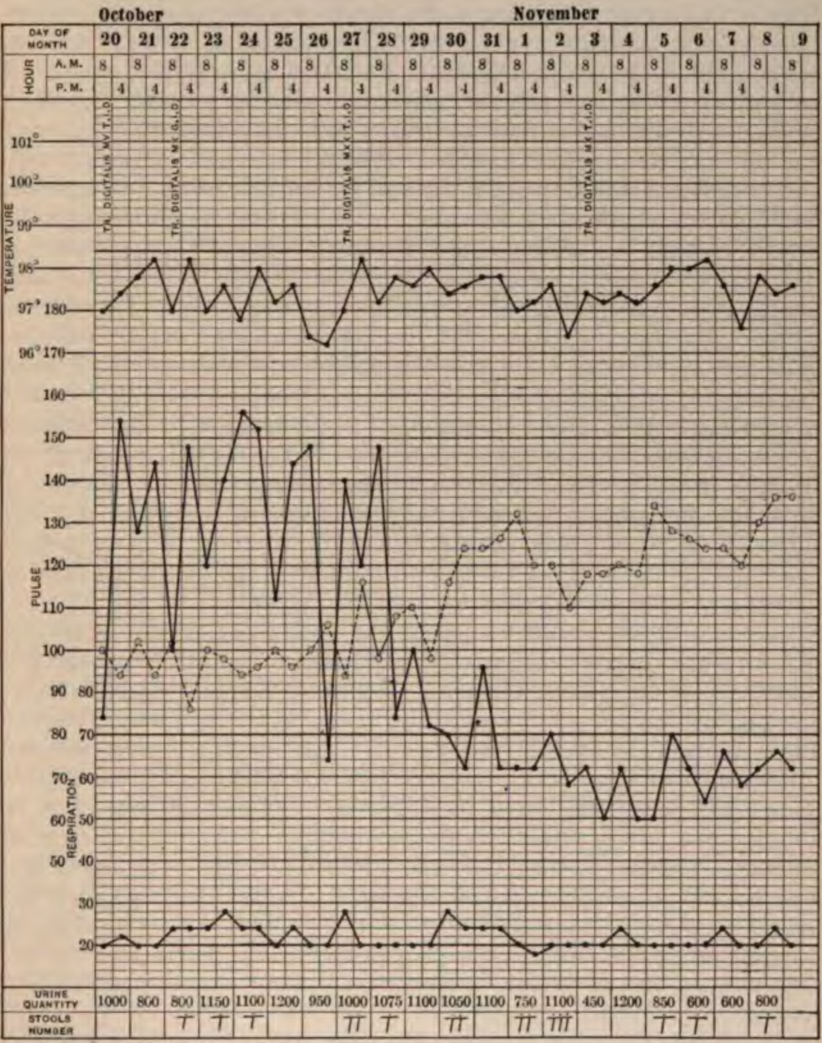
℞ Extracti sambuci folii . . . . . . gr. ij (0.12).
Extracti oxydendron arborei . . . . gr. ij (0.12).
Extracti scillæ . . . . gr. ¼ (0.016).—M.

Fiat pilula No. i.
S.—Take one pill four or six times a day.

On the other hand, if the heart is feeble and the arterial tension is high, not only must sodium nitrite be given to relax the spasm, but in addition a cardiac tonic must be employed, which at the same time that it stimulates the heart will not raise arterial pressure, as, for example, strophanthus, in preference to digitalis, which stimulates the arterial system and increases the tension. As digitalis is prolonged in its effect and sodium nitrite is fleeting, the digitalis should be given every eight or twelve hours, and the sodium salt every three or four hours.

In cases of ruptured compensation or cardiac fatigue, before attempting to lower blood-pressure which is higher than normal, the physician must be sure that such a high pressure is not essential for the comfort and even the life of the patient, as fibroid, tortuous vessels render a high pressure necessary if the circulation is to be maintained. In such instances the nitrites do no good and often do actual harm. The circulatory strain is best relieved by the use of the electric-cabinet bath, or

Fig. 139.



Paroxysmal tachycardia. No benefit from moderate doses of digitalis. Large doses cured. Blood-pressure rose as pulse-rate fell. Dotted-line pressure.

any form of hot-air treatment with massage and the use of the iodides may be valuable. The use of ether and ammonia is to be resorted to at once, and these are to be followed by strophanthin intravenously or strophanthone intravenously or hypodermically, or by digitalis by the mouth or digitalone hypodermically. Pituitrin may be also given intravenously, the contents of an ampoule being used.

In cardiac palpitation dependent upon indigestion, this condition must be relieved by appropriate digestive remedies; but in that form of palpitation due to overexertion or heart strain digitalis is useful. Iron is to be used if the irritability is due to anæmia. Tea, coffee, tobacco, and excessive venery are to be forbidden. Sometimes nux vomica does good by stimulating the heart and nervous system, and belladonna seems of great value where arhythmia is present. In other cases of arhythmia the patient will be more benefited by the use of sparteine, or aconite and digitalis. (See Aconite.)

In cardiac dilatation and asthenia digitalis is often very useful; but should the patient be advanced in years and have a tendency to arteriosclerosis, we should, simultaneously, give sodium nitrite or iodides to relieve any arterial spasm which resists the action of the heart. Very often such patients will suffer from scanty secretion of urine and albuminuria, and will develop congestion of the kidneys. This may be controlled and greatly relieved by the use of full doses of digitalis, say 5 to 10 drops of the tincture every four hours, with 20 grains of bitartrate or citrate of potassium every four hours. The addition of the alkaline diuretic very greatly aids in the diuretic effect of the digitalis in these cases. Sometimes diuresis can only be established after free purgation. In some cases it is wise to substitute for the digitalis either strophanthus or caffeine. Both should be given freely, say 3 grains (0.20) of caffeine, or 10 minims (0.60) of the tincture of strophanthus, every four hours. (See Nephritis.)

In cases of myocardial degeneration arising during the course of acute infectious fevers, digitalis is of little value. In chronic myocarditis with or without valvular disease it may prove helpful, but if it causes irregularity must not be continued. (See Mitral Stenosis.) Usually the nitrites should be combined with it in these cases for obvious reasons.

Cardiac hypertrophy is rarely seen without some other lesion accompanying it, but it may occur from prolonged and excessive exercise or other cause. It is to be treated by absolute rest and avoidance of excessive exercise, and by moderate amounts of food of a non-stimulating character. Wines and coffee should be forbidden, and a belladonna plaster may be placed over the præcordium if the action of the heart is very excessive. Both palpitation of the heart and cardiac hypertrophy are favorably influenced in many cases by aconite or veratrum.

Physicians who are in the habit of examining young men professionally will constantly have their attention called to a condition of shortness of breath on exertion, palpitation, or violent pulsation of the heart, and in some instances the development of severe symptoms which, at first glance, may seem to be those of true angina pectoris. In many of these youths there will be a history of the excessive use of tobacco, or that they have left college, where they indulged in such as running or bicycle racing, and have entered business, where they lead a most sedentary life. In these cases the condition which exists is comparable to that which exists in a steamship whose engines are too strong for her hull. The heart, which has heretofore been supplying the body of an athlete with blood, now finds itself too strong for the sedentary individual. There is probably no remedy which will give such good results under these circumstances as aconite, in the dose of 1 minim (0.06) of the fluidextract or 5 to 10 minims (0.30–0.60) of the tincture three times a day, particularly if at the same time a good belladonna plaster about four inches square is applied over the præcordium. Many cases of tobacco heart, in which there is arhythmia, with an excessive cardiac impulse over the præcordium, with palpitation on exertion, will be benefited by aconite used in this way; but where the heart seems much depressed, so that the apex beat is feeble and the first and second sounds are not clearly heard, aconite will seldom, if ever, do good.

In that form of functional cardiac disorder due to indigestion aconite is not capable of producing the results which are obtained in the cases which have just been mentioned. It may, however, be used as a remedy of value at the same time that the physician is directing his attention to the cause of the trouble—namely, the gastro-intestinal disorder, the treatment of which is foreign to this article. Here, again, a condition of cardiac feebleness contraindicates the employment of this drug.

Passing to the employment of aconite in cases of true cardiac disease, we find that a careful study of a certain number of cases will soon show the physician that this drug is capable of doing more good in some instances than is digitalis.

The history of the following case illustrates this point: A man, aged nineteen, was brought to the hospital suffering from aortic regurgitation, and as a result of this was attacked with dyspnœa on the slightest exertion, marked cardiac arhythmia, with palpitation, some giddiness, and a tendency to nose-bleed. He stated that in the early part of the year, and for several years preceding it, he had been a deck-hand on a coastwise vessel, where he performed hard manual labor, notwithstanding the condition of cardiac disease which was present, and of which he knew nothing. During this time he suffered from no symptoms indicating cardiac disorder. In other words, compensatory hypertrophy was complete. Because of the exposure incident to his work he was forced, under the advice of a physician, to earn his living on shore. He was not successful in obtaining employment, and a prolonged period of muscular inactivity followed. As a consequence the cardiac hypertrophy, which had hitherto been compensatory, became excessive, and he suffered from marked cardiac palpitation, with a throbbing sensation in the extremities, and from a distressing cough. Early in the study of the case it was recognized that these disorders were due to the excess of cardiac hypertrophy, and not to failure in compensation, and, as a consequence, that a cardiac depressant was indicated rather than a cardiac stimulant in the shape of digitalis. He was given from 1 to 2 minims (0.06–.12) of the fluidextract of aconite three times a day, and during the continuance of this treatment was purposely confined to bed. At the end of a week so much improvement had taken place in his condition that he was allowed to rise and go about the ward as he wished, and after four weeks, the medicine being continued during this period, he was so improved that he was discharged from the hospital, with no other evidence of cardiac disorder than physical examination would show.

Great care must be taken to differentiate the overaction of the heart, when feeble and dilated, from the overaction of excessive hypertrophy, the more so as the former is the state more frequently met with. If this is not done serious damage may result. An ice-bag over the heart is often all that is necessary, in addition to rest, to quiet this viscus.

When aconite is used, rest in bed is essential, in order that the heart may not be excited to great activity by exercise of the limbs, and also because the recumbent posture permits larger doses of the drug.

An exceedingly useful treatment of valvular disease with or without ruptured compensation is rest in bed without medication. The results in some cases are often remarkable.

Fatty heart occurs in two forms: that in which true fatty degeneration has taken place in the muscular fibre, and that in which there is a deposit of fat about the heart and between its fibres. Nothing of any importance can be done for the first state, except by the use of nitroglycerin or by the iodides to relieve arterial tension if it be too high. Strophanthus with or without nux vomica may be useful to relieve symptoms of cardiac distress. Much can be done for the second form. In neither form is digitalis of much value. If given, it should be combined with nux vomica, or nux vomica may be given alone in full doses. The patient suffering from the second form of heart trouble is nearly always obese, and should abstain from fats and rich foods, from all sweet wines and malt liquors, from sugars and milk, and at the same time take exercise. At first this treatment may cause dyspnœa, but by gradually increasing the severity of the exercise much can generally be effected in the end, with marked improvement in the cardiac action. (See Obesity.)

Heart disease associated with failure of the muscle may not only be treated with drugs, but with other remedial measures, such as gentle, active exercise, passive exercise, and baths, the latter being given with care to avoid too great shock and for the purpose of improving the general circulation.

Within a few years a method has been brought forward by Schott, of Nauheim, Germany, which consists in treating patients with feeble hearts by means of movements and baths of water derived from the springs at Nauheim. The movements are so-called resistance movements, the patient slowly flexing and straightening his limbs and neck against gentle resistance on the part of an attendant. By this means the circulation of blood and lymph in the tissues is aided without tiring the heart. These resistance exercises do not, however, agree with all cases. In persons with very feeble hearts gentle massage is far better. The rule should be never to give enough exercise or massage to cause acceleration of the respiration or marked increase in the action of the heart. Very feeble cases should have the massage first, the exercise next, and the baths last.

Before considering the use of the Nauheim bath it is necessary to have a clear conception of what it is and the methods by which it does good. There are six springs at Nauheim, of which three are used for bathing and three for drinking purposes. The latter are not of great importance and do not form part of the "cure" in the strict sense of the word, although the water from the "Kur" and "Karlsbrunnen" springs are sometimes sipped in the morning before breakfast for their laxative effect.

The bathing waters are derived from three sources: No. 12, or Friedreich Wilhelms Quelle; No. 7, or Der Grosse Sprudel; and a new one, called No. 14. The water of all these is very heavily charged with carbonic acid by Nature. So great is the pressure that the water is forced upward as high as fifty feet from a vertical pipe-nozzle. In the case of springs 7 and 12 the delivery pipe permits the water to shoot upward, and it then falls back into adjacent tanks, so that during its rise and fall a large amount of gas is lost, and much of the lime and iron held in solution is precipitated in the tanks. This water is led to bath-tubs, and if the patient is feeble and the "cure" is just beginning, it is often diluted with plain water and sometimes heated. This forms the *Thermal Sool-bad.*

Other baths are supplied by pipes which carry the water directly from the earth without the gas being allowed to escape in any quantity. This water sparkles as does soda-water, and is called the *Sprudel-bad.* Still another bath is provided in which there is an outflow opening as well as an inflow opening, and in which the patient sits in a tub into which freshly charged water is rushing as fast as it runs out. This is called the *Strom-bad.* These baths are all therapeutically powerful, but, naturally, the first is not so active as the last.

The therapeutic value of these baths depends upon their ability to cause dilatation of the peripheral capillaries, which thereby relieves internal congestions and enables the heart to pump blood more easily through the capillaries. They also stimulate the heart by reflex nervous action. When a patient is suffering from grave cardiac failure depending upon valvular disease, with grayness of the face and cyanosis of the lips, the baths should be begun very cautiously, using the Thermal Sool-bad. Even then, for the first minute after the patient enters the bath, he may seem more oppressed than before.

But in the next few minutes his apprehension passes away and a feeling of warmth and comfort develops, so that after ten or fifteen minutes it will be found that his skin is uniformly reddened wherever it has been in contact with the gas and water. The time which the patient spends in the bath should be prescribed by a local physician.

After the bath the patient is carefully dried by an attendant, and must rest absolutely in a reclining position for at least one hour. At first the bath is used only every two or three days. As the patient gains strength the baths are gradually increased in length and frequency, and finally additional mother-salt, obtained by the evaporation of the water, is added to the natural water in the tub. Later, when still stronger, the patient takes the foam, or "strom" bath, in which the gas is present in such quantities that the water foams. This is, of course, very stimulating and dangerous for a weak patient with poor reaction. When the patient recovers sufficiently to use gentle exercise this is permitted, the resistance exercises being employed on days between the baths as a rule.

These baths may be prepared artificially and are resorted to in this country, being now installed in several watering-places. The formulæ for making the baths are as follows in each 40 gallons of water at 95° F.:

Bath No. 1: sodium chloride, 4 pounds; calcium chloride, 6 ounces.

Bath No. 2: sodium chloride, 5 pounds; calcium chloride, 8 ounces.

Bath No. 3: sodium chloride, 6 pounds; calcium chloride, 10 ounces.

Bath No. 4: sodium chloride, 7 pounds; calcium chloride, 10 ounces; sodium bicarbonate, ½ pound; hydrochloric acid (25 per cent.), 12 ounces.

Bath No. 5: sodium chloride, 9 pounds; calcium chloride, 11 ounces; sodium bicarbonate, 1 pound; hydrochloric acid, 1½ pounds.

Bath No. 6: sodium chloride, 11 pounds; calcium chloride, 12 ounces; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; hydrochloric acid, 3 pounds.

The alkali should always be slightly in excess unless a porcelain or papier-maché tub is used.

A small bottle containing the hydrochloric acid is submerged at the bottom of the tub, uncorked, and its contents allowed to escape into the water, in which effervescence at once occurs, the patient entering the bath at that time. The numbers of the baths simply indicate different strengths. Patients may never use them stronger than that represented by the second or third formula. Toward the close of the treatment the temperature may be lowered to 85° F.

Tyson has used a series of perforated iron tubes placed upon the bottom of the tub under a wooden rack. These tubes are connected to a large cylinder containing carbonic acid gas, which is allowed to bubble through the water, thus supplanting the crude method of producing the gas by the acid just named. The tub should be of wood.

These baths are indicated chiefly for feeble hearts, as already stated. Thus, if there be cardiac dilatation resulting from such depressing causes as epidemic influenza, they often prove useful. So, too, in cardiac neuroses and functional disorders dependent upon lack of vasomotor tone they are serviceable. In valvular disease with perfect compensation they are not needed, and when compensation is ruptured they are dangerous, owing to the production of syncope. If the bath acts favorably, the pulse becomes stronger and fuller, the heart action slower, and the physical signs of cardiac dilatation disappear. Engorgement of the liver also is relieved. As with all other methods of treatment, the cases submitted to this treatment should be carefully selected, as it has its therapeutic limitations. This treatment does not necessarily exclude the use of drugs. A liberal vegetable diet, with small amounts of meats, is given.

HEMORRHAGE.

(*Including Menorrhagia, Metrorrhagia, Hæmoptysis, Hæmatemesis, Intestinal Hemorrhage, Hæmaturia, and Post-partum Hemorrhage.*)

Under this heading will be considered all forms of hemorrhage which we may endeavor to control by drugs or measures not directly surgical in their scope, with the exception of epistaxis, which has already been spoken of.

Whenever a hemorrhage can be arrested by the application of a ligature or by compression, as in a cut of the finger or some similar wound, no styptic should be used. Styptics are employed for the double purpose of constringing the tissues and coagulating the blood, and, in consequence, form coagula which tend to make a septic mass about the wound. In their place the physician should resort to a compress soaked in some antiseptic liquid or filled with some disinfectant powder, and if this fails to control the bleeding, then ligation of the bleeding vessel becomes necessary.

Where the bleeding point cannot be reached by direct compression or for ligation, the use of packing and of astringents is advisable, and drugs which are antihemorrhagic may be used by the mouth.

In all forms of hemorrhage in which the flow has been sufficiently great to endanger the patient's life, resort should be had to hypodermoclysis or to transfusion. (See Hypodermoclysis and Transfusion, Part III.)

In cases in which there is reason to believe that the hemorrhage continues because of diminished coagulability of the blood, particularly in *hemorrhage in the newborn* and in *jaundice*, a hypodermic injection of fresh blood serum from a healthy adult should be resorted to, to provide the ferment needful for coagulation. An ounce (30.0) repeated every day for several days is usually the amount required. (See Coagulose, Part III.) Calcium lactate or calcium chloride may also be employed to correct this condition. (See Calcium, Part II.)

Gelatin has been employed externally to control hemorrhage, and has been given hypodermically to aid in the coagulation of blood in bleeding parts which cannot be reached directly. Lancereaux and Paulesco use the following formula:

℞—Gelatini,
Sodii chloridi . . . . āā gr. cl (10.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . Oij (1000 mils.).

This mixture is sterilized by heat and 2 ounces (60 mils.) are injected into the tissues of the thigh or buttock.[1] This is increased to 5 ounces (150.0) in later injections if they are needed. Usually one or two doses are sufficient. A like solution may be used locally to check oozing. It is of little value.

Menorrhagia is an excessive flow of menstrual blood, either excessive in quantity during two or three days or continuing an unusual number of days; while *metrorrhagia* is a state in which bleeding takes place from the uterus independently of menstruation and at any period of the month, or even after the menopause has occurred.

Menorrhagia is not to be determined by the amount of the flow, but by whether the loss is sufficient to cause ill health or to indicate disease. In some cases it is a means of relieving plethora.

When the physician decides that something should be done to improve the condition of the patient, when suffering from either menorrhagia or metrorrhagia, it is necessary for him to find out whether a polypus, fibroid growth, endometritis, or other form of uterine disease is directly responsible for the trouble, and in the meantime to employ drugs known to act favorably upon uterine hemorrhage. The most prominent of these drugs are ergot, cotarnine, and oil of erigeron, the first and second being the best for active bleeding, the second and third for oozing and for cases where there is a continual "show." Cotarnine hydrochlorate is given in pill or capsule in the dose of 1 to 2 grains four times a day. The fluidextract of ergot may be given in varying dose, from 10 to 60 minims (0.60–4.0), according to the necessities of the case, and the oil of erigeron in capsule in the dose of from 3 to 5 minims 0.20–0.30), or, if capsules cannot be had, the physician may employ the oil in an emulsion made by using syrup of acacia or other similar substance. Locally, sterile cotton wet with a sterile solution of adrenalin chloride (1:5000) may be employed.

Where menstruation is irregular and the menorrhagia is almost a metrorrhagia, bromide of potassium or sodium in the dose of 10 grains (0.60) several times a day is often very serviceable. The water of hamamelis in the dose of 1 drachm (4.0) three times a day is sometimes useful. Cannabis indica, if an active sample is obtainable, is also said to be of service, but the writer has never used it to any extent. Oil of cinnamon in the dose of ½ drachm (2.0) is very efficacious in the slow oozing of some cases where erigeron cannot be used or obtained. Sometimes, where congestion of the pelvic viscera is the cause of the trouble, dry cups over the sacrum give relief.

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[1] The gelatin should be boiled at least an hour, as tetanus spores are often present and are not killed by being exposed to heat for a short time.

Hæmoptysis, or hemorrhage from the lung, is usually due to tubercular ulceration of a small or large bloodvessel or to mitral disease, and the life of the patient depends more upon the rapidity with which a clot naturally forms than upon the skill of the physician.

Hemorrhage from the lung must be regarded as any other hemorrhage. The object of the physician is not to stimulate the heart and vasomotor system, thereby increasing the leakage from the bleeding vessel, but to lower the arterial pressure to as low a point as is safe. With this end in view nitroglycerin may be given hypodermically in the dose of $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ of a grain (0.0006–0.0014) or 5 minims of amyl nitrite may be inhaled. If these drugs are not obtainable, chloroform may be given by inhalation with care, to lower blood-pressure and quiet the over-acting heart (See Amyl Nitrite.)

The rule to follow is best stated as follows, if the hemorrhage has been severe and the patient is feeble: Place the head lower than the feet and apply Esmarch bandages to the limbs to keep the blood in the vital parts as much as possible. The use of stimulants can only increase the hemorrhage by increasing the pumping power of the heart and by dislodging the clot from the eroded bloodvessel

Daremburg and Yeo have employed ice or ice-cold compresses to the scrotum or vulva in cases of hæmoptysis, and claim good results from this use of cold. Cold must not be used if the patient is very feeble.

To allay nervous excitement many writers advise that a hypodermic injection of morphine should be used. Chloral and the bromides are often better remedies for this purpose, and should be given by the mouth, or, if vomiting is present, they should be given by the rectum, dissolved in starch-water. (See Chloral and Bromides.)

Sometimes the patient can point directly to the spot where he thinks the hemorrhage exists, and under these circumstances a dry cup or a piece of ice placed over this point may perhaps prove useful by causing a reflex contraction of the deeper bloodvessels.

Though text-books order atomized solutions to be inhaled and other remedies to be taken by way of the lung, in most cases these measures will be found impracticable, because the nervousness of the patient and the constant cough will not permit of inhalations to any extent, and even if a full breath is taken, it generally increases the bleeding and coughing. The only occasions in which inhalations of styptics are of service are those in which the hemorrhage is just beginning or is so slight as to streak the sputum or to be at least thoroughly mixed with it. Even in these cases little if any of the drug reaches the bleeding spot. The solutions to be so employed must be used in a vaporizer which will throw a fine vapor—sufficiently fine to enter the smallest air-tubes with the inspiratory wave of air. A very good fluid is one made from Monsel's solution, as follows:

℞—Liquoris ferri subsulphatis		gtt. xx to xxx (1.3–2.0).
Aquæ destillatæ		f℥iv (120.0).—M.

S.—Use in an atomizer every few minutes.

Or the following:[1]

℞—Acidi tannici		gr. xx (1.3).
Glycerini		fʒij (8.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	q. s. ad	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Use in a vaporizer.

Or,

℞—Aluminis	gr. vj (0.4).
Aquæ destillatæ	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Use in an atomizer

Some clinicians advise that the patient should swallow, whether the hemorrhage be acute or not, not less than 1 to 1½ drachms (4.0–6.0) of the fluidextract of ergot, or a solution made by adding 20 grains of gallic acid to 1 ounce (1.3–30.0) of water; but they cannot be of service, and when bleeding ceases after their use the arrest is probably a coincidence and not due to the drug.

In cases where severe or repeated hemoptysis develops it may be unnecessary to resort to artificial pneumothorax. (See Tuberculosis.)

After an attack of hæmoptysis there is great danger in many cases of a traumatic pneumonia being set up by the presence of the extravasated blood. This should be combated by the use of a carefully regulated diet, and the reduction of any arterial excitement by small doses of aconite in persons *not weakened by advanced disease or by the bleeding*. Complete rest in bed is to be insisted on, and no stimulants allowed in food or drink unless the weakness of the patient requires them.

Hematemesis.—This depends either upon some injury to the stomach, or, much more commonly, upon gastric ulcer, cancer, or cirrhosis of the liver, and is one of the easier of the so-called "internal hemorrhages" to treat, because by ordering the patient to swallow styptic drugs we can act directly upon the bleeding surface.[2] Adrenalin in the dose of a drachm (4.0) of 1 : 1000 solution may be given, and ice should be swallowed frequently, or 3 minims (0.20) of Monsel's solution in half a tumblerful of water may be used every fifteen minutes until four doses are taken. Tannic acid may be given instead in the dose of 20 grains to a drachm (1.3–4.0), but the two should never be given at the same time. (See foot-note.) Monsel's salt may be given in pill in the dose of 2 to 3 grains (0.12–0.20). The acetate of lead is also of value in pill form in the dose of 2 to 3 grains (0.12–0.20) with morphine or opium. Tincture of the chloride of iron, the sulphate of iron, turpentine, ipecac, ergot and hamamelis may all be used, the last three particularly in slow or passive hemorrhages. Sometimes nitrate of silver in the dose of ¼ grain (0.015) in pill form is of service if the hemorrhage is a slow one. Bandages to the extremities and external heat should be applied if the hemorrhage is sufficiently great to cause faintness. (See Gastric Ulcer.)

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[1] If the Monsel solution does not stop the hemorrhage, tannic acid will probably fail; but more important, the two should not be used together, as they are incompatible and the tannate of iron will be formed, which is as black as ink.

[2] Hæmatemesis also ensues as a result of swallowing blood which has escaped into the mouth or nasopharynx, and this symptom is sometimes induced by malingerers in order to further their ends. These forms of hæmatemesis should, of course, be separated from those dependent upon some lesion in the stomach itself.

Hemorrhage from the bowel is to be treated according to its point of origin. If in the small intestine, as in duodenal ulcer, the medicines must be used by the mouth; if it be from the colon or rectum or from hemorrhoids, medication must be by way of the anus. In any case rest in bed is essential, and as soon as the patient recovers from the hemorrhage relief from the duodenal ulcer by surgical measures should be resorted to.

Hemorrhage of the first class is best combated by the application of a small ice-bag to the belly and by the use of Monsel's salt (ferri subsulphas): 3 grains (0.20), made into a pill, and given every half-hour or oftener, the pill being coated with salol so that it may reach the intestine without being dissolved in the stomach. Ergot has been resorted to, but is of doubtful value even if used hypodermically. (See Ergot.) Other remedies which have been used are sulphuric acid in the dose of 5 to 10 minims (0.3–0.60) in water in acute or passive bleeding, or turpentine given in capsule, or, better still, in emulsion of acacia in the dose of 10 minims (0.60) every half-hour, particularly when the hemorrhage is not active. As a matter of fact no remedy given by the mouth has any direct effect in intestinal bleeding.

Where the hemorrhage is dependent upon ulceration of the colon or rectum injections are to be resorted to. These are both styptic and curative, the styptic injections being particularly useful when the bleeding is to be stopped at once, the others where it is sought to remove the condition producing the trouble.

To the first class belong alum, sulphate of copper, Monsel's solution, sulphate of iron, tannic acid, and cold water. In the second, we find nitrate of silver, the sulphates of copper and iron, and the chlorate of potassium.

The alum solution used should be fairly strong, 10 grains to the ounce (0.60–30.0); the copper, 5 grains to the ounce (0.3–30.0); the Monsel salt, 10 grains to the ounce (0.60–30.0); or ½ to 1 drachm of Monsel's solution to each 2 ounces (2.0–4.0 : 60.0) of water. The tannic acid should be used in the strength of 20 grains to the ounce (1.3–30.0) of water and glycerin. When chlorate of potassium is used, it should he employed in saturated solution in small injections (25 grains to the ounce [1.60–30.0]), or in weaker solution if the injection be a large one (10 grains to the ounce [0.60–30.0]). Another useful drug, if the site of the hemorrhage can be reached, is adrenalin chloride in the proportion of 2 drachms of the ordinary 1 : 1000 solution in a half-pint of normal saline solution.

These injections should be carefully given, and the success or failure attending the treatment of these states depends as much upon the *technique* of the operation as upon the particular medicinal substance employed. It should never be forgotten that an injection designed for local medication should be as small in bulk as circumstances will permit. Thus, in inflammation of the rectum the amount of the injected liquid should not be above 4 ounces (120.0) at the utmost, and preferably 2 ounces (60.0) unless the diseased area is high up. An enema is given in bulk so as to cause distention and excite the bowel to movement, whereas from a medicinal injection no movement is desired. (See Enteroclysis, Part III.)

Hematuria is a condition in which blood appears in the urine, and may be divided into two classes: that in which the blood comes from the kidney or bladder, and that in which it comes from the urethra. In the first class the blood is always well mixed with the urine, which is changed in color from its decomposition, and the blood is present either during the entire act of urination or just at the end of the act. In those instances in which the blood is in the first part of the stream it arises in the urethra, is nearly pure, and not well mixed with the urine.

If the hemorrhage is alarming, injections of adrenalin chloride (1:5000) may be used; or astringent washes, such as 2 or 3 grains of alum to the ounce of water, may be injected into the bladder. It must be remembered, however, that alum fills the bladder with clots, which are not readily passed and are liable to become septic.

A useful prescription for internal use is:

℞—Acidi gallici . . . . ʒj (4.0).
Acidi sulphurici diluti . . . . . . fʒij (8.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . q s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) in water every four hours.

Malarial infection is sometimes accompanied by hæmaturia or hæmoglobinuria. The cause is obscure, and an immense amount of discussion has taken place as to its proper treatment. Many physicians assert that the use of quinine in these cases produces disastrous results; others claim that the drug is most valuable. The value of quinine consists, undoubtedly, in its ability to prevent other attacks, rather than to relieve that already present or its result—the hæmaturia. If an examination of the blood shows the presence of the æstivo-autumnal parasite, quinine is to be freely used; but if not, it is to be avoided. Personally the author believes that malarial hæmaturia and hæmoglobinuria will ultimately be found to depend upon very different causes. In some cases it will be found that the malarial parasite is the cause of the disease. In other instances it will probably be discovered that an entirely different organism belonging to the same general type of parasites is responsible for the development of this dangerous and much dreaded complication. (See Cinchona, Part II.) Sodium thiosulphate is a most useful remedy in malarial hæmaturia in the dose of 5 to 15 grains (0.3–1.0) every five hours. Many practitioners use as much as a drachm of thiosulphate of sodium every two hours until purgation takes place, give morphine and atropine hypodermically to relieve pain and quiet the stomach, apply cups over the kidneys, and give large amounts of water so as to freely flush the kidneys.

Post-partum hemorrhage is to be controlled by the use of abdominal friction and kneading or grasping the dilated uterus through the relaxed abdominal wall; by the use of drachm doses of the fluidextract of ergot or a wineglassful of the wine of ergot, or by the hypodermic use of 15 minims (1.0) of pituitrin or of "Ergot Aseptic"; and by irritation of the uterine wall by passing the hand, which must be absolutely aseptic, up through the vagina into the uterine cavity. In other cases vaginal irrigation with sterile water as hot as can be borne may be resorted to.

In all forms of local hemorrhage from small vessels adrenalin chloride is to be thought of as a local application. (See Suprarenal Gland, Part II.)

HEMORRHOIDS.

Hemorrhoids are vascular dilatations of capillaries, arteries, or venules situated outside or inside of the sphincter ani, or are composed, in the case of what are called external piles, of tags of skin which are more or less vascular and become troublesome when inflamed.

The internal pile if large, is apt to prolapse and to become strangulated by the sphincter muscle. It is covered with mucous membrane, and is sometimes very small or like a mulberry in shape, consisting of a tuft of capillaries, a loop of an arteriole, or of a venule. The capillary or arterial hemorrhoid is apt to be bright red, and to bleed profusely when touched or when scraped by hard feces. The venous tuft also bleeds, but not so freely, and the blood is not so bright in color. In cases in which the hemorrhoids "come down"—that is, pass out through the anus, so being in danger of becoming strangulated—the protruding mass should be washed with cold water, thereby at once cleansing it and reducing its congestion, and then gently pushed back with the fingers, which should be well oiled. In some cases it is advantageous to push gently into the rectum a cold rectal speculum, which will not only replace the piles, but also contract their walls and displace the blood with which they are filled. Care should be taken that an external hemorrhoid is not mistaken for an internal pile, since if an external growth is pushed through the sphincter it also becomes strangulated.

The treatment of internal hemorrhoids is to a great extent identical with that of the external variety. A suppository may be used, made up as follows, if there is a tendency to slight hemorrhage:

℞—Acidi gallici	gr xx (1.3).
Extracti opii	gr. j (0 06).
Extracti belladonnæ foliorum	gr ij (0.12).
Olei theobromatis	q. s.—M

Fiant suppositoriæ No. x.
S.—Use one every night.

In place of this, distilled witch-hazel extract may be injected into the rectum in the quantity of 1 to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0).

If the hemorrhage is profuse, the physician should use a speculum, find the bleeding point, and touch it with strong nitric acid, followed by the suppository named above. If this is done, the bowels should be confined for some days until the spot under the slough made by the acid can heal.

If the prolapsed hemorrhoid is inflamed and difficult of reduction, the following ointment of Mathews may be ordered:

℞—Cocainæ	gr. xij (0.8).
Iodoformi	ʒj (4.0).
Extracti opii	gr. xxx (2.0).
Petrolati	℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—Use as a salve.

Note that this prescription calls for cocaine, not cocaine hydrochloride. The reason for this is that the salt of cocaine does not act well when mixed in an ointment.

If the pile still refuses to be reduced, place the patient in bed and apply a hot compress wet with adrenalin chloride solution (1:2000). If this fails, operation is demanded. The pile should be incised and the clot turned out.

The treatment of external piles themselves consists in the maintenance of the most rigid cleanliness. Immediately after each movement the parts should be thoroughly washed by means of a sponge dipped in cold water, or, better still, by the use of the bidet or a nozzle attached to a fountain syringe or to the general water-supply. (See Cold, Part III.) After they are thoroughly cleansed, it is well to bathe them with distilled extract of hamamelis. Often it is advisable to precede the regular daily evacuation by a rectal injection of cold water to soften the feces, and, more important still, to decrease congestion. If the inflammation of the external piles is very acute, the patient should be placed in bed and the cold injections frequently repeated or hot compresses applied to the anus. After this a lotion of lead-water and laudanum—laudanum f℥ss (15.0) to dilute lead-water f℥ij (60.0) may be used.

If in association with the presence of hemorrhoids there is much itching the following salve may be applied:

℞—Mentholis	gr. xx.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis	gr. xxx.
Petrolati	℥j (30).—M.

S.—Apply locally.

The injection of phenol into hemorrhoids is a dangerous practice, and, if employed, only 1 drop is to be used.

In addition to these applications there are important general rules to be observed.

The patient's habits should be so arranged that the daily act of defecation is at night before going to bed, rather than in the morning, as under these circumstances the rest in bed relieves congestion and soreness, which the maintenance of the erect posture might aggravate. Plethoric individuals should not use upholstered chairs, as the heat of the body relaxes the rectal tissues. A cane-seated chair is best, or an air-cushion with a hollow centre. The liver plays a most important part in relation to hemorrhoids, and, if it is congested, congestion of the hemorrhoidal veins is very apt to ensue. The connection between the liver and the hemorrhoidal plexus is most intimate, since this plexus is formed by the superior hemorrhoidal veins, which are branches of the inferior mesenteric, and the middle and inferior hemorrhoidal veins, which terminate in the internal iliac. The portal venous system is composed in part of the inferior mesenteric vein, and any obstruction to venous flow in the liver at once results in engorgement of the hemorrhoidal plexus.

(For the surgical treatment of piles reference must be made to surgical works.)

HEPATITIS.

(*Acute and Chronic Hepatitis and Hepatic Abscess*).

Inflammation of the liver may be produced by many causes, such as injuries, cold, exposure to high temperatures (as in the tropics), syphilis, and the presence of any infectious disease or of parasites. It may also arise from alcoholism. The hepatitis of hot climates is generally subacute or chronic. The pain, swelling, and general symptoms of the acute form of inflammation of the liver are described thoroughly in the text-books on the practice of medicine. The measures commonly adopted for the relief of the symptoms and the disease itself are of two kinds: the first, medicinal; the second, dietetic.

The patient, if the attack be acute or severe, will commonly be found in bed, owing to the pain and fever, but if not he must be placed in bed and kept in a recumbent posture. Over the surface of the right hypochondrium may be placed a number of small cantharidal blisters; or, if this is not possible, a large mustard plaster is to be used. Sometimes hot cloths applied over this area are equally efficient. At the same time, if the bowels are confined, a saline purgative, such as magnesium sulphate, should be given, and it is often wise to precede it several hours by small doses of calomel given in fractional doses. The kidneys must be kept active by spirit of nitrous ether and citrate of potassium, or by any one of the diuretic waters, such as Vichy, in moderate quantities.

If a single hepatic abscess develops,[1] the best thing to be done is to expose the liver and drain it. Very frequently the inflamed organ will have formed a strong attachment with the peritoneal coat of the abdominal cavity. Any constitutional evidence of the presence of pus, as by night-sweats, hectic, or rigors, is a sign for immediate interference with the purulent collection. If amœbic dysentery exists, it must be cured as rapidly as possible by the measures generally employed for this purpose, but if this disease be the cause of the abscess, the proper treatment is to aspirate the pus and inject the abscess cavity with a solution of quinine hydrochloride containing 30 or 40 grains (2.0–2.6). (See Ipecac and Dysentery.) Multiple hepatic abscess is beyond our measures of relief.

The diet during the early and later stages of acute hepatitis should be limited to those articles of food which are easily digested and assimilated, and rich or greasy dishes are to be excluded. "Strong foods," as meats of all kinds, particularly beef, pork, and mutton, are to be sedulously avoided. All spices in the food must be forbidden, and alcohol utterly tabooed. If koumyss cannot be had, the patient may be fed on peptonized milk or pancreatized oysters. (See Part III.) After an abscess develops the same recommendations are to be followed, and the diet is to be as supportive as possible, small doses of quinine and iron being used.

In the treatment of the subacute or chronic hepatitis of hot climates no remedy compares to freshly prepared strong nitromuriatic acid, used both externally and internally. The acid should be a deep lemon color, and be mixed with water only when about to be taken in the dose of 3 to 4 minims (0.20–0.25) three times a day. This remedy is contraindicated in acute hepatitis, because it acts by stimulating the organ, and would only increase the severity of the acute form of the disease if administered at this time. Externally, it is to be used by mixing it with water and applying it by means of a flannel wrung out in the mixture, or by placing it on spongiopiline in the proportion of from 1 to 3 fluidrachms to the pint (4.0–12.0 : 480 mils.) of hot water and applying it over the liver. If 3 fluidrachms (12.0) irritate the skin too greatly, the smaller quantity should be employed. This application causes a tingling of the skin and a localized sweat.

The hepatitis due to syphilis generally shows itself as a cirrhosis, and is to be treated by antisyphilitic measures. (See Syphilis.)

If ascites develops from cirrhosis, the liquid is to be withdrawn, and frequent aspirations, as often as the liquid returns, have been known to result in apparent cure or arrest of the disease. In all forms of chronic hepatitis iodide of potassium is a useful remedy in the dose of from 5 to 20 grains (0.3–1.3) three times a day, and larger amounts should be used if the condition be due to syphilis.

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[1] It is well to recall that many cases of hepatic abscess are now known to be due to dysentery, and that the diseased state of the lower bowel may result in infection of the liver.

HICCOUGH.

Hiccough is an affection arising from many causes, depending upon irritability of the nerves supplying the diaphragm as a result of gastric irritation, nervousness, uræmia, and as a complication of several exhausting diseases, such, for example, as typhoid fever.

The mechanism of its production rests upon the sudden contraction or descent of the diaphragm, whereby a vacuum is formed in the chest into which the outside air attempts to rush, but is prevented from doing so by a sudden closure of the glottis, the peculiar sound of the hiccough being thus developed. Generally the symptom stops of itself, but it may become continuous and excessive.

The remedies to be employed are used according to the cause of the disorder. If there be gastric or intestinal irritation, the irritating matter must be removed by emetics or purges, and nervous and local sedatives used. A drachm (4.0) of spirit of chloroform does good in many cases, and tincture of capsicum may be employed in other instances, say 5 to 10 minims (0.30–0.60) well diluted. Spirit of camphor, or the tincture of valerian, in the dose of 1 drachm (4.0), may be serviceable, and Hoffmann's anodyne is peculiarly efficacious in the dose of 1 drachm (4.0) in ice-water. In the hiccough of typhoid fever nothing compares to musk, 20 grains (1.3) by the rectum, and, if this cannot be used, oil of amber may be given by the mouth in the dose of 5 to 10 minims (0.3–0.60) in capsule or emulsion, and followed by a drink of milk to prevent irritation of the stomach. Nitrite of amyl may also be inhaled. When hiccough is so persistent as to endanger life it must be controlled by the use of bromide of sodium and tincture of deodorized opium given by the bowel. (See article on Vomiting for directions; also see Chloretone.)

Where external remedies are resorted to, ether thrown in a fine spray on the epigastrium may check an attack.

In cases where the affection comes on after meals and is due to indigestion, a course of tonic treatment will often give relief. Thus nux vomica in pill or tincture, accompanied by some dilute mineral acid, such as hydrochloric or nitric, may be employed, or, if the stomach is acid—

℞—Sodii bicarbonatis	. . . . . .	ʒj (4.0).
Tincturæ nucis vomicæ	. . . . .	fʒj (4 0).
Tincturæ cardamomi . . .	q s. ad	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) before each meal

If the symptoms are due to uræmia, a hot pack may be found of service, unless contraindicated by advanced depression and systemic weakness. Even in the presence of these symptoms it may be advisable to resort to this measure, protecting the patient against depression by a hypodermic injection of strychnine.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

Incontinence of urine may be classified either according to its forms or the methods of its treatment.

Four varieties may be recognized as occurring separately, although all of them may occur in one case. There are cases where the bladder fails to hold the urine day or night, those in which the incontinence is only nocturnal, and those in which it occurs only upon some nervous start or in which the sphincter becomes relaxed from general atony. The first of these occurs in children, the last in adult females. A fourth form of incontinence depends upon paralysis arising from centric nervous disorder or from paralysis due to retention and consequent paralytic distention.

Taking up the consideration of the first forms—namely, those occurring in children, in which the trouble is generally nocturnal—the complete history and the present condition of the case must be discovered. Many of the most obstinate cases will yield when the urine is made constantly clear and mild by the use of alkalies, and others will recover upon the removal of worms from the vagina, which have crawled there from the rectum, or upon circumcision of a redundant prepuce, particularly if this be tight and smegma and urine be found back of it in large or small quantity. The cause of the incontinence in both these conditions is reflex irritation of the bladder-walls, by irritation at the end of the penis or in the vagina, and the reason that alkalies do good is that they render the urine, when concentrated and irritating, dilute, alkaline, and mild. Belladonna in these cases is rarely, if ever, curative, and is at most only palliative, the condition returning as soon as the passing off of the effects of the drug permits the irritation to be felt by the nerves of the bladder. After alkaline diuretics have been used belladonna is, however, very valuable. Where the urine is acid, concentrated, and dark in color the following prescription is always useful:

℞—Potassii citratis		ʒij (8.0).
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi		fʒij (8.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	q. s. ad	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) every four hours in a tablespoonful (15.0) of water.

As the urine becomes clear after several days a few drops of tincture of belladonna may be added to the mixture; but if a moderate amount is not sufficient, it must not be increased, as belladonna will not cure the condition, and may make the urine concentrated—a condition directly opposed to that which is wanted.

In other instances—and these are by no means rare—the urine is concentrated and ammoniacal in odor. Under these circumstances one of three drugs may be used with advantage, namely hexamethylenamine (urotropin or uritone) in the dose of 4 grains (0.25) in half a glass of water three times a day; or benzoate of ammonium, given in the same quantity in capsule after meals. Both of these drugs acidify the urine and render it antiseptic, and for obvious reasons are harmful if the urine is already acid.

Sometimes these cases are dependent not so much upon vesical irritability as upon weakness of the spinal centres governing the bladder. If this be the case, the urine should first be rendered mild, and then remedies should be directed to the improvement of these parts. The following pill or the succeeding solution should be administered:

℞—Arseni trioxidi		gr. ⅓ (0.02).
Extracti nucis vomicæ		gr. ij (0.12).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One three times daily after meals for a child of eight or ten years.

Or,

℞—Liquoris potassii arsenitis		♏ xxiv (1.5)
Tincturæ nucis vomicæ		♏ xxiv (1.5).
Aquæ destillatæ	q. s. ad	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) three times daily after meals for a child of eight or ten years.

This mixture is so bitter as to be disagreeable, and Fowler's solution may often be used alone in the dose of ½ to 1 minim (0.03–0.06), and at the same time strychnine in gelatin- or sugar-coated pill or granule may be given.

It must be remembered that this last treatment is only to be employed in chronic cases devoid of all irritation and dependent upon atony. It will not do good if the urine is not previously made clear.

Nothing can be more unfortunate in the treatment of these cases than punishment by severe scolding or whipping the child, as it never does good, and, the fault being beyond the child's control, the unjust punishment makes him sullen, or through nervousness, augmented by such treatment, his trouble becomes worse. In some cases it may be necessary, in order to cure the habit, to let the child drink diuretic waters for years. The patient should always be taken from bed when the parents retire for the night and made to evacuate the bladder.

For the incontinence of adult females or males due to atony of the vesical sphincter, and which occurs on laughing or sudden movement, nothing compares, from a curative point of view, to drop doses of tincture of cantharides three or four times a day, the urine being kept flowing freely from the kidneys by means of alkaline diuretics. Attention to the reaction of the urine in these cases is also of value. If it is acid, alkalies must be given; and if alkaline, urotropin or uritone is indicated.

The treatment of the fourth form of incontinence of urine comes into the province of surgery. The bladder must be relieved by the catheter if the trouble be from retention with distention. If the disorder is due to paralysis, nothing can be done except to carry out those general measures valuable in such cases—to maintain the urine in as normal a state as possible by urinary antiseptics, to catheterize frequently with an aseptic catheter, and to wash out the bladder every few days or hours, as the case may be, with some weak antiseptic fluid, such as the 1:10,000 solution of bichloride of mercury, or 1:200 of phenol, or 1:100 of boric acid.

INDIGESTION (GASTRIC AND INTESTINAL).

Under the heading "Biliousness" the writer has described many of the conditions arising out of indigestion, and, this being the case, the consideration of that state known as dyspepsia or indigestion will only receive attention at this point in so far as its cure is concerned, without the relief of the symptoms produced.

Lack of *gastric* digestion depends for its existence upon a great number of causes, and is always a symptom, not a disease. It occurs during the course of short or prolonged fevers from atony of the gastric walls and glands, from lack of secretion of the proper character, from hypersecretion of mucus by the mucous glands, or as the result of any one or all of these conditions, and, lastly, because the food is unsuitable to the case, or is of a kind difficult of assimilation. Sometimes it is due to organic changes in the abdominal viscera, as carcinoma or ulcer, and sometimes to acute or chronic gastritis. In each of these states the treatment is, of course, different, because widely separated causative factors must be relieved.

The indigestion attendant upon the course of fevers can nearly always be avoided by a proper diet and the use of predigested food, such as pancreatized gruels, milk, or broths. The necessity of this artificial digestion is the more readily recognized when we recall the investigations of Hoppe-Seyler upon the quality of the gastric juice of a patient suffering from typhoid fever, for he found that no hydrochloric acid was present. Uffelmann has also found in a similar study that the peptone-forming secretion of the stomach ceases entirely during fever.

Where indigestion results from the presence of gastric catarrh the remedies applicable to such a state must be resorted to. (See Gastric Catarrh.)

The studies made within recent years upon the chemical conditions of the gastric contents have changed the methods of treatment from being empirical to being rational, for it is now known that disorders of digestion depend on deficient or excessive acidity of the gastric juice, deficient formation of pepsin, stenosis of the pylorus, deficient motility of the gastric walls, gastroptosis and enteroptosis, and other less important causes. Before carrying out any line of treatment the physician must, therefore decide, if possible, as to the underlying cause of the dyspepsia present in each case, and his decision may be based on well-described subjective symptoms by the patient, or upon this description aided, or it may be replaced, by examination of the stomach-contents after a "test-meal," or the results of x-ray examination.

In those cases in which the dyspeptic symptoms result from imperfect mastication and insalivation of food it is evident that careful rules about eating are to be given the patient, with the additional advice, which is equally good in all cases, that exact meal-hours should be adhered to, since irregularity in meal-hours results in imperfect digestion as commonly as irregularity of habit in regard to defecation results in constipation. If the dyspeptic symptoms are due to deficient secretion of gastric juice, particularly if it is found that hydrochloric acid is the chief deficient element, one of two plans presents itself for employment. In many cases it will be found that the administration of small doses of bicarbonate of sodium, 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.60), before each meal will cause a free secretion of gastric juice, particularly if it be given simultaneously with bitter substances which act as stimulants to the gastric mucosa. These facts are not based solely on the apparent improvement in the patient, but also upon careful chemical studies of the acidity of the gastric juice by means of the stomach-tube. In mild cases the taking of a glass of imported Vichy water (Célestins) before each meal serves to provide sufficient sodium to produce good effects.

The bitter substances which it is best to employ in cases of deficient acidity of the gastric juice are among the simple bitters, such drugs as quassia, cascarilla, calumba, and gentian. Among the peculiar bitters we have nux vomica, quinine, rhubarb, and condurango. These may be employed in the following form:

℞—Sodii bicarbonatis . . . . ʒj (4.0).
Tincturæ nucis vomicæ . . . . . fʒj vel fʒij (4.0 vel 8.0).
Tincturæ gentianæ compositæ q. s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful (4.0–8.0) before meals.

When there is deficient gastric secretion through atrophy of the gastric tubules or carcinoma of the stomach, the use of hydrochloric acid is the better plan. Under these circumstances the following prescription may be ordered:

℞—Acidi hydrochlorici diluti . . . . . fʒj vel fʒiv (4.0–15.0).
Fluidextracti condurango . . . . . f℥j (30.0)
Tincturæ cardamomi compositæ q. s ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) with or after each meal in water.

The symptoms manifested by persons needing the treatment just named are variable, but generally of sufficient constancy in type to be fairly pathognomonic. There are generally loss of appetite, some impairment in general health and nutrition, and marked difficulty in digesting food, particularly if it be in solid form. Complaint is usually made of a sensation of weight after eating, without any real pain, but indigestion is not complete, owing to the food being finally disposed of in the duodenum. Often because of the delay in gastric digestion there is some belching of gas due to fermentation of the food in the presence of warmth and moisture, and without the antiseptic influence of the gastric juice. If any food is brought up with the belching, it is unaltered or changed only by fermentation. Examination of the stomach-contents for hydrochloric acid by the phloroglucin-vanillin test will speedily confirm the diagnosis of absence of hydrochloric acid, and this confirmation should be sought for in every case. The use of hydrochloric acid is also of service, in that its presence in a free state causes the pylorus to open and permit the food to pass into the duodenum. When it enters the duodenum it indirectly aids digestion by causing the secretion into the blood of secretin, which in turn causes a secretion of pancreatic juice.

In the cases of gastric indigestion depending upon hypersecretion of the acid of the juice a line of treatment quite at variance with that just discussed must be instituted. This may be divided into the direct and indirect forms, including the remedies which distinctly decrease gastric secretion and those which antagonize or overcome its acidity after it is poured out from the glands. In the first class we find both general and local nervous and glandular sedatives, and in the second alkaline drugs. Of the first class we have hyoscyamus, belladonna, and opium from the vegetable kingdom, and the bromides, bismuth, and nitrate of silver from the mineral. Of the second class we have massive doses of sodium bicarbonate taken during or after meals, ammonia, generally in the form of the aromatic spirit, and magnesia and chalk.

As many, if not all, of the cases suffering from hyperacidity are of a nervous temperament, these drugs do good by quieting reflex activity throughout the nervous system connected with digestion, and by a local action on peripheral nerves, or on the glands themselves, diminish secretion. Of particular value for this purpose is hyoscyamus, which very markedly decreases gastric secretion directly and indirectly, and at the same time relieves gastric pain by its local sedative influence.

Taking gastric ulcer as a typical instance of a condition of excessive secretion of hydrochloric acid, it will be found that the following pill, combined with an absolute milk diet or, for the first few days, allowing only rectal alimentation by peptonized food, will be most useful:

℞—Argenti nitratis	gr. v (0.3).
Extracti hyoscyami	gr x (0.60).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S—One pill one hour before taking food.

Sometimes in place of this pill it is wise, particularly if no ulcer exists, to give 10 to 20 grains (0.60–1.3) of bromide of strontium one hour before meals, and in any case where this fails to control excessive secretion of acid full doses of sodium bicarbonate may be given, 20 or 30 grains (1.3 or 2.0) or more, after each meal. The following formula may be used.

℞—Magnesiæ (hydrated)	ʒiiiss (14.0).
Bismuthi subnitratis	ʒiiss (10.0).
Cretæ preparatæ	ʒiiiss (14.0).
Sodii bicarbonatis	ʒiiiss (14.0).—M.

Fiat in chartulas No. xx.
S.—One powder stirred in water three hours after meals.

When the bromides are given, it is best to give them in solution. If the stomach is very irritable and there is a tendency to vomiting, a powder composed as follows is often useful:

℞—Phenolis (cryst.)	gr. xx (1.3)
Bismuthi subnitratis	gr. cc (13.2).—M.

Fiat in chartulas No. xx.
S.—One t. i d. with or before food

The symptoms manifested by the patients requiring this treatment are as follows: There is often a constant sense of gnawing or hollowness in the stomach, which is sometimes temporarily allayed by the taking of food. The patient is, as a rule, of a nervous temperament and often in a condition of nervous depression due to some exhausting cause. Tenderness and even pain in the epigastrium may be produced by superficial or deep palpation, or the patient may complain that the pressure of her clothes is distressing. If ulcer of the stomach is present, all the characteristic symptoms of that lesion may be found. When belching occurs, there is often vomiting of sour masses or acid eructations or heartburn. Gastralgia more or less severe may also occur. Sometimes such patients are neurasthenic and need a rest-cure. (See Gastric Ulcer.) Duodenal ulcer or gall-stones may be the cause of great acidity.

In cases where testing the stomach-contents shows that the excessive acidity is not due to hydrochloric acid, but to the acids of fermentation, the use of the sedative drugs named is of no avail, for obvious reasons, and in their place sodium bicarbonate should be employed as a palliative, and antiseptic or antifermentative drugs, such as thymol, beta-naphtol, creosote, chloral, and sodium thiosulphate, as direct remedial agents. Lavage of the stomach should also be resorted to. In still other cases a mixture containing chloral and thiosulphate of sodium is useful because of its antiseptic influence. (See Chloral.) Often these cases are relieved if all fats, and butter in particular, are excluded from their diet-list.

If much gas is developed and a sensation of weight in the stomach is felt after eating, so that the patient feels as if the food lay undigested in that organ, the following prescription may be used, but is contraindicated if the stomach is tender on deep palpation, or, in other words, if acute irritation or inflammation of the stomach is present. It is useful in atonic states of the stomach, and it is surprising how much relief may be afforded by the use in such cases of these prescriptions:

℞—Oleoresinæ capsici	♏ij (0.1).
Pepsini *vel* pancreatini	gr xx (1.30)
Carbonis ligni	gr. xl (2.60).
Creosoti	♏x (0.60).—M.

Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One after eating.

Another useful formula is:

℞—Pulveris capsici . . . . gr. x (0.60).
Extracti nucis vomicæ . . . . . . gr. v (0.3).
Taka-diastase . . . . gr. xl (2.60).—M.
Pone in capsulas No. xx.
S.—One with meals.

Intestinal indigestion depends upon almost the same causes as does gastric dyspepsia, and is to be treated in much the same manner, chiefly by a careful study and regulation of the patient's diet, and by the use of a number of remedies calculated to aid to some extent the normal juices by some digestive ferment. These ferments should be given with the meals, or the food be "predigested" before it is taken.

The pancreatin should be given in full dose (5 to 10 grains [0.3–0.60]), with bicarbonate of sodium, and alkaline mineral waters used if the urine is concentrated and acid. (See Biliousness.)

Constant abdominal distress may be due to a growth or to duodenal ulcer which demands surgical relief.

Sometimes when intestinal indigestion is present great flatulence comes on, and is an annoying symptom. Very commonly in these cases it will be found that the patients think they have heart disease because of the pain they suffer under the præcordium. This pain is due to the accumulation of flatus in the small intestine, or more commonly to its pressing upward at the angle where the transverse colon turns to go down to form the descending colon and sigmoid flexure. Under these circumstances the prescriptions named above will be found of service, or the following may be used:

℞—Acidi nitrici diluti . . . . f℥ij vel ℥iij (8.0–12.0)
Tincturæ cardamomi compositæ . . . f℥vj (180.0).—M.
S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) in water four times a day.

In some persons flatulence of the large bowel is met with, and is often associated with atony of the muscular coats of the gut. Under these circumstances the following prescriptions will be found of service:

℞—Asafœtidæ . . . . gr. xl (2.6).
Extracti nucis vomicæ . . . . . gr. iv (0.25).
Extracti physostigmatis . . . . . gr. iij (0.20).
Oleoresini capsici . . . . ♏x (0.60).—M.
Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One pill three times a day, two hours after meals.

Or,

℞—Tincturæ belladonnæ foliorum . . . f℥iij (12.0).
Tincturæ physostigmatis . . . . f℥iss (6.0).
Spiritus camphoræ . . . q. s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) two hours after meals or whenever needed.

Abdominal massage is a valuable aid in treating this class of cases. Sometimes it can be well done by directing the patient to roll slowly and gently a three-pound cannon-ball over the course of the colon, to urge on the intestinal contents and cause secretion. In other instances the application of a roller electrode with the rapidly interrupted current from a faradic apparatus is useful.

Where intestinal indigestion results in lientery the treatment becomes entirely changed, except in regard to the use of a predigested milk diet, and efforts must be made to increase the secretion of the glands of the intestinal wall. Often minute doses of mercury bichloride or podophyllin may do this, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ grain (0.001–0.0015) of the first or second, respectively. More commonly, however, the mixture of nitric acid, given above, will be the proper treatment or perhaps the following if the liver is found to be torpid:

℞—Acidi nitrohydrochlorici (not dil.) . . fʒss vel fʒj (2.0–4.0).
Tincturæ gentianæ compositæ q. s. ad f℥vj (180.0).—M.
S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) every four hours or after meals, in water.

Chloroform spirit is often valuable in some of these cases in the dose of 30 minims (2.0). (See Chloroform.)

INFLUENZA.

The disease known as influenza affects individuals so differently, and presents so many symptoms associated with functional disorder of various organs in the body, that it is almost impossible to do more than consider the remedies which are to be employed in the treatment of the more frequent or more immediate manifestations or complications. Of far greater importance than the employment of drugs must be regarded continuous rest in bed, and stimulants are in many cases absolutely essential.

In those cases in which the disease is ushered in by a severe chill, accompanied by violent pains in the back, if the patient is seen early enough it may be necessary to employ remedies for the relief of the rigor, with the double purpose of improving the patient's general condition and preventing internal congestion of vital organs. In the majority of instances, however, the patient is not seen during this period of the disease, but during the febrile stage, which succeeds that just mentioned. Under these circumstances the author does not believe that it is well for the physician to resort to any of the remedies which have been so largely used during the last few years, and which are known as the "antipyretics" or the derivatives of coal-tar. Although originally introduced for the purpose of reducing febrile temperatures, practical experience has taught that their value is very limited under these circumstances, and the author seldom gives antipyrine, phenacetin, or acetanilide with the object of reducing fever. Although he does not believe that these remedies are to be used for the reduction of temperature, he has certainly seen very marked relief follow their employment with the object of subduing the severe pain which occurs in the back, limbs, or head. Small doses are usually sufficient at least to reduce the suffering, if not to remove it entirely, but, as cardiac complications are by no means unusual, large doses are contraindicated in most persons. The author prefers to allow the patient to the author's experience, which may differ from that of some of his readers, is that the cardiac stimulant which we are most frequently accustomed to use—namely, digitalis—does not seem to *take hold* of the circulatory apparatus and to act upon it in the manner which is desired. It may be that the pressing symptoms make us more anxious and impatient as to the use of any medicament, and that we do not have the patience to wait and allow such a slowly acting remedy as digitalis to take effect. Be this as it may, the author regards strychnine as infinitely preferable to foxglove when these symptoms appear; and he has been able to prevent their appearance, or at any rate to modify them to a very great extent, by using strychnine in full doses from the first portion of the stage of depression. As a general rule, strychnine is given in very much smaller doses than safety requires, and in many instances it fails to act because the doses are too small to combat the profound condition of exhaustion which is present. In an adult there is no reason why $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.003) may not be given three or four times in twenty-four hours, and in some cases it may be given every four hours without producing any of the symptoms of an overdose. Divided doses are better than a few very large ones.

In the employment of strychnine in influenza, the author knows of no better illustration of the fact that in some conditions drugs should be given for *effect* rather than in customary dose, and the physician who is timorous in the presence of this frequent complication, depression, certainly does not lessen the patient's danger. As with all powerful medicaments, the action of the drug should be carefully watched, and at the first manifestations of muscular twitching or stiffness at the back of the neck its administration should be cut down or discontinued. In many instances where the collapse comes on suddenly the strychnine should be administered hypodermically and followed by full doses by the mouth, in order to keep up the full effect upon the nervous and circulatory systems. In some cases it will be found that the bloodvessels seem to be so atonic that the strychnine is unable to produce a sufficient vascular effect to bring the patient out of his difficulties, and under these circumstances very good results follow the combination of belladonna with strychnine, the belladonna being a useful vasomotor stimulant under such circumstances. It also should be given in full doses for effect. As the acute stage of depression passes off the belladonna should be stopped and the strychnine continued alone through convalescence. It is proper to point out, however, that strychnine is not suitable for the purpose of producing constant stimulation. It is a whip to the nervous system, and if used in too large a dose for too long a time the overwhipped system fags out. Under these circumstances it may cause an active delirium. Large doses should be used only for a day or two.

Alcohol has not seemed to be of much value during the active period of the disease. In milk-punches and egg-nog it is, of course, useful during convalescence.

When delirium comes on, it does not seem to be a symptom of very serious character either for immediate results or in influencing the prognosis as to the ultimate recovery of the case, and in cases of pneumonia complicating la grippe, in which delirium is the prominent symptom, it is not to be regarded in the same light as similar manifestations complicating ordinary pneumonia or other diseases. The delirium may be either talkative or muttering, but does not in the majority of cases require treatment, passing away with the fever and rarely extending into the stage of exhaustion. Medinal may be used as a sedative.

For the irritative cough steam inhalations, laden in the first stage with benzoin or other innocuous and sedative substances, seem particularly useful. For the bronchitis which is often present it is generally sufficient to administer the ordinary mixtures, containing ipecac and potassium citrate, in the earliest stages, and to follow them by chloride of ammonium and cubebs in the later stages. The author does not think that the compound liquorice mixture containing antimony should be given in the second stage of influenza. A complication too apt to occur at this time is œdema of the lung or a widespread bronchitis, with a profuse exudation which bids fair to drown the patient in his own secretions. Antimony is not only depressing to the circulatory and respiratory systems, but also aids very materially in causing the peculiar excess of secretion which has just been spoken of. Hyoscyamine is in reality the drug of choice. (See Bronchitis.)

It may be necessary to use bromides if the cough is excessive, or to replace them by codeine or very small doses of morphine. In many cases still better results will be obtained by a good preparation of cannabis indica, which may be pushed until it relieves the cough without in any way endangering the patient's life—a safety which cannot be obtained by the employment of any other of the drugs named.

If sleeplessness is so pressing a symptom as to require attention, the bromides may be given, but it will be generally found that the insomnia comes after the attack rather than during it, or in any event it will not require attention until the patient is convalescent. Under these circumstances veronal, medinal or veronal sodium, or even sulphonal (sulphonmethane) may be administered, care being taken in the case of sulphonal (sulphonmethane) that it is administered in a powdered form or dissolved in hot water and given four or five hours before the time at which sleep is desired.

For the vertigo and dizziness, which are sometimes bitterly complained of by the patient either during or after the attack, moderate doses of bromide of sodium with ergot or cannabis indica have seemed particularly valuable, probably because they exercise some effect upon the bloodvessels of the brain or its membranes or perhaps upon the bloodvessels of the ear. Certain it is that in those cases of tinnitus not associated with organic change in the aural canals bromides and ergot do more toward relieving them than any other medication.

In the constipation which is sometimes present in the early stages of influenza it is generally advisable to administer either castor oil or in other cases a bottle of the citrate of magnesium. A full purgative effect of any of these salines seems to lessen the fever when the bowels are unloaded. Care should be taken that the dose of the purgative is not excessively large, as it will weaken the patient. For the constipation following the attack probably no drug is so efficient as cascara sagrada, combined perhaps with aloin. (See Constipation.) If diarrhœa supplants the constipation, the ordinary astringents, such as aromatic sulphuric acid and hæmatoxylon, will be found sufficiently active. (See Diarrhœa.)

INSOMNIA.

Insomnia is a condition complicating many diseases, and arises from such a host of causes that the physician may not be able to discover them for some days after the patient is first seen. As a general rule, a patient consulting a physician with this symptom expects a prescription to be given at once and the cause of the insomnia found out afterward. Under these circumstances the physician may employ several drugs according to the information that he has concerning the patient's state.

During the last few years a large number of remedies have been introduced as hypnotics, such as medinal, veronal, paraldehyde, chloralamide, sulphonal, trional, and others. Of these the best, from every point of view, are medinal, veronal, sulphonal, and trional. The dose of veronal and medinal is 5 to 15 grains (0.3–0.6), best given in capsule, and of sulphonal and trional the dose is 10 to 20 grains (0.60–1.3) in powder, but as they are large in bulk, they should be used in a prescription made up as follows:

℞—Sulphonal (sulphonmethani) . . . . gr. xxx (2.0).
Syrupi . . . . fʒij (8.0).
Mucilaginis acaciæ . . . . . . fʒij (8.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . . q. s. ad f℥j (30.0).—M.
S.—From half to all of this at one dose, as may be needed.

In other instances sulphonal may be dissolved in very hot water or milk, and the solution swallowed before it cools sufficiently to permit precipitation.

One of the most common remedies is hydrated chloral given in the following manner:

℞—Chlorali hydrati . . . . ʒiij (12.0).
Syrupi . . . . fʒiv (16.0).
Aquæ cinnamomi . . . . q. s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) at night

Or,

℞—Butyl-chlorali hydrati . . . . ʒj (4.0).
Fiant pilulæ No. xii.
S.—One, two, or three pills at night, as needed.

Where, for any reason, as the presence of a weak heart, chloral is contraindicated, resort may be had to the bromide of strontium or sodium, and if the patient is a woman these drugs should always be accompanied by a small dose of arsenic, generally in the form of Fowler's solution, 1 to 3 minims (0.06–0.20) three times a day in order to avoid the possibility of the production of acne. The following prescription is useful:

℞—Strontii bromidi		ʒij vel ℥ss (8.0-16.0).
Liquoris potassii arsenitis		fʒss (2.0).
Aquæ cinnamomi	q. s. ad	f℥vj (180.0).—M.

S.—One or two dessertspoonfuls (8.0-15.0) at night.

In many cases larger amounts of the bromide will be needed.

Where the sleeplessness is due to pain, chloral is of little value and bromides are worthless. Under these circumstances by resorting to what is known as the "crossed action of drugs," we can often obtain a very good effect. Thus morphine and chloral both act on the brain to produce sleep, or, in other words, their action is here crossed, for one relieves pain and the other does not; one kills by failure of the heart in overdose, the other by respiratory failure; as a consequence large doses of neither can be given alone. The following is therefore a useful combination, either where one drug fails or when dangerously large doses of either alone have to be used to obtain the desired result:

℞—Morphinæ sulphatis		gr. ij vel iv (0.12-0.25).
Chlorali hydrati		ʒij (8.0).
Syrupi		f℥ij (60.0).
Aquæ	q. s. ad	f℥iv (120.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) at night.

In cases where insomnia is due to mania hyoscine is very useful, given in the dose of $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{90}$ grain (0.0006–0.0007) by the mouth or $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0006) by the hypodermic needle. Owing to its tastelessness the powder may be put on the tongue, and it is best to order a little sugar of milk or white sugar (1 grain) to be added to each dose of hyoscine, in order to give it bulk.

When insomnia follows mental effort, avoidance of all cerebral activity should be insisted upon during the evening, and if the feet are cold on going to bed, sleep should be induced by relieving the cerebral congestion by a hot foot-bath or the use of a hot-water bag at the feet while cold is applied to the head. In other instances a general hot bath, during which an ice-bag is applied to the head, will produce sleep when drugs fail; and it is to be remembered that in the insomnia of convalescence and neurasthenia hydrotherapeutic measures are to be used to the exclusion of drugs (see Cold and Heat), for the former cure the condition, while the latter only palliate, and may produce a drug-habit.

Not infrequently patients convalescing from prolonged illness suffer from drowsiness during the day and wakefulness at night because the suffer from a moderate degree of pain rather than from the dangers incident to the administration of doses large enough to relieve it entirely, because in his experience these doses have to be very large if they are to be entirely competent as analgesics in influenza.

A very useful recipe in these cases is a capsule containing 5 grains (0.3) of aspirin and 3 grains (0.20) of cinchonidine sulphate. One of these must be taken every three or four hours.

If any of the coal-tar products are used either for the relief of fever or of pain, phenacetin and acetanilide should be chosen. Experiments made in America and in Germany on animals have proved that phenacetin is far less toxic in its relations to the heart than is antipyrine or acetanilide, and while it has in a number of instances seemed more apt to produce cyanosis in man than other drugs, this cyanosis rarely, if ever, has been associated with any other dangerous symptoms. Indeed, it is quite extraordinary the amount of cyanosis which phenacetin may produce without the respiration becoming greatly disordered, very much less cyanosis when caused by acetanilide or antipyrine being accompanied by much more alarming symptoms. A favorite combination with practitioners who have had a large experience is one of phenyl salicylate (Salol) and phenacetin. The action of the phenacetin in relieving the pain and in reducing the fever seems to point to it as a rational remedy, but the exact influence of phenyl salicylate under these circumstances is not so clear. Composed, as it is, of 60 per cent. of salicylic acid and 40 per cent. of phenol, it seems to possess a therapeutical power different from that possessed by either of these two constituents alone, for neither phenol nor salicylic acid has much power in the relief of pain when used alone, unless, as in the case of phenol, it is applied directly to the part affected. Perhaps the condition of pain in the lumbar and other muscles during the attack of influenza is in some unknown way associated with the condition which has been called "rheumatism," and in which salicylic acid does good in an unknown manner. Salicylic acid alone might be equally useful if it were dissolved in the intestine and did not irritate the stomach.

On seeing a case of influenza during the first few hours of the attack the author resorts to those remedies which have been in use by the profession for many years, and, so far as he can learn, it is the custom of other members of the profession to give a mixture composed of spirit of nitrous ether and a solution of citrate of potassium in preference to any other medicine at this time. This mixture possesses the advantage of increasing the action of the skin and kidneys, and of reducing the temperature, of quieting the circulation, and of being readily taken by the patient without danger of disordering the stomach at this time or later, which is important, as this organ is apt to become irritable. As a general rule, citrate of potassium is given in too small doses, and, unless there are reasons to the contrary, it should be given in the dose of 10 to 15 grains (0.60–1.0) three times a day to an adult.

If the fever becomes excessive, so that there is danger of the patient suffering from a true hyperpyrexia, it is better to resort to cool sponging instead of the antipyretics just spoken of. It is a very important portion of this treatment to use frictions designed to bring the heated blood to the surface. (See Cold and Fever.)

Hyperpyrexia in influenza does not seem to possess the same dangers that it does in the course of some other diseases. In the first place, as a general rule, the course of hyperpyrexia is very brief, and, although it may leave the patient weak and exhausted, the duration of the febrile portion of the malady does not extend beyond a few days. Clinical experience and physiological study have proved that it is not the temperature of 105° or 106° F. which is distinctly dangerous, but the continuation of this temperature for many hours which is harmful. Similarly, a patient ill from typhoid fever, having a temperature of 103° for many days, is injured very much more than is a patient who is suffering from pneumonia, and who may have for forty-eight hours a temperature of 104.5° or 105° F. For these reasons a temperature of 104.5° or 105° F. is not particularly alarming in the condition which we are considering, unless there are symptoms pointing to the fact that the patient is being injured by an excessive temperature, as may be indicated by somnolence and an exceedingly dry skin as well as cerebral symptoms. The point to be strongly emphasized is that the mere existence of high temperature is not to be regarded as a condition to be overcome by the use of drugs.

It seems to be the general consensus of opinion, both in America and in England, that any measures of a *depleting* character are distinctly harmful in influenza, even at its earliest stages, and we would naturally expect that this would be the conclusion arrived at by physicians who treat their patients rationally. Although influenza is a short-lived disease, there is probably no malady in which the patient goes so quickly into a condition of profound depression, or even exhaustion, as in this one. The abstraction of blood from a vein or by the use of wet cups for the relief of pulmonary congestion should not be resorted to, as it will increase the exhaustion. Before the system has a chance to recover from the onset of the attack it will be still further depressed by the therapeutic measures of the physician if he is unwise enough to bleed.

As the case of influenza progresses a condition of marked depression, or even collapse, very frequently develops. The expression of anxiety on the patient's face is, to a physician who is accustomed to see it in other diseases, a most alarming symptom, and it is not until one has seen it repeatedly in influenza that he is able to give it its exact value. Associated with this condition, the skin is frequently covered with a profuse perspiration, and the pulse is apt to be very rapid, running, feeble, and easily compressed. At first glance the old saying, that "we treat the symptoms as they arise," would seem to cover to a very large extent the indications which are present at this period; yet the author's experience, which may differ from that of some of his readers, is that the cardiac stimulant which we are most frequently accustomed to use—namely, digitalis—does not seem to *take hold* of the circulatory apparatus and to act upon it in the manner which is desired. It may be that the pressing symptoms make us more anxious and impatient as to the use of any medicament, and that we do not have the patience to wait and allow such a slowly acting remedy as digitalis to take effect. Be this as it may, the author regards strychnine as infinitely preferable to foxglove when these symptoms appear; and he has been able to prevent their appearance, or at any rate to modify them to a very great extent, by using strychnine in full doses from the first portion of the stage of depression. As a general rule, strychnine is given in very much smaller doses than safety requires, and in many instances it fails to act because the doses are too small to combat the profound condition of exhaustion which is present. In an adult there is no reason why $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.003) may not be given three or four times in twenty-four hours, and in some cases it may be given every four hours without producing any of the symptoms of an overdose. Divided doses are better than a few very large ones.

In the employment of strychnine in influenza, the author knows of no better illustration of the fact that in some conditions drugs should be given for *effect* rather than in customary dose, and the physician who is timorous in the presence of this frequent complication, depression, certainly does not lessen the patient's danger. As with all powerful medicaments, the action of the drug should be carefully watched, and at the first manifestations of muscular twitching or stiffness at the back of the neck its administration should be cut down or discontinued. In many instances where the collapse comes on suddenly the strychnine should be administered hypodermically and followed by full doses by the mouth, in order to keep up the full effect upon the nervous and circulatory systems. In some cases it will be found that the bloodvessels seem to be so atonic that the strychnine is unable to produce a sufficient vascular effect to bring the patient out of his difficulties, and under these circumstances very good results follow the combination of belladonna with strychnine, the belladonna being a useful vasomotor stimulant under such circumstances. It also should be given in full doses for effect. As the acute stage of depression passes off the belladonna should be stopped and the strychnine continued alone through convalescence. It is proper to point out, however, that strychnine is not suitable for the purpose of producing constant stimulation. It is a whip to the nervous system, and if used in too large a dose for too long a time the overwhipped system fags out. Under these circumstances it may cause an active delirium. Large doses should be used only for a day or two.

Alcohol has not seemed to be of much value during the active period of the disease. In milk-punches and egg-nog it is, of course, useful during convalescence.

When delirium comes on, it does not seem to be a symptom of very serious character either for immediate results or in influencing the prognosis as to the ultimate recovery of the case, and in cases of pneumonia complicating la grippe, in which delirium is the prominent symptom, it is not to be regarded in the same light as similar manifestations complicating ordinary pneumonia or other diseases. The delirium may be either talkative or muttering, but does not in the majority of cases require treatment, passing away with the fever and rarely extending into the stage of exhaustion. Medinal may be used as a sedative.

For the irritative cough steam inhalations, laden in the first stage with benzoin or other innocuous and sedative substances, seem particularly useful. For the bronchitis which is often present it is generally sufficient to administer the ordinary mixtures, containing ipecac and potassium citrate, in the earliest stages, and to follow them by chloride of ammonium and cubebs in the later stages. The author does not think that the compound liquorice mixture containing antimony should be given in the second stage of influenza. A complication too apt to occur at this time is œdema of the lung or a widespread bronchitis, with a profuse exudation which bids fair to drown the patient in his own secretions. Antimony is not only depressing to the circulatory and respiratory systems, but also aids very materially in causing the peculiar excess of secretion which has just been spoken of. Hyoscyamine is in reality the drug of choice. (See Bronchitis.)

It may be necessary to use bromides if the cough is excessive, or to replace them by codeine or very small doses of morphine. In many cases still better results will be obtained by a good preparation of cannabis indica, which may be pushed until it relieves the cough without in any way endangering the patient's life—a safety which cannot be obtained by the employment of any other of the drugs named.

If sleeplessness is so pressing a symptom as to require attention, the bromides may be given, but it will be generally found that the insomnia comes after the attack rather than during it, or in any event it will not require attention until the patient is convalescent. Under these circumstances veronal, medinal or veronal sodium, or even sulphonal (sulphonmethane) may be administered, care being taken in the case of sulphonal (sulphonmethane) that it is administered in a powdered form or dissolved in hot water and given four or five hours before the time at which sleep is desired.

For the vertigo and dizziness, which are sometimes bitterly complained of by the patient either during or after the attack, moderate doses of bromide of sodium with ergot or cannabis indica have seemed particularly valuable, probably because they exercise some effect upon the bloodvessels of the brain or its membranes or perhaps upon the bloodvessels of the ear. Certain it is that in those cases of tinnitus not associated with organic change in the aural canals bromides and ergot do more toward relieving them than any other medication.

In the constipation which is sometimes present in the early stages of influenza it is generally advisable to administer either castor oil or in other cases a bottle of the citrate of magnesium. A full purgative effect of any of these salines seems to lessen the fever when the bowels are unloaded. Care should be taken that the dose of the purgative is not excessively large, as it will weaken the patient. For the constipation following the attack probably no drug is so efficient as cascara sagrada, combined perhaps with aloin. (See Constipation.) If diarrhœa supplants the constipation, the ordinary astringents, such as aromatic sulphuric acid and hæmatoxylon, will be found sufficiently active. (See Diarrhœa.)

INSOMNIA.

Insomnia is a condition complicating many diseases, and arises from such a host of causes that the physician may not be able to discover them for some days after the patient is first seen. As a general rule, a patient consulting a physician with this symptom expects a prescription to be given at once and the cause of the insomnia found out afterward. Under these circumstances the physician may employ several drugs according to the information that he has concerning the patient's state.

During the last few years a large number of remedies have been introduced as hypnotics, such as medinal, veronal, paraldehyde, chloralamide, sulphonal, trional, and others. Of these the best, from every point of view, are medinal, veronal, sulphonal, and trional. The dose of veronal and medinal is 5 to 15 grains (0.3–0.6), best given in capsule, and of sulphonal and trional the dose is 10 to 20 grains (0.60–1.3) in powder, but as they are large in bulk, they should be used in a prescription made up as follows:

℞—Sulphonal (sulphonmethani)	gr. xxx (2.0).
Syrupi	fʒij (8.0).
Mucilaginis acaciæ	fʒij (8.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	q. s. ad f℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—From half to all of this at one dose, as may be needed.

In other instances sulphonal may be dissolved in very hot water or milk, and the solution swallowed before it cools sufficiently to permit precipitation.

One of the most common remedies is hydrated chloral given in the following manner:

℞—Chlorali hydrati	ʒiij (12.0).
Syrupi	f℥iv (16.0).
Aquæ cinnamomi	q. s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) at night

Or,

℞—Butyl-chlorali hydrati	ʒj (4.0).

Fiant pilulæ No. xii.
S.—One, two, or three pills at night, as needed.

Where, for any reason, as the presence of a weak heart, chloral is contraindicated, resort may be had to the bromide of strontium or sodium, and if the patient is a woman these drugs should always be accompanied by a small dose of arsenic, generally in the form of Fowler's solution, 1 to 3 minims (0.06–0.20) three times a day in order to avoid the possibility of the production of acne. The following prescription is useful:

℞—Strontii bromidi . . . . ʒij vel ℥ss (8.0-16.0).
Liquoris potassii arsenitis . . . . . fʒss (2.0).
Aquæ cinnamomi . . . . q. s. ad f℥vj (180.0).—M.
S.—One or two dessertspoonfuls (8.0–15.0) at night.

In many cases larger amounts of the bromide will be needed.

Where the sleeplessness is due to pain, chloral is of little value and bromides are worthless. Under these circumstances by resorting to what is known as the "crossed action of drugs," we can often obtain a very good effect. Thus morphine and chloral both act on the brain to produce sleep, or, in other words, their action is here crossed, for one relieves pain and the other does not; one kills by failure of the heart in overdose, the other by respiratory failure; as a consequence large doses of neither can be given alone. The following is therefore a useful combination, either where one drug fails or when dangerously large doses of either alone have to be used to obtain the desired result:

℞—Morphinæ sulphatis . . . . gr. ij vel iv (0.12-0.25).
Chlorali hydrati . . . . ʒij (8.0).
Syrupi . . . . f℥ij (60.0).
Aquæ . . . . q. s. ad f℥iv (120.0).—M.
S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) at night.

In cases where insomnia is due to mania hyoscine is very useful, given in the dose of $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{90}$ grain (0.0006–0.0007) by the mouth or $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0006) by the hypodermic needle. Owing to its tastelessness the powder may be put on the tongue, and it is best to order a little sugar of milk or white sugar (1 grain) to be added to each dose of hyoscine, in order to give it bulk.

When insomnia follows mental effort, avoidance of all cerebral activity should be insisted upon during the evening, and if the feet are cold on going to bed, sleep should be induced by relieving the cerebral congestion by a hot foot-bath or the use of a hot-water bag at the feet while cold is applied to the head. In other instances a general hot bath, during which an ice-bag is applied to the head, will produce sleep when drugs fail; and it is to be remembered that in the insomnia of convalescence and neurasthenia hydrotherapeutic measures are to be used to the exclusion of drugs (see Cold and Heat), for the former cure the condition, while the latter only palliate, and may produce a drug-habit.

Not infrequently patients convalescing from prolonged illness suffer from drowsiness during the day and wakefulness at night because the circulation is feeble and fails to supply the brain with blood while the body is erect, but does so very well when recumbent. Hydrotherapy to improve vascular tone and the use of a pill of nux vomica and arsenic, or nux vomica and phosphorus, is useful in these cases.

In ordinary nervous insomnia or that due to heart disease chloretone often acts very efficaciously in the dose of 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.6); in tablets or capsules of 3 to 5 grains (0.20–0.30) each.

Chloralamide (*Chloralformamidum*) sometimes does good in the dose of 15 to 60 grains (1.0–4.0), dissolved in wine or given in capsule. Paraldehyde is given in the dose of 20 to 60 minims (1.3–4.0). As it is disagreeable in odor and taste, it must be given in capsule. It is very apt to disorder the stomach, but it acts promptly.

In the treatment of insomnia it should be remembered that if possible those drugs should be used which will quiet the part of the brain which is most active. Thus if the patient is restless, bromides and chloral should be used as motor depressants. If sensation is acute, bromides and the hot pack may be used as sensory quietants.

In some cases horseback exercise taken late in the afternoon does good, particularly if the patient follows a sedentary life. Care must be taken to avoid excessive fatigue. Many persons who are usually sleepless will obtain a refreshing slumber by taking a very light and easily digested meal just before retiring for the night or by eating a cracker or drinking a glass of milk when they awake during the night.

In some instances sleeplessness arises from acidity of the stomach, and is put aside by the use of bicarbonate of sodium.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

It having been proved that malarial fever is practically always the result of the bite of a mosquito, the disease is to be prevented by removing mosquito-breeding pools and by protecting the skin. It is also important to prevent mosquitoes from biting a patient with malaria, as by this means the infection is spread. Such patients should sleep under a netting.

In all forms of intermittent fever, whether the attacks are quotidian, tertian, or quartan, the best remedy for their prevention is quinine, which should under these circumstances be given about two or three hours before the attack is expected, so as to be absorbed and be physiologically active when the paroxysm is due. This precaution is often overlooked, and the dose ordered at the time of the expected attack, with failure as a result. Not only should sufficient time elapse for absorption, but the fact should be remembered that the chill often begins an hour earlier each day, and will be in full sway before the quinine can stop it if the drug be not administered at the proper time.

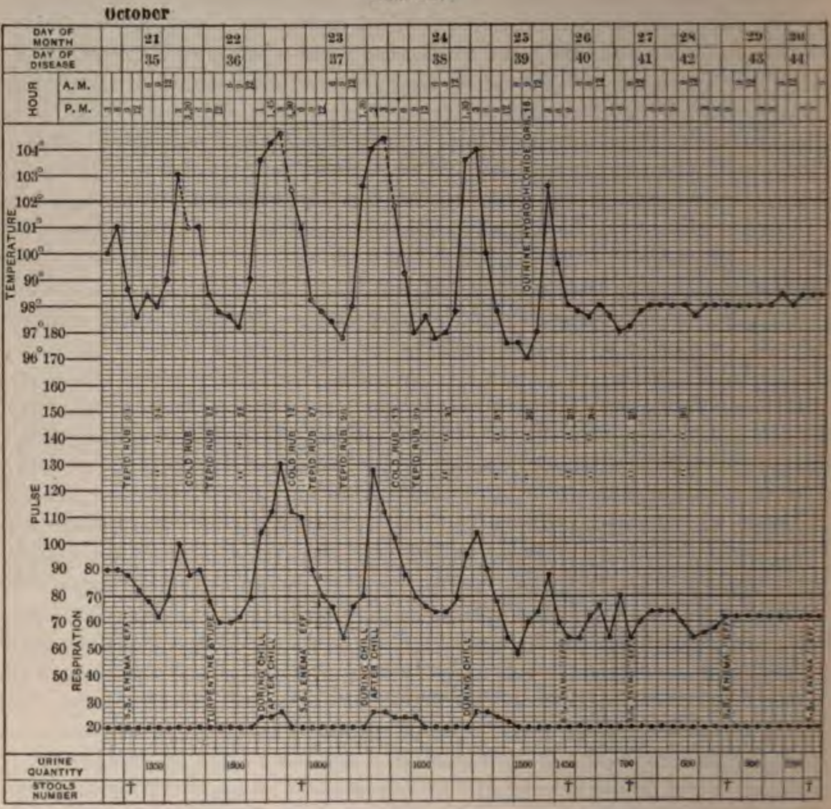
There are two methods of giving quinine in malaria. In one it is given just before an expected paroxysm, to prevent it by destroying the parasite at the time of maturity. In the other plan the drug is administered in the sweating stage, not because it will have any valuable influence on that particular paroxysm—which is nearly over—but in order that it may destroy the young spores which are floating free in the blood-stream and about to attack corpuscles, in which they will mature. Undoubtedly if the quinine is given at the proper time before an attack it tends not only to prevent the oncoming paroxysm, but also future ones by its influence upon the mature and immature parasites. If, therefore, the patient is seen before the attack, he should receive quinine to prevent or modify it. If seen after an attack is well advanced, he should receive the drug to prevent the next attack by destroying the crop of parasites set free in the blood during the paroxysm just passed. When the patient is seen during an intermission, the following plan of quinine medication is wise: If the infection be due to the tertian organism, which causes an attack every forty-eight hours, the quinine should be given in moderate dose every few hours and on every alternate day in full dose, as already described. If there be a double infection with this organism, so that the attacks occur daily, then larger doses must be given daily. If the quartan parasite, or that which matures every seventy-two hours, is the cause of the attack, then the full dose of quinine should be given on the day of the expected attack long enough before to be absorbed, and smaller doses between the attacks to maintain a quinine influence. If, however, there be a double quartan infection, then the attack occurs on two consecutive days with a third day free. Here the quinine is needed on the two severe days and only in small doses on the intervening day; or if there be a triple quartan infection, it is used every day in full amount to antagonize each brood of parasites as they mature. This advice, to give quinine at intervals of a few hours for several days, is based upon the fact that in this manner parasites which have escaped a single large dose are destroyed.

Very much smaller doses of the quinine will be needed if the patient rests in bed than if he is up and about.

Experience has proved that quinine never acts as favorably if constipation is present as when the bowels are lax, and hepatic activity seems particularly necessary for its full effect. To obtain the full influence of the drug, it should be preceded, by some four or five hours, by 1 grain (0.06) of calomel every fifteen minutes until 5 grains (0.3) are taken, or by a dose of podophyllin amounting to $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.006–0.008). If the podophyllin is used, a longer time should be allowed, because of the slow action of this purgative, and if the patient has been rendered unusually insensitive to purgatives, larger doses of both the remedies named must be used; particularly is this true in the hot climates, where 5 to 20 grains (0.3–1.3) of calomel are often used and really needed.

The dose of quinine varies with the exigencies of the case, which in turn generally depend upon the region in which the patient lives or has lived. If the patient remains in bed, smaller doses are needed than if he remains up and about; 10 to 15 grains (0.60–1.0) in one dose are often sufficient in the eastern and northern States, but as

FIG. 140.



Typhoid fever convalescence complicated by malarial tertain parasite in blood. Cured by quinine. First rise in temperature due to typhoid orchitis.

much as 20 to 45 (1.3–3.0) or even 60 grains (4.0) may be required in the southern and southwestern parts of the United States and elsewhere. Unless the condition is very grave, however, these amounts are best given in divided doses every few hours. The same dose is to be repeated daily until no parasites can be found in the blood, and if the attacks do not recur, it is wise to repeat the dose of quinine every week for several weeks to avoid relapse. Medication by the mouth may fail because of slow absorption or partial destruction of the drug in the liver. It is important to remember that while small doses may seem to cure the patient by preventing sporulation and the development of chills and fever, they may not destroy those parasites which hide in the spleen and bone-marrow where they gradually become immune to quinine. When the drug is stopped they return to the blood-stream, sporulate, and may be difficult to kill unless they are attacked by hypodermic or intravenous doses or by the use of salvarsan. In this connection the conclusions of Iversen and Tuschinski are of interest:

(1) An intravenous injection of 0.5 gramme of salvarsan exerts a specific effect on all forms of malaria.

(2) The tertian parasites usually disappear from the circulation within forty-eight hours, but these writers cannot say definitely that a recurrence cannot take place.

(3) In quartan forms salvarsan has only a slight and temporary effect.

(4) In malignant tertian forms, even when doses up to 0.8 gramme are used, salvarsan only causes a temporary disappearance of the ring parasites from the circulation. The crescents are not affected.

(5) In some cases of malignant tertian malaria salvarsan produces a temporary improvement, followed by an aggravation of all the symptoms with a considerable increase in the number of the parasites present.

When an immediate and certain effect is essential, quinine should be given intramuscularly as well as by the stomach. (For the best salts of quinine for hypodermic use, see article on Cinchona.) If the stomach is irritable, resort to other means of entrance into the body are absolutely necessary and must be wholly relied on.

Having considered the prophylaxis of a chill, let us turn to the treatment of the attack itself. It must be remembered that the greater part of the harmful effect of the malarial poison is exerted at this time by the internal congestions and engorgement of the abdominal and thoracic organs The physician should therefore try to prevent as far as possible, too great a rigor; and if stasis results from the chill, overcome it, not by depletants, unless the case is very sthenic, but by stimulants, such as strychnine or digitalis, which will drive out the blood from the congested area.

If a full meal has just been eaten, the stomach should be emptied by an emetic dose of ipecac, 2 drachms (8.0) of the powdered drug to an adult, or by $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.006) of apomorphine. It is almost useless to give quinine at this time, as absorption from the stomach and subcutaneous tissues is almost entirely absent. Alcoholic stimulants are not to be employed, as clinical experience seems to indicate that they do not act favorably.

If the chill is severe enough to endanger the patient's life, measures must be used to control it. Chloroform may be inhaled, and immediately preceded by laudanum by the bowel or mouth. If the laudanum is given by the mouth, a little ether or chloroform may be added to the dose of the opiate. The opium may be used hypodermically in the form of morphine in the dose of $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01) combined with $\frac{1}{60}$ grain (0.001) of atropine.

In the fevered stage little can be done except to give the patient comfort by cool drinks and cool sponging, or, if the fever becomes excessive, by the use of ice-cold sponging with active friction. These measures have seldom to be used, as the fever is generally too fugitive to need such treatment.

The sweating stage needs no particular treatment unless exhaustion is caused by it when stimulants may be cautiously used as needed, and large draughts of water at ordinary temperatures swallowed.

Many measures have been resorted to to abort a malarial attack, the chief of which is the use of ether or chloroform anæsthetization at the time of the expected paroxysm, of nitrite of amyl or of the nitrite of potassium or sodium in very large dose for the same purpose. None of these measures affect the actual progress of the disease.

It should be remembered that the use of quinine in malarial fevers is no longer based on empiricism, but upon the fact that the drug exerts a peculiarly lethal influence over the cause of the disease, the *Plasmodium malariæ* of Marchiafava and Celli, or, as it is sometimes called, the malarial germ of Laveran or the hæmatozoön of malaria.

It is worth remembering that methylene-blue, methylthionine hydrochloride, possesses antimalarial properties in the dose of 1 to 4 grains (0.06–0.25). (See Methylene-blue.)

IRITIS.

Iritis, or inflammation of the iris, as usually encountered, is caused by syphilis, gonorrhœa, tuberculosis, and certain diseases of nutrition, for example, gout and diabetes. It may also be traumatic. It is practically never observed in acute rheumatic fever, but often arises in the subjects of so-called chronic rheumatism and muscular rheumatism, the iritis and the general disease in all probability being due to the same as yet unknown cause. Many types of iritis, iridocyclitis, or uveitis are due to bacterial infections arising from local septic areas, for example, pyorrhœa alveolaris, accessory sinus disease, tonsillitis, and intestinal putrefaction, the inflammation being called into existence by the micro-organisms themselves or their toxic products. Metastatic iritis occurs in pyemia and in a number of infectious diseases, for instance, recurrent fever, variola, influenza, etc. The most marked symptoms of ordinary iritis are severe brow pain; fine ciliary injection; discoloration of the iris and immobility of the pupil, due to the formation of adhesions between the iris and the capsule of the lens, the so-called posterior synechia. The most important local remedy is atropine (4 grains to 1 fluidounce), one drop to be used every four hours, according to circumstances. If for any reason this remedy is not tolerated, duboisin, scopolamin, or daturin (2 grains to 1 fluidounce) may be substituted. Great care must be taken not to mistake iritis for conjunctivitis, on the one hand, and glaucoma for iritis, on the other; delayed use of atropine and the employment of astringents on account of the former error, or the instillation of atropine because of the latter, would constitute a serious therapeutic blunder.

Pain may be relieved by leeches to the temple and the use of dry heat externally (cotton batting heated over a register will suffice), or hot compresses composed of lint soaked in water at a temperature of 110° F., frequently changed. In traumatic iritis iced compresses are of service. Usually they are not satisfactory in those forms of iritis which depend upon constitutional disturbance. In uveitis (sometimes called serous iritis), or that disease in which there is a hypersecretion of the aqueous humor, which becomes turbid and a precipitate of dark spots is deposited on the membrane of Descemet, there must be constant observation of the effect of the atropine, inasmuch as there is frequently a tendency for increase of the intraocular tension. Should this occur, paracentesis of the cornea may be required. Free sweating, either with the aid of hypodermic injections of pilocarpin or by means of an ordinary electric cabinet, is efficacious, as, indeed, it is in many forms of iritis.

Uveitis depends upon the same causes which are active in the production of ordinary iritis, and its chronic varieties are often due to tuberculosis, and in these circumstances injections of tuberculin are to be commended.

In certain forms of iritis, particularly the stubborn and relapsing varieties, subconjunctival injections have been highly commended, for example, cyanid of mercury (1 : 5000), a few drops of a 1 per cent. solution of acoin being added to the injection in order to mitigate the pain. From 10 to 15 minims of the cyanid solution may be injected subconjunctivally. Similar injections of physiological salt solution are equally efficacious and preferable because they cause less pain. The relief of pain in all forms of iritis constitutes an important part of the treatment; hypodermic injection of morphine is perfectly justifiable in emergencies, but must not be repeated too frequently. Hyoscine, $\frac{1}{150}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain, at night, is a valuable remedy. Locally, dionin (5 per cent. solution) is of distinct value; it stimulates lymphagogue activity and causes somewhat prolonged local analgesia. It may be combined with atropine in the usual strength and reinforced with a 2 per cent. solution of holocain.

In all forms of iritis it is important to determine the presence of the constitutional disease, or the area of local sepsis which is the source of the disease. Therefore, a Wassermann test and a tuberculin test should be instituted. Teeth, tonsils, accessory sinuses, etc., should be examined and pathological conditions corrected.

If the cause of the iritic inflammation is syphilis, mercury should be pushed to the point of tolerance, but it is not necessary to salivate the patient. Any form of mercury usually employed in secondary syphilis may be used—calomel, blue mass, or protiodide of mercury; very efficacious are inunctions of unguentum hydrargyrum, 1 drachm daily preceded by a hot pack, as also are hypodermics of salicylate of mercury. In all types of syphilitic iritis salvarsan and neosalvarsan yield admirable results, and under their influence the lesions disappear with surprising promptness. During the intervals between the injections mercury and iodide of potassium may be administered. Mercury is a valuable remedy in non-syphilitic iritis, acting as a powerful alterative. Potassium iodide, either alone or in combination with bichloride of mercury, is frequently employed. In so-called rheumatic iritis, or that form of the disease which appears in the subjects of chronic rheumatism, salicylate of sodium should be administered in full doses, or aspirin may be employed in its place. Potassium iodide is a proper remedy in gonorrhœal iritis, and this form of the disease often responds satisfactorily to profuse diaphoresis. Excellent results follow the use of Neisser's bacterin. Naturally, such regulation of diet and such remedial agents as are indicated by the various other causes of iritis, for example, gout, diabetes, and the like, must receive full consideration, if examination has proved these factors to be etiologically active. During the course of iritis the condition of the alimentary canal should receive strict attention, and often a course of saline laxatives is followed by excellent results. In certain forms of iritis, bacterial in origin, especially if the micro-organism can be isolated from an area of local sepsis which is furnishing the infecting agent, autogenous vaccines have achieved admirable results. In chronic iritis, and in some forms of relapsing iritis, iridectomy is required to reopen the angle of the anterior chamber which has been closed by inflammatory exudations, in order to prevent secondary glaucoma.

KERATITIS.

Keratitis is the name applied to the various types of inflammation of the cornea. If this inflammation is associated with a breach in the continuity of the corneal surface, it is termed corneal ulcer, and four characteristic symptoms supply the indications for local treatment: (1) photophobia, or dread of light; (2) blepharospasm, or spasmodic contraction of the orbicularis muscle; (3) congestion of the bloodvessels; (4) pain; while any existing dyscrasia or constitutional condition upon which the local disease may depend requires general medication.

Interstitial Keratitis.

Interstitial keratitis is that form of chronic diffuse inflammation of the cornea characterized by ciliary congestion and a ground-glass appearance of this membrane, most common between the ages of five and fifteen years, and in the majority of cases the result of inherited syphilis. No local measure is sufficient, antisyphilitic treatment being of paramount importance. Salvarsan and neosalvarsan are valuable in syphilitic cases. During the height of the ciliary congestion warm antiseptic lotions and atropine are indicated, the latter especially to prevent the tendency to iritis. Severe pain may be alleviated by the use of a leech to the temple if the subject be of sufficient age to justify the employment of local bleeding. Dionin is of value. Exactly similar forms of keratitis are caused by rhachitis, tuberculosis, and depressed nutrition. In addition to the local measures already described, the appropriate constitutional remedies are required, particularly iron, arsenic, cod-liver oil, and the iodides. Suitable dietetic and general hygienic measures are important, and in tuberculous cases injections of tuberculin are efficacious.

Various other types of keratitis are described as the result of constitutional disturbances, such as gout (Hutchinson), malaria (Kipp, van Milligen), or any condition of the system associated with great exhaustion, such as irregularities in the menstrual function, certain forms of pulmonary disorders (true herpes of the cornea, Horner). The local management of these cases does not differ from that which has been described. The coexisting constitutional disturbances must be combated with suitable remedies. Parenchymatous keratitis apparently is due in some cases to defective intestinal function and auto-intoxication. Some forms are the result of focal sepsis in the buccal mucous membrane.

Phlyctenular Keratitis.

Phlyctenular keratitis appears in the form of small, blister-like bodies, sometimes single, sometimes multiple, frequently situated directly at the corneoscleral margin, which become yellow, break down, and leave an open ulcer (phlyctenular ulcer), to which runs a leash of injected bloodvessels. The disease is common in children, often follows in the wake of the exanthemata, and is so frequently associated with a strumous diathesis that it was formerly called strumous ophthalmia. In the majority of cases there is coexisting nasal disease, especially adenoid vegetations, which is responsible for the frequent relapses of the disorder, even if it does not cause it. Congestion may be relieved by frequent irrigation with a warm boric-acid solution. Pain and irritation call for the use of atropine drops (4 grains to the ounce [0.25–30.0]), which should be continued until the ulcer is covered with regenerated epithelium, when the process of cicatrization may be hastened by the insertion daily into the conjunctival sac of a small quantity of yellow oxide of mercury salve or dusting it with finely powdered calomel, providing the patient is not taking at the same time any form of iodine. During the whole treatment the eyes should be protected by dark glasses and the subject permitted to go out into the open air. All local treatment will prove unsatisfactory unless associated with strict hygiene, carefully regulated diet, and constitutional measures—tonics and alteratives—and treatment of the nasopharyngeal lesions.

The evidence is daily increasing that phlyctenular keratitis is closely nected with tuberculosis and probably caused by it. Hence its specially in dispensary service, should be treated like other cases of tuberculosis, viz., after the patient is instructed as to general living, proper food, etc., he is visited by one of the workers in the social service of the hospital, and is shown how to live and helped to carry out all directions.

If the photophobia becomes distressing in spite of the other treatment, it has been suggested that this may be relieved by the use of cocaine, a practice that by no means commends itself in corneal ulceration, in spite of the temporary relief from local anæsthesia. Holocain (2 per cent.) may be employed. Relief of this symptom in many instances follows the use of a douche of cold water on the closed eyelids, or by touching with blue-stone the ulcerated fissure at the external commissural angle, which is commonly an exciting cause of the spasmodic closure of the lids.

Ulcerative Keratitis.

Ulcerative keratitis, or ulcers of the cornea, may be primary in origin—that is, the disease begins in the cornea—and may be caused by phlyctenular disease, injury, abscess, depressed nutrition, etc.; or may be secondary, and result as the sequel of severe inflammations of the conjunctiva: for example, purulent, diphtheritic, or granular conjunctivitis. There are numerous varieties of corneal ulcers, but three groups only will be mentioned: simple ulcers, which form a small, superficial gray lesion, and are not accompanied by much vascularity or dread of light; purulent or deep ulcers, in which the open lesion is of yellowish color and is surrounded by hazy cornea; and infecting or sloughing ulcers (purulent keratitis), in which the ulcer assumes a serpiginous or creeping form, and there is usually a deposition of pus in the bottom of the anterior chamber (hypopyon-keratitis). Typical serpiginous ulcer of the cornea with hypopyon is frequently caused by the Fränkel-Weichselbaum capsulated diplococcus; that ulcers not typically serpiginous may originate from a staphylococcus, streptococcus, or mixed infection; and that a small percentage of sloughing keratitis is due to a schizomycetal infection—the aspergillus fumigatus. Other active organisms are bacillus coli, bacillus pyocyaneus and the diplobacilli. The various microörganisms come from the conjunctiva, the ciliary borders, the nares, and the lacrymal passage, and infect some slight abrasion on the corneal epithelium and thus start a dangerous form of suppurative keratitis. An abscess of the cornea may also occur as the result of an inoculation of the infected area with pathogenic microörganisms, typical forms sometimes appearing during scarlet fever, measles, typhoid and typhus fevers, and especially during the convalescent stage of smallpox. Infected ulcers may be caused by microörganisms from areas of local sepsis in the gums as pyorrhœa alveolaris. Simple corneal ulcers are treated in precisely the same manner as phylctenular ulcers. The treatment of severe ulceration of the cornea, no matter what its etiology, may be summarized as follows: (1) Search should be made for the cause of the ulcer, including careful examination for the presence of a foreign body, a misplaced cilium, conjunctival inflammation, lachrymonasal disease, affections of the rhinopharynx, oral sepsis, and constitutional disorders of all types. (2) At frequent intervals moist heat should be applied by means of lint or flannel compresses dipped in water at a temperature of 120° F. (3) Unhealthy conjunctival discharge should be removed by frequent irrigations with mercuric chloride (1 : 8000), or a saturated solution of boric acid. Protargol (10 per cent.) and argyrol (25 per cent.) are also used. Care must be taken lest they stain the affected corneal tissue. (4) Sterile atropine drops (4 grains to the ounce [0.25–30.0]) should be instilled with sufficient frequency to maintain mydriasis if there is any tendency to iritis, and dionin (5 per cent.) is of great service. In the opinion of some surgeons, eserine ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to the fluidounce) is a useful drug in the treatment of peripheral ulcers with a tendency to perforate the cornea, provided there is no iritis. Occasionally the tension rises; if so, myotics are indicated or paracentesis of the cornea. (5) The eyes should be protected with smoked glasses; but in severe cases and in the absence of purulent conjunctival discharge a dry antiseptic dressing, held in place by a light but firmly applied bandage, promotes healing and prevents perforation. It may be worn until the floor of the ulcer is covered with epithelium, and removed whenever the applications are required. A little iodoform may be dusted upon the surface of the ulcer before the bandage is applied, or the ulcer may be covered with an iodoform wafer. (6) If the ulcer shows a tendency to spread rapidly, it should be curetted and immediately afterward gently touched with a probe which has been dipped in pure phenol, or with a wisp of cotton which has been dipped in a solution of nitrate of silver (10 grains to the ounce), tincture of iodine, or trichloracetic acid. Of these remedies, nitrate of silver and tincture of iodine may be used in ulcers of the non-infective type; but in ulcers of the infective variety pure phenol or nitric acid, or trichloracetic acid, should be employed. (7) If the ulcer continues to spread, the actual cautery may be used, the glowing point of the cautery needle being applied to every portion of the ulcer, the area of which is outlined by means of fluorescine (2.5 per cent. solution), which will color green any portion of the cornea deprived of its epithelium, and therefore furnish a reliable guide to the extent of the destructive process. Before these severe applications are made the cornea should be rendered insensitive by a few drops of a holocaine solution, and the ulcer itself painted with a cotton wisp dipped in holocaine. Indeed, there is much evidence to show that the application alone of this drug has a distinctly curative influence on corneal ulcers, in this respect differing very distinctly from cocaine, which rather retards the cicatrizing process. Subconjunctival injections of cyanide of mercury (1 : 5000) or of physiological salt solution at times yield satisfactory results. If an abscess forms in the cornea, the pus should be evacuated by an incision; and hypopyon, or pus in the anterior chamber, may be drained by an operation after the manner of Saemisch—that is, by division of the corneal layers—or, by a simple paracentesis of the cornea.

For the relief of infected ulcer of the cornea due to the pneumococcus, Roemer's antipneumococcus serum has been employed subcutaneously in a dose of 3 to 5 mils. Good results have been reported, but its action does not seem to be sufficiently certain to allow it to replace other methods. On the other hand, a bacterin prepared from the microörganism which is responsible for the corneal infection, by which an active immunization is created, has in a number of reported instances been of signal service, but even such a bacterin must not be used to the exclusion of the other remedies which have been described. In place of Roemer's serum, antidiphtheritic serum has been employed with success (Darier, Zimmermann, Fromaget) in the treatment of severe corneal ulceration.

Sequelæ of Corneal Ulceration.

After healing of a corneal ulcer the cicatrix consists of a more or less dense white spot in the cornea (macula). If these scars are thick and white, they are irremediable by local medication and require surgical interference for relief. If, however, they are diffuse, much good will follow systematic massage of the cornea, aided by the introduction of a small particle of yellow oxide of mercury salve. The massage is performed as follows: A piece of the salve the size of a split pea is introduced beneath the upper lid; upon the closed lid a finger is placed, and regular motions made through the lid over the surface of the cornea—namely, vertical, lateral, and radial motions, the *séance* being completed by circular movements. The whole should last from one to three minutes. Alleman claims excellent results in dissipating corneal opacities by the use of electricity by connecting a suitably prepared electrode with a battery, the cathode being placed directly on the previously anæsthetized cornea and the anode on the cheek. Subconjunctival injections of physiological salt solution, placed near the corneal margin, have some power in causing absorption of corneal nebula. The internal administration of thiosinamin has been recommended: the author has never observed encouraging results from the use of this remedy or of fibrolysin (15 per cent. solution given by injection). Dionin is of service in corneal infiltration of recent origin.

LACHRYMAL ABSCESS.

Lachrymal abscess results from suppuration in a chronically distended lachrymal sac owing to the presence of obstruction in the nasal duct, and exists as a swelling under the skin at the inner canthus, pressure upon the surface causing an escape of pus through the canaliculi. The treatment is practically confined to surgical interference—that is, division of the canaliculi and washing out the distended sac with antiseptic fluids, and removing the obstruction in the nasal duct by the use of probes as soon as the inflammatory symptoms have subsided; or, if the skin over the seat of the abscess is thinned and rupture is threatened, by free puncture downward and outward. In purulent discharge from the lachrymonasal duct solutions of formaldehyde (1: 6000), nitrate of silver (1: 500), or protargol or argyrol (2 to 5: 100), injected through the passage, favorably modify the unhealthy secretion. Much comfort will ensue from the use of hot compresses over the inflamed area. Excision of the lachrymal sac is the best surgical procedure for chronic dacrocystitis.

LARYNGITIS (ACUTE).

The treatment of acute laryngitis is identical in many respects with that directed against acute inflammatory processes elsewhere. It may be divided into local, external, and internal methods. The condition of the larynx when acutely inflamed is that of intense hyperæmia and irritation, and the object of the physician must be to allay this irritability. This is best accomplished by the use of compound tincture of benzoin, which is placed in boiling-hot water (1 ounce to the pint (30.0 : 480 mils.]), and the steam inhaled as it rises from a pitcher or as it passes out of the nozzle of a deep coffee-pot. Another method consists in the use of a can or wide-mouthed bottle arranged with one long and one short tube like a Wolff bottle, the air being drawn into the larynx through the short tube, after bubbling through the medicated water. (See Inhalations, Part III.) This inhalation should be resorted to six or eight times a day, but the patient must not go out of doors or into a cold room, as the steam relaxes the parts involved and renders them more susceptible to cold. Sometimes advantage is gained by adding to this inhalation 1 grain (0.06) of menthol. If the patient is unable to remain in an equable temperature, then the steam inhaler should be supplanted by a nebulizer, in which should be placed the following mixture:

℞—Mentholis . . . . gr. iij (0.20).
Alboleni . . . . f℥j (30.0).—M.
S.—Use as a vapor.

The patient is directed to inhale this vapor gently, which because of its lightness readily passes deeply into the air-passages, and has the effect of soothing rather than irritating them as does the spray from an atomizer.

Rarely in the very acute stages of laryngitis should a watery spray be employed to wash the laryngeal mucous membrane, as it is apt to increase the irritation. If any aqueous spray is used, as may be necessary when the irritation has resulted from the inhalation of dust, it may be made up as follows:

℞—Sodii chloridi	gr. xv (1.0).
Acidi borici	gr. x (0.60).
Sodii boratis	gr. x (0.60).
Aquæ rosæ	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Use as a spray.

The external treatment, if the inflammation is exceedingly severe and the patient can be confined to bed, consists in the application of a mustard plaster over the larynx, or instead a cold compress should be applied and kept in place with a long stocking tied around the neck. This soon becomes a warm compress by the heat of the body and may be kept in place all night. The cold followed by heat produces excellent results. A mustard foot-bath and a warm drink on going to bed are useful.

The internal treatment should consist in opening the bowels with calomel and a saline purgative if constipation is present, and in the administration of full doses of aconite and bromide of sodium or strontium, as follows:

℞—Tincturæ aconiti	♏xl vel lxxx (2.6–5.3).
Sodii bromidi	ʒij (8.0).
Syrupi lactucarii (Aubergier)	f℥j (30.0).
Aquæ destillatæ q. s. ad	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) every hour until six or eight doses have been taken.

This prescription may in many cases be continued until convalescence, as it checks cough, soothes the inflamed area, and allays arterial excitement. Often it is best to omit the aconite after the first few doses. In other cases good results follow the use of 2 or 3 minims (0.12–0.20) of dilute nitric acid in water every half-hour or hour for six doses. This is useful in the early stages only. By the second day the patient should be directed to make a heavy application of tincture of iodine over the trachea and episternal notch, as high as is possible without the stain showing above the collar. In children and in some adults this is well substituted by oil of amber and sweet oil in the proportion of 1 to 3 parts rubbed on the skin.

For the laryngeal stiffness following the inflammation preparations of coca are very useful given internally, and tonics to the general system are needed. In many cases the prescription calling for ammonium chloride in the article on Bronchitis is useful.

Abrams asserts that freezing the skin over the insertion of the internal laryngeal nerve, near the thyrohyoid space, where it enters the larynx, is a very useful curative measure. This may be repeated several times if necessary. The writer has never used this measure.

LEUCORRHŒA.

This is a condition—vulgarly known as the "whites"—consisting in a hypersecretion from those glands which pour out their contents into the vagina or the cervical canal of the uterus, or even into the cavity of this organ. It is a state dependent upon many causes for its existence, the chief of which is laceration of the cervix uteri in child-bearing women. The character of the discharge varies with almost every case. In some instances it is thick and tenacious, and in others so liquid as to trickle down the limbs and soil the clothing. In most of the latter cases catarrh of the Fallopian tubes or ovarian irritation and tenderness are present. When the secretion is very thick and tenacious it generally arises from the cervical canal, while that from disorder of the vaginal wall alone, independent of other morbid conditions, may be either thick or thin.

The treatment of these forms of leucorrhœa may be divided into two parts—one, that directed to the remedying of the morbid process through the use of drugs by the mouth; the other, by their employment locally. In obstinate cases the repair of a lacerated cervix or the curettement of the uterus is necessary.

It is needless to state that in that form dependent upon excessive lactation or other exhausting manner of life tonics of an active character are needed. As a general rule, anæmia will be present, and the following pill will be found of service:

℞—Arseni trioxidi . . . . gr. ¼ (0.015).
Ferri reducti . . . . gr. v (0.30).
Quininæ sulphatis . . . . gr. xx (1.3).—M.
Fiant pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One pill three times a day, after meals, for an adult.[1]

Or,

℞—Tincturæ cinchonæ compositæ . . . . f℥ij (60.0).
Tincturæ gentianæ compositæ . q. s. ad f℥iv (120.0).—M.
S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) three times a day, after meals.

When any preparation of iron is used care must be taken that the bowels are kept active and that the stomach is not disordered. Associated with the use of these internal remedies should be a moderate amount of exercise and the avoidance of late hours and rich foods.

The local applications which are of value in these states consist in counterirritation and vaginal injections or painting with proper fluids the mucous membrane of the parts from which the discharge comes. In the leucorrhœa dependent upon irritation of the ovaries associated with catarrh of the Fallopian tubes the use of small blisters formed by the employment of cantharidal collodion or a cantharidal plaster over the groin on either side is often accompanied by good results. At the same time the vaginal surfaces surrounding the cervix uteri may be painted with a mixture of iodine, phenol, and chloral, such as was used by Goodell, as follows:

℞—Iodi resublimata . . . . ʒiv (16.0).
Phenolis,
Chlorali hydrati . . . . āā ℥j (30.0).
Rub the iodine and chloral in a glass mortar into a powder and add the phenol.
S.—Formula. To be used by the physician only.

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[1] In this prescription the small amount of iron given will probably be noted, but this is done advisedly, as iron does as much good to the blood in small as in large amounts under most circumstances. (See Iron.)

The following pill may also be employed:

℞—Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi	gr. ½ (0.03).

Fiant pilulæ No. xx.

S.—One pill three times a day after meals, or a tablet triturate may be used instead of a pill.

The remaining treatment of watery leucorrhœa consists in the use of astringent injections. A cheap astringent injection is made by adding 1 ounce (30.0) of powdered white-oak bark to each pint (480 mils.) of hot water, or tannic acid and glycerin in the proportion of 1 ounce to 2 quarts (30.0: 1920) of warm water. Ringer recommends the following:

℞—Sodii bicarbonatis	ʒj (4.0).
Tincturæ belladonnæ foliorum	fʒij (8.0).
Aquæ	Oj (480 mils.).—M.

S.—Use as a vaginal wash.

Where the discharge is fetid a solution of permanganate of potassium should be used as an injection in the strength of ½ drachm to 1 pint (2.0: 480 mils.) of water.

In purulent vaginitis, specific or otherwise, the following injection is serviceable:

℞—Creolini	fʒss vel fʒij (2.0–8.0).
Fluidextracti hydrastis	fʒiiss (10.0).
Aquæ	f℥viij (240.0).—M.

S.—Add 2 tablespoonfuls to a pint (30.0 : 480 mils.) of hot water, shake thoroughly and use as an injection.

A very useful astringent injection is:

℞—Zinci sulphatis	ʒj (4.0).
Alumini sulphatis	ʒj (4.0).
Glycerini	f℥vj (180.0).—M.

S.—A tablespoonful (16.0) to each quart (1 litre) of water.

The injected fluid should always be as hot as the patient can bear, as tepid injections are harmful.

Sometimes a tampon thoroughly saturated with a powder of iodoform and tannic acid, equal parts, and packed around a discharging uterine cervix is of service.

When using vaginal injections it is important to remember that they should be in large quantities. Nothing is more antagonistic to true asepsis than the usual manner in which these applications are made. Often a pint of the solution is placed in a basin over which the woman squats, and by means of a syringe forces the liquid into the vagina as fast as it run out, thereby filling the syringe joints with the dissolved secretions, and returning to the vagina as soon as they flow away the impurities which have left it. The only proper way to give such an injection is to use a fountain syringe or to have the solution in one basin, to the extent of 1 gallon (4 litres), while the patient squats over a second basin, into which the impure liquid may run.

LID ABSCESSES.

Lid abscesses are seen more frequently in children than adults, as the result of injury, the sequel of acute illness (epidemic influenza, pulmonary catarrhs, fever, etc.), or from local infection; under the latter circumstance they may assume a gangrenous type. The treatment is that for any form of abscess—poultices, preferably in the form of hot compresses, early incisions, antiseptic solutions, and tonics.

LUMBAGO.

This is a form of myalgia or muscular rheumatism of the muscles of the loins and small of the back, and is frequently the result of lifting heavy weights, or it is due to other strains. In many cases acupuncture is very useful, particularly if the trouble is bilateral. (See Part III.) Sometimes after the employment of this measure the patient can straighten the back at once and retain that position. In other instances antipyrine or acetanilide, in 5- to 10-grain (0.30–0.60) doses of the former and 4- to 8-grain (0.25–0.5) doses of the latter are of service, and iodide of potassium and salicylic acid are not to be forgotten if the condition of the patient does not rapidly improve. Aspirin, phenacetin, and phenyl salicylate (salol) are also useful, combined or alone. A large hot poultice applied to the back is often efficacious in obstinate cases. Sometimes the use of a hot foot-bath and a Dover's powder on going to bed will produce a cure, and ironing the back with an ordinary hot laundry iron at a proper heat, a piece of newspaper or cloth being placed over the skin under the iron, is very efficient. Counterirritation in the shape of a blister, a mustard plaster, or capiscum draft will often give relief.

Where these measures fail, an ether or chloride of ethyl spray may be played on the centre of the painful area until the skin is greatly blanched.

MALARIAL FEVER.

(SEE INTERMITTENT and REMITTENT FEVERS and PERNICIOUS MALARIAL FEVER.)

MANIA (ACUTE).

Space is wanting to consider the thorough and complete treatment of mania as it comes to the neurologist. All that can be mentioned here are temporary measures suitable for cases which are brief in their course.

For the rapid quieting of the patient hyoscine hydrobromide may be used hypodermically in the dose of $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0.0012). In other instances, if the kidneys and heart are healthy, full doses of chloral may be used; and if an active preparation of cannabis indica can be had, at least 1 grain (0.06) of the solid extract or $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0) of the tincture should be employed. Cannabis indica will be found much more serviceable if 60 grains (4.0) of one of the bromides be combined with it.

When a patient suffering from mania is so violent that nothing can be done with him, he should be held, and an emetic dose of $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.005) of apomorphine be given hypodermically to produce vomiting and so relax the muscular system; or he may be tied or anæsthetized sufficiently to enable the physician to administer proper remedies. Sometimes full doses of morphine are needful, or a cold douche to the head while the body is in a tub of hot water is of service. In others a hot cabinet bath or Russian bath is a valuable sedative. (See Heat.)

MELANCHOLIA.

This is not the place for the discussion of melancholia of so severe a form as to amount to insanity, since the treatment of this latter state is very various and largely depends upon the skill of alienists.

There is one form of melancholia, however, which may often be quickly relieved by a simple measure. It is that dependent upon the condition of the system in which oxaluria is present. Whenever an individual complains of melancholia the urine should be examined, and if an excess of oxalate crystals are found, the undiluted, freshly made nitromuriatic acid should be given in the dose of 5 minims (0.3) after each meal in a half-tumblerful or more of water. In order to guard against errors in diagnosis it is well to remember that pears, tomatoes, rhubarb, and cabbage all cause oxalates to appear in the urine for a short period after their ingestion.

MENINGITIS (ACUTE).

In a large proportion of cases the development of meningitis is secondary to some other state of disease, as, for example, otitis media or croupous pneumonia. Under these conditions the treatment must be governed by the exciting cause.

When meningitis is due to tuberculosis we can do nothing save to give relief from pain, if it is present, by sedatives and lumbar puncture. When it is due to an infection of the meninges by the pneumococcus or typhoid bacillus this is also true. If it is caused by the diplococcus intracellularis of Weichselbaum, that is, if it be true cerebrospinal meningitis, the only remedy of any real value is the antimeningitis serum, which is to be injected into the spinal canal after an equal quantity of cerebrospinal fluid has been withdrawn. (See Antitoxin.) It is to be recalled that this serum acts as a bacteriolytic or bactericidal agent rather than as an antitoxin. (See Urotropin.) In the way of palliative measures the following measures may be resorted to.

During the first acute stage an ice-bag should be applied to the head both for its local influence and its antipyretic effect, and leeches may be put at the nape of the neck with advantage. As the disease advances and the nervous disorders of the affection become marked, sedatives are required to allay the twitchings, muscular spasms, or convulsions, and for this purpose no drugs excel chloral and the bromides. The doses to be used vary with the violence of the symptoms, but it may be stated that the chloral should rarely, if ever, be used in doses above 10 grains (0.60), and the bromides given in the dose of from 20 to 40 grains (1.3–2.60). If coma comes on, a large blister should be applied to the nape of the neck.

Quinine has been recommended in meningitis, but it is absolutely contraindicated, as it predisposes to meningeal congestion. It may be employed only in convalescence, and then used most carefully.

The treatment of the advanced stage of meningitis must be necessarily supportive. Alcohol should be given with the food if weakness is present, and a very simple or milk diet insisted upon.

If symptoms of cerebral pressure are marked, lumbar puncture should be performed, the technique of which is described under Lumbar Puncture and Tropacocaine. Of course, no drug is injected. In many cases the relief is only temporary, but in a few it is permanent.

MIGRAINE.

Migraine is a form of head pain usually limited to one side of the head—hemicrania. It is often characterized by the presence of severe boring pain in the eyeball or over the brow on one side. Associated with or preceding this pain there may be some dimness of vision or even a true transient amblyopia. The exact pathology is not clear, and so our treatment of it is perforce largely empirical. As soon as the first warning symptom develops a bottle of citrate of magnesium should be taken, even if constipation is not present. Before the introduction of the coal-tar products as pain-relievers, the best treatment of the attack of pain consisted in ordering the patient to bed and giving him 15 to 30 drops (1.0–2.0) of tincture of gelsemium, with $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015–0.03) of extract of cannabis indica every two hours. If the heart is feeble, the fact that gelsemium is a cardiac depressant must not be forgotten. So far as the other measures for relief of the individual attack of pain are concerned, reference should be made to the article on Neuralgia. For the cure of the condition which results in the attack, the endeavor should be to keep the liver active, since the failure of this organ to destroy the poisons which cause an attack, and its failure to prevent fermentation in the bowel by the proper secretion of bile, is supposed to be the chief cause of the disorder. The use of sodium phosphate, taken in hot water every morning on first arising, does good in many cases, particularly if the patient also takes some one of the salicylates several times a day. Rachford recommends:

℞—Sodii sulphatis	gr. xxx (2.0).
Sodii salicylatis	gr. x (0.6).
Magnesii sulphatis	gr. j (3.3).
Lithii benzoatis	gr. v (0.3).
Tincturæ nucis vomicæ	♏iij (0.2).
Aquæ destillatæ	f℥iv (120.0).—M.

This mixture should be made up in large quantity and placed in a siphon by one of the concerns which charge soda-water, and from one-quarter to one-half glass of this water at ordinary temperature is to be taken every morning at least half an hour before breakfast, enough being used to ensure an adequate bowel movement during the forenoon. The ingredients meet several indications, for the sulphates of sodium and magnesium act as laxatives, the salicylate of sodium acts as a gastro-intestinal antiseptic and cholagogue, and the lithium benzoate aids in the elimination of effete materials representing perverted metabolism. The small dose of nux vomica is introduced to mask the soapy taste of the mixture. A more agreeable mixture, put up at my suggestion in the form of an effervescent salt, consists of 10 grains (0.65) of salicylate of strontium, 5 grains (0.3) of lithium benzoate, and 60 grains (4.0) of Rochelle salt. This dose should be repeated every half-hour until purging is free. Associated with this treatment, additional doses of salicylates may be used if needed, or benzoate of sodium may be given. The author prefers 10- to 20-grain doses of ammonium benzoate given in capsule. When evidences of intestinal fermentation are marked, the following pill may be used, devised by M. Allen Starr; it should be coated with phenyl salicylate to ensure its entrance into the bowel before it is dissolved:

℞—Sodii phenolsulphonatis	gr. v (0.3).
Potassii permanganatis	gr. j (0.06).
Beta-naphtolis	gr. j (0.06).—M.

S.—One after meals and at night.

An occasional free catharsis with blue mass is advisable in many of these cases. Usually 5 to 10 grains (0.3–0.6) once a week and followed by a saline is sufficient. It is essential that all causes of systemic and nervous worry be removed in these cases. Excessive sexual indulgence is often a cause of the attacks, and it must be interdicted. (See also articles on Headache and Neuralgia.)

Some cases of migraine due to intranasal pressure are relieved by turbinectomy or straightening the nasal septum.

MUSCÆ VOLITANTES.

Muscæ volitantes is the name applied to the dark specks which patients frequently see floating across their fields of vision, especially if the eyes are directed toward a bright sky or a white page. Usually they indicate no disease of the vitreous humor, and the ophthalmoscope fails to detect abnormal changes. They are attributed to torpidity of the liver by the laity. Muscæ volitantes may indicate eye-strain, and if the refraction is abnormal this should be corrected; a mild course of alteratives is often a useful adjuvant.

MYALGIA.

Soreness of the muscles either on pressure or on movement may be dependent upon a number of causes, such as strains, bruises, toxæmia, or inflammation due to cold. Here, as in many other states, the treatment should be divided into the external and the internal methods. Of the internal remedies, the best are the salicylates or the iodide of potassium if rheumatism be the cause of the trouble. On the other hand, if a bruise or cold be the cause, the chloride of ammonium will be of service in 10- or 20-grain (0.60–1.3) doses given in a solution with fluidextract of liquorice. (For prescription see Bronchitis.) Other remedies which may be tried with a good chance of success are full doses of an active fluidextract of cimicifuga (20 minims to 1 drachm [1.3–4.0]) or the citrate or acetate of potassium in 20-grain (1.3) doses.

The local medications are numerous, but only a few can be considered as worthy of routine employment. The chief one is iodine, in the form of the pure ointment or the ointment diluted one-half with lard if the skin is easily irritated. Another method is to employ a liniment, well rubbed into the skin, made up as follows:

℞—Tincturæ belladonnæ foliorum . . . . fʒiss (6.0)
Tincturæ aconiti . . . . fʒvi (24.0).
Tincturæ opii . . . . fʒij (8.0).
Linimenti saponis . . . . . q. s. ad f℥vj (180.0).—M.
S.—Poison. To be used externally and only as a liniment.

Sometimes chloroform liniment is singularly successful, and poultices applied as hot as can be borne and covered by oiled silk and cotton to retain the heat are often of great value. Massage or good rubbing is also a *sine qua non* for the successful treatment of this state.

NASAL CATARRH (ATROPHIC).

In atrophic nasal catarrh the nostrils are roomy and the mucous membrane red and shiny. The formation of connective tissue has to a great degree obliterated the delicate serous glands, and the discharge of mucus, no longer diluted, forms inspissated crusts, which adhere to the mucous membrane of the septum and turbinated bones. Areas of ulcerated or abraded membrane are disclosed upon removal of these adherent crusts.

The turbinated bones are gradually absorbed and the secreting surface thereby much reduced. Sometimes the wasting is so great that the posterior wall of the pharynx is clearly visible through the anterior nares. The inspissated secretion may form a cast of the nostril, and as fresh layers form underneath, the oldest part is raised until the whole interior of the nostril becomes a mass of decomposition, giving rise to an overpowering stench. This form of catarrh causes loss of the sense of smell, and the odor is not recognized by the patient himself. Ulceration or caries of the bony structure produces an odor even worse than the so-called *ozæna*. The *pharynx* suffers from the general wasting, and presents a dry, varnished appearance called *pharyngitis sicca*, which is rather a symptom of nasal atrophy than a separate disease of the pharynx.

The indications are the removal of all accumulations in the nose and nasopharynx and the healing of abraded or ulcerated surfaces. The early removal of dead bone is imperative, and what secreting surface remains must be stimulated as far as possible, to compensate, in a measure, for the glands that are hopelessly destroyed. In other words, efforts are directed toward producing a *compensatory hypertrophy* of the glandular tissue that remains. Therefore with the use of antisepsis alteratives and local stimulation are combined.

The nose should be thoroughly cleansed with an alkaline wash—Dobell's solution—warmed to increase its solvent power. To relieve the *odor*, we may increase the amount of phenol or substitute for it eucalyptol and thymol in the wash. Euthymol contains both of these and may be added to the wash. Its own pungent odor masks somewhat the offensive odor. Permanganate of potassium may be used in weak solutions, but it is painful except when sensation is entirely lost. Peroxide of hydrogen is valuable used in an atomizer in the strength of 1 part to 10 or 1 to 20. After this has softened the crusts they should be dislodged by the further use of a warm alkaline spray, and after the cleansing is complete ichthyol, pure or diluted one-half with water or albolene, is applied by means of an applicator. Often a much weaker solution of ichthyol will do equally well. The patient may be given a salve of:

℞—Ichthyolis.	gr. xl (2.6).
Mentholis	gr. v (0.3).
Petrolati albi	℥j (30.0).—M.

A piece of this is to be inserted into the nostril, after using a douche, each night.

The solutions are best applied by means of an atomizer, or postnasal syringe in the hands of the physician, or by snuffing from the hand or cup.

The odor, if due to decomposition, is much decreased as soon as the passages are clear. The discharge must never be allowed to re-accumulate or much gain will be lost.

Ulcerations require local stimulation by a strong solution of nitrate of silver or a superficial application of the flat surface of the galvanocautery heated to dull redness. Necrosed bone should be removed, and it is often found detached in the nostril.

should be judiciously combined with alteratives.
silver in starch, varying in strength from 1 to
(0.06–0.60 : 10.0) of the latter, may be blown
f an insufflator. Cover gently the whole
d use it only of sufficient strength to be
ver in solution, 1 to 10 grains to 1 fluidounce
better results at other times when applied to
ane. The physician must avoid overstimulating,
ng, the glands which it is wished to strengthen. The
ves may alternate with the silver salt and iodide of potas-
this may be done by using solutions of *iodine* and *glycerin*,
ommended for hypertrophic nasal catarrh. *Internally*, we may
ploy iodide of potassium, to increase nasal secretions, and mucous-
membrane stimulants and tonics. Attention should also be paid to
the activity of the skin.

NASAL CATARRH (CHRONIC).

Chronic nasal catarrh is essentially a disease of civilization, which may occur at any period of life, but more commonly develops from youth to early adult life.

Although very prevalent among the upper classes, it is in the lower ranks that it most frequently reaches its later stages and its worst forms. This does not result from lack of opportunity for treatment, but from the ignorance or indifference which this class show to diseases while there is no suffering and no interference with business.

Hypertrophic nasal catarrh commonly has its origin in a neglected cold in the head or in a series of colds occurring in rapid succession, keeping the nose in a congested state until the erectile tissue covering the turbinated bones loses in a measure its power of contracting, and, decreasing the calibre of the nostrils, becomes a source of permanent obstruction to breathing.

As the disease advances there is increased susceptibility to cold. Slight exposure produces a stuffy feeling in the nose. The nostrils may become completely occluded; usually, however, only one side at a time is obstructed at first, the obstruction showing a tendency to change sides. This change is most noticeable on turning in bed, the lower side usually stopping, and on changing the posture the obstruction is reversed, the clearing being accompanied by a crackling sensation. A slight tickling cough and tendency to clear the throat in the mornings may result from irritation of the pharynx or larynx.

The first indications for *treatment* are the reduction of inflammation and restoration of the breathing-space.

As the chief function of the nose is respiratory, the re-establishment of free nasal respiration, combined with the liberal use of antiseptic washes, will lessen the inflammation and irritation and produce a healthier state of the secretions.

The writer places *cleanliness* at the head of the list of remedial measures. The alkaline wash recommended for Coryza, sprayed into the nose by a hand atomizer or gently snuffed from the palm of the hand or from a small cup, gives good results. The hand warms the solution slightly, but when snuffed from a cup the solution should be artificially warmed. This wash may be used two or more times a day.

The nasal douche should never be used where there is nasal obstruction, on account of the risk of forcing the solution into the Eustachian tube and causing catarrh of the middle ear.

In addition to the antiseptic wash where the mucous membrane is congested and irritable, the treatment recommended for coryza may be instituted for a few days with good results. A solution composed of equal parts of water of hamamelis and water or a dilute solution of hydrastis may be sprayed into the nose during the acute stage.

A little later a spray of ferric alum, 5 grains to the ounce (0.3–30.0), may be applied carefully in an atomizer by the physician. It is not advisable to use alum in any considerable strength in the nose, as its continued use is liable to impair the sense of smell.

The alterative and absorbent action of *iodine* makes it a valuable remedy for local application in very chronic nasal catarrh. It should be combined with glycerin in the strength of 6 or 8 grains to the ounce (0.40–0.50: 30.0), with enough potassium iodide to make a solution. Apply this by means of a piece of absorbent cotton on the end of an applicator, along the floor of the nose, until it reaches the pharynx. It is needless to say that such an application as this should be made with the utmost gentleness. The cotton should project beyond the probe, and care should be taken to avoid bruising the tissues.

After the irritation has subsided, as shown by the disappearance of the livid color and lessened sensibility, any remaining hypertrophied tissue should be removed by a snare or the galvanocautery.

NEPHRITIS (ACUTE).

In the early stage of onset, for the reduction of inflammation circulatory depressants are to be resorted to, and aconite is generally most serviceable. The patient should be kept quietly in bed and given a milk diet, and hot compresses, cups or leeches used over the loins if the urine is scanty. Blisters are not advisable, as the irritant substances producing them may be absorbed and cause increased renal irritation. The restlessness will generally be quieted by the aconite; but if this fails, resort must be had to bromides or small doses of opium, which must be given cautiously, as these drugs are not readily eliminated when the kidneys are diseased. Cannabis indica is thought to be of great service if bloody urine is present, but chloral is generally too irritating to the kidney to justify its employment. The appearance of large amounts of blood in the urine at about the fifth day of the illness is an indication, according to Sydney Ringer, for the use of drop doses of tincture of cantharides, given every few hours. Personally the author would be afraid to use this method of treatment.

Should the urine be scanty and of high specific gravity, and constipation be present, some calomel, followed by a purgative dose ($\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce [16.0]) of sulphate of magnesium should be used to aid in the elimination of impurities by the bowel. Warm mucilaginous drinks, as flaxseed tea, are of service, and the use of the citrate of potassium and the sweet spirit of nitre with copious draughts of pure water should be resorted to to increase urinary flow and promote the action of the skin.

If dropsy or symptoms of uræmia (see Uræmia, Part IV.) come on, they may be relieved by the use of hydragogue purges, such as elaterium, which is particularly useful in that it is supposed to aid in the elimination of urea by the bowel. If vomiting is present, elaterium ought not to be used, as it irritates the stomach. Jaborandi or pilocarpine may be used to sweat the patient at this time or in the earlier stages with advantage; $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.008) of the hydrochloride should be given hypodermically, and repeated in fifteen minutes if no sweat appears; but it should never be forgotten that when the heart is feeble or the patient very susceptible pilocarpine may produce serious collapse. This can sometimes be guarded against by the simultaneous use of strychnine in $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.003) doses. Hot-air baths or hot packs are often useful to provoke sweat and are much safer than pilocarpine. (See Heat, Part III.)

The treatment of the later stages consists in the use of stimulants to the kidneys to arouse them from the atony consequent upon the excitement of inflammation. To this end digitalis and squill, or digitalis and calomel, or citrated caffeine may be used in small amounts, or in their place the compound spirit of juniper or gin may be used as the case progresses. If the renal structure is persistently atonic, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (0.03–0.06) of the tincture of cantharides at each dose may be used, and, as anæmia is often a prominent symptom, tincture of the chloride of iron, which is both a diuretic and a tonic, should be resorted to. If renal hemorrhage is excessive, gallic acid and ergot are indicated to control the bleeding. A meat-free diet should be rigidly enforced.

NEPHRITIS (CHRONIC).

The treatment of chronic nephritis is a very different matter from that devoted to the cure of the acute form. It is almost, if not quite, impossible to cure the condition present, and we can only strive to improve the state of the kidneys and other organs by care and the use of proper drugs. As Tyson has aptly put it, we must try to arrest the development of the renal lesions and improve the general health, treat the symptoms which are not dependent upon the nephritis, except indirectly, and, last, treat those signs which are due to the nephritis itself. To arrest the disease all alcoholic drinks should be avoided as far as possible, and business cares and worries be cast aside. Great care should be taken to avoid cold, and a warm climate is generally to be recommended to the patient, since sudden changes of temperature tend to produce congestion of the kidneys by the chilling of the skin.

The diet and drink are important considerations, and should consist largely of milk and easily digested starchy foods like rice and well-cooked barley. Many physicians direct that skimmed milk be used. The author believes that this advice is not wise, as it deprives the patient of the nutritive fats, which he needs and which are not contraindicated, whereas the proteids of skimmed milk, while they are the best form of albuminoid food we can give, are not so advantageous, but have to be used to maintain nutrition. If the cream in the milk disagrees with the patient, it may be removed or the milk may be diluted with some effervescent water like Vichy. It is rarely essential to put the patient on a strict milk diet.

The treatment suggested so far is applicable to all forms of chronic nephritis, but there are symptoms and complications of both the interstitial and parenchymatous forms of the disease which require special treatment. If the urine be scanty in the parenchymatous form, and the heart is feeble, digitalis and caffeine are useful to improve the renal circulation and act directly on the kidney. In other cases we may prescribe the well-known pill of digitalis, squill, and calomel. These drugs not only increase urinary flow, but also decrease albuminuria in many cases. In still other instances we may give the acetate and bitartrate of potassium as diuretics, which are particularly valuable if combined with digitalis in those cases of albuminuria dependent upon failure of the heart muscle. These remedies are also of value to relieve the dropsy, and one of the most efficacious forms of treatment is a combination of the bitartrate of potassium and juniper-berries, so that 1 ounce (30.0) of the former is dissolved in 1 pint (480 mils.) of an infusion (1 ounce [30.0] to the pint [480 mils.]) of the latter and taken in twenty-four hours. A most valuable aid in decreasing the albuminuria is the use of 1 minim of tincture of cantharides in water three times a day, particularly if the kidneys seem torpid and secrete too little urine. If dropsy develops (see Dropsy), hydragogue purges are useful, such as jalap and elaterium.

Very great benefit can often be obtained from the use of nitroglycerin when the arterial tension is high, giving it in ascending doses beginning with $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0006) three times a day. This decreases the albuminuria, if it is present, lowers arterial tension, and benefits the heart. Another drug of value in those cases of chronic contracted kidney which have their origin in gout or syphilis is iodine in the form of iodide of sodium or strontium. This may be given in 10-grain (0.60) doses three times a day with great advantage to old persons with well-advanced atheromatous changes.

The treatment of uræmia, should it be mild or severe, is important, and the reader is referred to the article on that subject (see Uræmia). The various forms of hot baths should also be employed to aid the skin in eliminating poisons and so relieve the kidneys. The anæmia in parenchymatous nephritis is to be combated by the use of the tincture of the chloride of iron, or Basham's mixture (see Iron), and oxygen inhalations. It is, however, a mistake to use large doses of Basham's mixture. Chronic parenchymatous nephritis is an incurable disease, and the most that Basham's mixture can do is to combat the anæmia and act as a diuretic. Small doses of iron will do as much for the anæmia as large ones, and will not disorder digestion, and the diuretic effect can be obtained by using liquor ammoniæ acetatis if it is desired.

In the interstitial form of the disease iron must be used with caution, or not at all, as it is apt to produce headache and perhaps conduces to the development of uræmia. It is in this form of renal disease that nitroglycerin does the most good by lowering arterial tension and so saving the heart from excessive labor, but it is not to be forgotten that in many cases a high blood-pressure is essential to maintain the circulation through narrow and tortuous fibroid vessels.

NEURALGIA.

Like headache, neuralgia gives rise to much of the suffering experienced by active persons who are not sick enough for bed. It affects people in every walk of life, and may be so severe as to incapacitate the most powerful man.

The causes of neuralgia are very various, but they may be briefly stated to depend chiefly upon malnutrition and anæmia, overwork, nervous excitement with consequent reaction, and upon reflex irritation from diseased organs, as in the case of supraorbital neuralgia from eye-strain or pelvic neuralgia from ovarian irritation or uterine inflammation. Nerves functionally diseased are always *more* or *less* active than normal; that is, *hyper*-excited, or depressed, above or below par. In both cases they must be brought back to their normal tone by appropriate remedies, and these consist in nervous excitants and nervous sedatives. To give a nerve already depressed the additional depression of a bromide, or a nerve excited the additional excitement of strychnine, is harmful.

From what has just been said, it becomes evident that the physician must always determine the condition of the system of his patient and the causes of the neuralgia before administering remedies.

The treatment of neuralgia, from its curative standpoint, may be divided into the use of tonics, laxatives, nutritives, and palliatives. (See Migraine.)

Where neuralgia is associated with anæmia no hope of permanent relief can be looked for unless iron and arsenic are used until the anæmia is cured, and it is often necessary to combine with these drugs the use of cod-liver oil and bitter tonics. These are the cases, too, in which nux vomica and strychnine raise the depressed nerves to increased activity, and so bring relief. How they do this is not known, but we know enough to recognize one or two important facts. Strychnine is certainly a nervous stimulant, and is also a stimulant to the anterior columns of the spinal cord. It probably also acts upon the trophic centres in the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, and by stimulating these centres increases the nutrition of the tributary nerve-fibres.

It is needless to state that the neuralgias of syphilis and tuberculosis are to be treated by the remedies usually directed to the relief of these affections, while at the same time the pain itself is carefully controlled by appropriate palliatives.

When nervous exhaustion causes neuralgia, phosphorus is a useful remedy, particularly in those cases which are convalescing from acute fevers.

Sometimes malarial poisoning produces a violent form of supraorbital pain known as "brow ague," which is to be relieved, not by ordinary remedies, but by large doses of quinine.

The relief of the states producing neuralgia having been spoken of, it yet remains to consider the measures to be adopted for the cure of an attack. Fortunately the recent advances of therapeutic study have placed in our hands a large list of drugs not apt to produce a habit after prolonged use, comparatively safe though active, and not of disagreeable taste or evil general effect. By these terms the writer refers to antipyrine, acetanilide, aspirin, and phenacetin, all of which possess wonderful power in the alleviation of pain dependent upon true nervous involvement. In order to avoid failure in the use of these drugs in the relief of headache, we must always remember that their field of service is that of neuralgic pain, not other pains. Antipyrine is to be used in the dose of 5 to 10 grains (0.30–0.60) for ordinary neuralgia and more for the pain arising from the crises of locomotor ataxia, acetanilide in the dose of 3 to 8 grains (0.20–0.5) for the same purposes, and aspirin and phenacetin in the same amount as antipyrine. Aspirin in tablet or capsule in the dose of 5 to 20 grains (0.3–1.3) is very efficacious.

Upon these remedies combined with caffeine and the bromides according to circumstances, we now depend, and the following prescriptions will be found of service:

℞—Antipyrinæ . . . . gr. xxx vel ʒj (2,0–4,0)
Caffeinæ citratæ . . . . gr. xx (1,3)—M.
Fiat in chartulas No. x.
S.—One every thirty minutes until relieved or six doses are taken.

The following may be of use also:

℞—Antipyrinæ . . . . gr. xxx vel ʒj (2.0–4.0).
Potassii bromidi . . . . ʒiij (12.0).—M.
Fiat in chartulas No. x
S.—One every thirty minutes until relieved, or until six doses have been taken

Or, when the caffeine in the first prescription causes nervousness—

℞—Antipyrinæ . . . . gr xxx vel ʒj (2.0–4.0).
Caffeinæ citratæ . . . . gr x (0.60).
Potassii bromidi . . . . ʒiij (12.0).—M.
Fiat in chartulas No. x
S.—One as above.

In any one of these prescriptions acetanilide or acetphenetidin may be substituted for antipyrine, and they should be used in preference to it if the heart is weak. Full doses of gelsemium may be used.

A very effective remedy in some cases of neuralgia of the fifth nerve is croton chloral in from 5- to 20-grain (0.3–1.3) doses in pills or capsules of 5 grains (0.3) each.

In some cases of anæmic neuralgia of the head nitrite of amyl inhalations have proved useful, probably by reason of the cephalic flushing produced by this drug.

In some cases repeated doses of castor oil, 1 to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0) a day, seem to exercise a very extraordinary influence in relieving neuralgic pain. Such cases probably depend upon deficient activity of the bowel with retained toxic material which gains access to the blood. (For Migraine, see article on that subject.)

A very large number of local applications have been used with success in obstinate neuralgias and other cases not so difficult of cure. Cocaine cannot be applied, as it does not penetrate the skin, but relief can sometimes be obtained by the local use of a menthol pencil rubbed over the spot if it be limited in area. Correction of eye-strain by glasses may relieve cephalic neuralgia.

Where the nerve is very superficial it can often be treated by cold with great success. This is accomplished by freezing the parts with an ether, chloride of ethyl, or rhigolene spray, or by the application of a small piece of ice covered with salt to the part.

Exceedingly severe neuralgia of the fifth nerve has been treated successfully by the injection of 90 per cent. alcohol with four grains of cocaine to the ounce, the quantity of the injection being from 15 to 30 minims (1.0–2.0 grammes). Injection of the superior branch is questionable because of possible trophic disorders in its distribution, as in the eye. A straight hollow needle, large enough to carry a blunt-pointed stylet, but having a sharp point and marked off in centimeters, is employed. The sharp point of the needle is used to penetrate the skin. After the skin is penetrated, the stylet is pushed beyond the point so that the vessels will not be injured, and the combined needle and stylet is pushed in in such a way as to reach the nerve at its foramen. When the middle branch is to be injected, the point of entrance is on the line of the posterior border of the ascending orbital process of the malar bone, which line is prolonged to the lower border of the zygoma. The needle is inserted half a centimeter posteriorly to this point and is directed vertically to the antero-posterior line, but inclines slightly upward in such direction that at the depth of the foramen rotundum it reaches the level of the inferior extremity of the nasal bones. In the ordinary individual the needle when introduced 5 centimeters meets the nerve as it emerges from the foramen rotundum. When the inferior branch is to be injected, the needle is inserted at the lower border of the zygoma, 2½ centimeters in front of the anterior root of the zygoma, which practically corresponds with the anterior wall of the external auditory canal. The needle is directed slightly upward to the base of the skull and a little backward, and at the depth of 4 centimeters reaches the nerve and its exit from the foramen. The injection is not exceedingly painful, does not require an anesthetic, and usually results in anesthesia in the distribution of the branch injected. (See Plate VII.)

Within the last few years the treatment of neuralgia by *kataphoresis* (see Part III.) has come into prominence, and consists in the use of some anæsthetic such as chloroform, which is applied over the part on a small piece of lint, and a galvanic current used through the pledget which is attached to the positive pole. Under these circumstances the anæsthetic passes through the skin and affects the nerve.

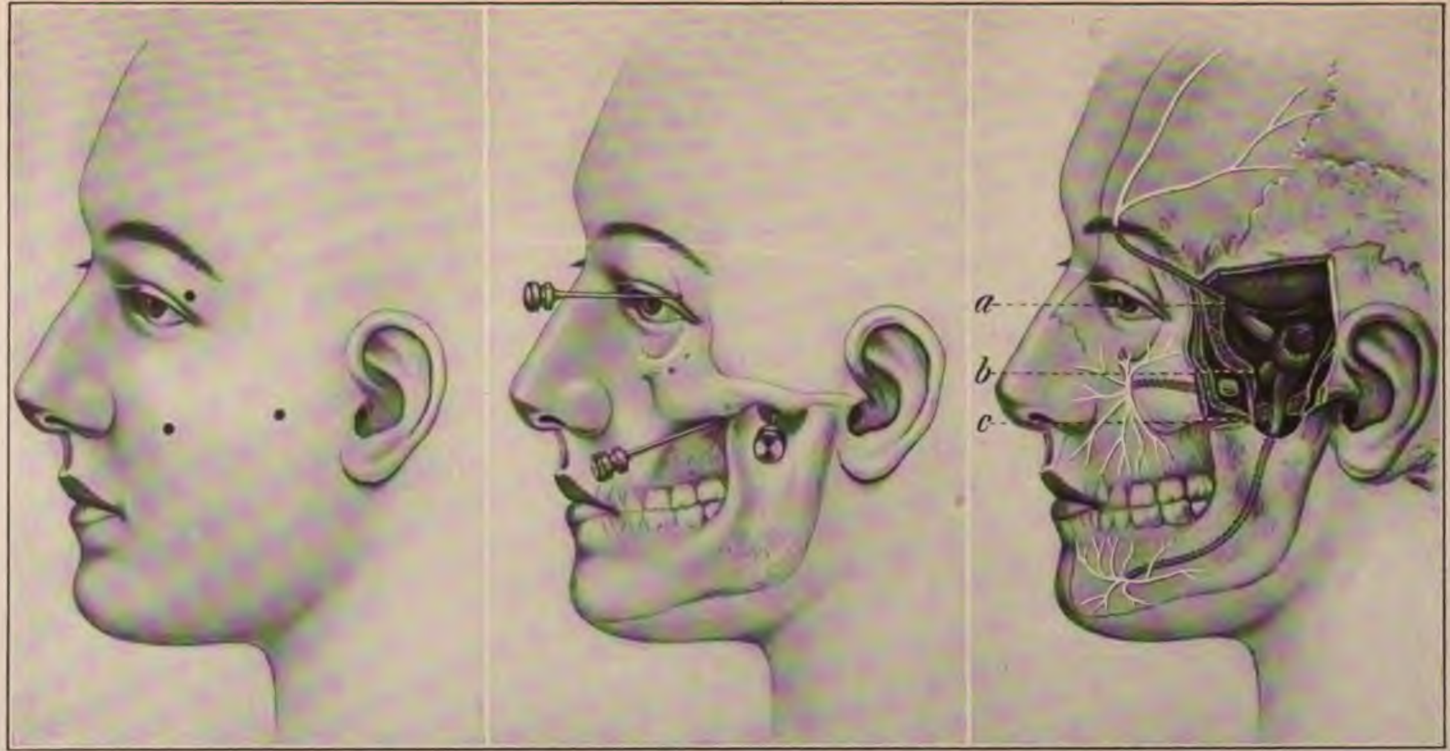
A very useful injection in neuralgia is ⅛ to ¼ grain (0.007–0.015) of morphine, but the danger of beginning the morphine habit is to be remembered when treating chronic cases. Sometimes acupuncture (see Part III.) is of service, and the surgeon may be called upon to stretch the nerve or to do a neurectomy.

NIPPLES (SORE).

Whenever the nipples become sore, so that it is impossible for the mother to allow the child to nurse, a solution of cocaine of the strength of 4 grains to the ounce (0.25–30.0) should be applied to the part and washed off carefully just before the child sucks. Following the nursing, a solution of boric acid, of the strength of 20 grains to the ounce (1.3–30.0) of water or mucilage of acacia, may be used over the part, the nipple being first thoroughly dried. Where the fissures are deep and slow to heal the tip of a stick of silver nitrate may be applied to them with advantage. Some practitioners employ tincture of benzoin over the inflamed part, and glycerite of tannin is often of value. Cleanliness, dryness, and care of the breast previous to parturition do much toward preventing this condition. (See Balsam of Peru.)

Sometimes it is necessary to use a breast-pump or nipple-shield before a cure can be effected.

PLATE VII



Showing the points on the surface at which the needle should be introduced.

Showing the relative position of the needle to the bony tissues where the needle enters.

Showing the nerves at the points where the needle is to deposit the alcohol: *a*, the ophthalmic branch; *b*, the superior maxillary; *c*, the inferior maxillary.

OBESITY.

Whenever an excess of fat accumulates in the body, various discomforts, both mental and physical, arise, and in addition the normal functions of all the parts are so disturbed or interfered with that the continuance of health is often impossible. In many cases the deposition of fat about the heart or between its fibres results in serious symptoms; and breathlessness on exertion is produced by the obstruction which is offered to the free movements of the diaphragm by masses of omental fat, aided by the fact that the great weight and bulk of the body requires severe muscular effort. It is worthy of note, also, that a layer of fat over the body increases the vascular surface very greatly, and in consequence gives the heart the labor of supplying a larger number of bloodvessels.

In many families there is an inherited tendency to obesity, while in others only certain individuals are affected. These persons are fat because their bodies naturally tend to the deposit of obese materials, in the same way that the members of one family have large bones, while those of another have a small frame. The etiological causes of obesity, outside of those just named, are numerous, but the chief one is overindulgence in food, probably associated with some disorder of the thyroid and other glands of internal secretion.

It is not out of place to state exactly what overindulgence in food means. Every individual is a law unto himself in regard to the amount of food which is ingested and consumed. One often sees large, powerful, wiry men, who eat little, stand beside others, not so powerful or large, who eat excessively, and who apparently do not suffer from indigestion in consequence. Neither of these groups becomes excessively fat, because one represents a grate which burns its fuel so that there is no waste, while the other resembles a grate in which there is always a residue of unburnt coal which is cast out with the ashes as effete matter. As different engines of the same build require varying amounts of coal, so do different men assimilate different amounts of food. No stated amount of food can be set down as a man's daily portion until his case is carefully studied, but it is important to remember that the quantity of food is generally in direct ratio to the severity of the toil, and that a man who loiters about a club or "takes life easily" often eats more than a day laborer—of far richer foods, too—and wonders why he gets stout. In nearly every case of obesity not dependent upon gross disorder of nutrition overindulgence in food is the cause. To some this may seem absurd, and the patient will say that he eats just enough to keep him from feeling empty between meals; but this does not alter the case in the least. The proper amount of food for a man is not what his appetite or gastric viscus calls for, but what his system needs. To this further reference will be made when considering the diet for obesity, found below.

The very presence of fat aids in the deposition of it, for, by acting as a non-conducting pad all over the body, it prevents the dissipation of heat, and so decreases the combustion of those substances which, when not used for the manufacture of heat, are deposited as fat. Again, we find that obese persons often take alcohol with their food, thereby increasing the fat in their bodies; for, finding that they cannot digest all the substances which greediness makes them swallow, they take alcohol to stimulate their digestive apparatus to increased efforts and assimilation. Further than this, alcohol adds force to the body, and preserves the tissues by substituting itself for food in the oxidizing processes.

We find, therefore, that three great causes are active in producing corpulence in many cases—namely, heredity, overindulgence in food, and lack of exercise, which is one of the means by which overindulgence is produced; *i. e.*, less exercise, less food needed, but often more eaten.

The treatment of corpulence rests solely upon the conditions named. In all instances the diet is the important point for the bestowal of care. Reference has already been made to the fact that the needs of the system are the criterion by which should be determined the amount of food necessary to each case, not the sensations in the stomach. The use of coca by the natives of South America enables them to withstand hunger and privation, not because it gives tissue to the body, but because it paralyzes the sensory nerves in the stomach and relieves the sensation of hollowness or weakness which we are accustomed to overcome in this country, in the absence of food, by tightening our belts. Every one who has undergone severe mental or physical labor and missed a regular meal will remember that about the usual hour for the meal his sensation of emptiness may amount to nausea and distress, but the hour once passed he feels as strong as before until by prolonged toil he so exhausts his powers that the system forces him to eat, not so much from hunger as from exhaustion. To understand this clearly, we must recollect that the system keeps its shares of force in the same way as a careful speculator keeps his shares of stock—namely, one part in active use for speculation, the other half for reserve in case of need. In health the stomach begins to "feel hungry" as soon as the speculative shares of force are nearly used, in order to cause the ingestion of more food and to preserve the "sinking fund" intact. It becomes evident, therefore, that the mere presence of hunger is purely a symptom, not an indication of the absolute necessity of food, for, if it were, the consumptive might be notorious for his appetite, instead of being noteworthy for his anorexia.

The food of the patient suffering from obesity is to be cut down gradually, and the character of it arranged so that, though its bulk be great, its nutritive properties are small. Beef and other meats are concentrated foods containing much nourishment in a small bulk, while lettuce, spinach, cabbage, and nearly all vegetables, except roots or tubers, contain a large amount of fibre useless to the body.

By the use of a carefully arranged vegetable diet in obesity we cut down the actual amount of food absorbed, and by its bulk keep the stomach so busy at sifting the nutritious from the non-nutritious materials that hunger is not felt, because another meal-time is reached almost before the food of the first is assimilated. We find, therefore, that the diet for the reduction of corpulence should consist chiefly of bulky vegetables, but not too exclusively of any one article or set of articles. Heretofore it has been thought that proteids (meats, eggs, etc.) should be used to take the place of all hydrocarbons or carbohydrates (fats, starches, and sugars), but this is not physiologically correct, as both forms of food are always needed for health, and it has been found that proteids may be converted into fats in the body. The following bill of fare will be found of service in the treatment of obesity.

Breakfast: One or two cups of coffee or tea, without milk or sugar, but sweetened with a fraction of a grain of saccharin. Three ounces of toasted or ordinary white bread or 6 ounces of bran bread. Enough butter may be used to make the bread palatable—not more than 1 ounce. Sliced raw tomatoes with vinegar or cooked tomatoes without any sugar or fats. This diet may be varied by the use of salted or fresh fish either at breakfast or at dinner. This fish must not be rich like salmon or sword-fish, but rather like perch or other small fish.

Noon meal (dinner): One soup-plate of bouillon, consommé, Julienne, or other thin soup, or oyster broth, followed by one piece of the white meat of any form of fowl or a small bird. Sometimes a small piece, the size of one's hand, of rare beef or mutton, but no fat, may be allowed, and this should be accompanied by string-beans, celery (stewed or raw), spinach, kale, cabbage, beans, asparagus, leeks, and young onions. Following this, lettuce with vinegar and a little olive oil (to make a French dressing), a cup of black coffee or one of tea, and a little acid fruit, such as sour grapes, tamarinds, and sour oranges or lemons, may be taken, and followed by a cigar or cigarette.

Supper should consist of one or two soft-boiled eggs, which may also be poached, but not fried, a few ounces of bran bread, some salad and fruit, and perhaps a glass or two of light, dry (not sweet) wine, if the patient is accustomed to its use.

Before going to bed, to avoid discomfort from a sensation of hunger during the night, the patient may take a meal of panada, or he may soak Graham or bran crackers or biscuits in water and flavor the mass with salt and pepper.

The reduction of diet is generally best accomplished slowly, and should be accompanied by measures devoted to the utilization of the fat present for the support of the body. Thus the patient should not be too heavily clad, either day or night, should resort to exercise, daily becoming more severe, and should not drink freely of water, unless sweating is established sufficiently freely to prevent the accumulation of liquid in vessels and tissues.

Very often a cold bath will, by its dissipation of heat, cause destruction of fat, which will be burnt up in the body in the manufacture of heat-units to maintain the temperature; and if the patient is not too anæmic and stands this exposure to cold well, the bath should be repeated each day or a Turkish bath followed by a cold plunge used instead.

The bowels should be kept active by the use of laxative fruits or purges, but if liquids taken in drink are not eliminated rapidly, saline purges are useful, since if the bloodvessels are engorged, the circulation in the capillaries is slow and a deposit of fat is apt to result.

Where proper exercise is impossible the rest cure, with massage, electricity, passive exercise, iron and arsenic, and an absolute skimmed-milk diet, may be resorted to, particularly in those persons known as "fat anæmics," who have not enough red corpuscles in their blood to carry sufficient oxygen to the tissues to complete oxidation.

So far as medication is concerned, the value of the thyroid gland in some cases is not to be forgotten. (See Thyroid Gland, Part II.)

PERICARDITIS.

If the case be sthenic and is seen early, and the heart is overacting, five to ten leeches or several small fly blisters should be placed over the præcordium. An ice-bag placed over the præcordium not only relieves the pain, quiets the circulation, and reduces the temperature, but also acts favorably in modifying the severity of the inflammation.

Where the case passes from the acute stage of inflammation to that in which effusion takes place, or if the patient is already depressed by illness, the treatment becomes supportive if the circulatory system shows signs of failure. The friction-sounds of the first stage are now lost, and the heart-sounds may be feeble or muffled by reason of the effusion present. Digitalis, alcohol, or caffeine may be used if the heart shows signs of failure; but when digitalis is used its influence should be carefully watched, since the employment of this drug produces a very full diastole or dilatation of the ventricles, and these are already cramped for space in which to dilate by reason of the exudate which has entered the pericardial sac. If the effusion is sufficient to endanger life, it should be tapped and aspirated very gradually. Often it is best to explore with a long coarse needle attached to a hypodermic syringe in order to be sure that there is fluid, but the greatest care must be taken that the heart is not wounded. Some authorities hold that the danger of wounding the heart is so great that it is best to make an incision. The best places for making the puncture are the fourth or fifth intercostal space, very close to the left edge of the sternum, or in the fifth right interspace, close to the sternum, but West advises the fifth or sixth interspace to the left of the nipple because the effusion pushes the heart upward and the lung to one side. If the tap is "dry" and the physical signs of effusion are positive, the posture of the patient should be changed and another trial made. Often a blister over the præcordium is of service in aiding absorption. Should pus be present, free drainage must be established by means of an incision, and it may be necessary to excise the sternal end of the fifth rib on the left side.

When an old pericarditis causes adhesions in such a manner as to seriously interfere with cardiac action the operation of cardiolysis is to be considered.

PERITONITIS (ACUTE).

The views of the best minds in the medical profession concerning the treatment of peritonitis have changed radically in the last ten years, chiefly through the advances made in abdominal surgery and bacteriological research. These opportunities for study have shown that peritonitis never arises as a strictly primary condition, but is due in every case to the infection of the peritoneum by micro-organisms, benign or malign, which originally are found in the intestines or other portions of the abdominal viscera. Even when peritonitis follows directly upon injury, the actual cause of the pathological process is the escape of micro-organisms through the devitalized wall of the intestine, and the severity of the attacks depends in turn upon the vital resistance of the patient, the virulence of infection, and the rapidity with which a plastic exudate is thrown out to encapsulate the inflamed area.

It is not possible in this article to discuss the facts now known in regard to the etiology and pathology of acute peritonitis. Suffice it to state that the bacillus coli communis found normally as a benign inhabitant of the intestine becomes at once, on entrance into the peritoneal cavity, malignant and capable of producing rapidly fatal peritonitis. Nor is actual rupture of the bowel or appendix vermiformis necessary for this infection, since it has been shown that this germ rapidly migrates through the bowel-wall as soon as it becomes inflamed or congested in all its coats. Streptococci and staphylococci, finding access to this cavity, also produce violent inflammation. It has been found that the peritoneum will destroy many infecting germs if its vitality is not impaired, but if it *is* impaired, even a mild infection gives rise to severe inflammation.

Having learned, then, that acute peritonitis is always secondary to some local cause or to some general infection, the first thing for the therapeutist to do is to determine what the provoking agent is, in order that his treatment may be directed against the cause rather than the effect. This cause is now known, in the great majority of cases, to be Appendicitis (which see), the inflammatory process being spread by infection from this source. In women it is not uncommonly due to more or less obscure pelvic disease; or, again, it may arise from abscess and other severe diseases of the liver, spleen, pancreas, or stomach. Finally, it should never be forgotten that intestinal obstruction and perforation are causes of peritonitis. The physician may rest assured that if he cannot find the provoking cause, it is his own fault, and he is not to decide that the case is purely idiopathic.

Having found the cause, treatment is, of course, to be at once instituted, and is medical or surgical—more commonly the latter than the former—since nearly all the exciting causes of this disease are at most only palliated by medicinal treatment, while they can sometimes be removed by surgical interference. Fortunately for those who can only obtain medicinal treatment, Nature does much to aid in producing a cure in many cases by limiting the disease through its localization by walls of lymph, so that many cases of peritonitis recover without active medicinal or surgical care. In the pelvis this localization of the process very often takes place.

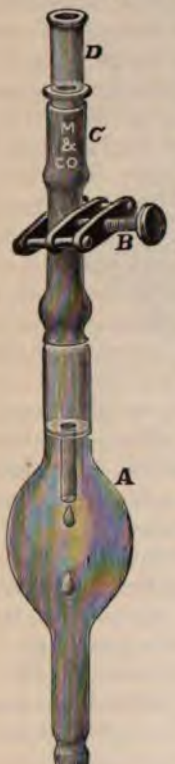
If the trouble arise in the appendix vermiformis, this condition may be treated in its early stages by the means suggested in the article on Appendicitis. In many cases requiring operation it is performed too late through the hesitancy of the patient, his friends, the physician, or even of the operator himself. If the *local* trouble does not seem to be spreading and the patient's general condition is favorable, operation should be postponed until a state of quiescence is reached, when the prospects of recovery from operative interference are better. If there is reason to believe that an abscess has ruptured into the peritoneal cavity, or if perforation of the bowel is suspected, or shown to be present by severe general symptoms of widespread peritoneal involvement, operation should be resorted to at once.

In deciding the question, however, as to whether a case of peritonitis requires surgical interference, the physician at the present time is in an unfortunate position. There can be no doubt that there are many records in medicine which prove most conclusively that lives have been saved through operative interference which would have been undoubtedly lost had the surgeon not come to the rescue. On the other hand, there are cases in which a fatal result has followed an operation, and in which the physician has bitterly reproached himself that he consented to surgical interference, for as he looked back over the case he perceived that the operation distinctly aided in causing the loss of life. At the present time each case must be decided upon its individual merits, and the physician or surgeon in giving advice to the family in regard to a well-developed case of peritonitis should always be careful to let them understand distinctly that the condition of the patient is most alarming, and the chances of life poor whether the treatment be medical or surgical, since in many instances neither form of remedial measure can possibly produce good results. In other words, the relatives should clearly be made to understand that whether medicinal measures or surgical procedures are resorted to, the patient has only a fighting chance.

This work is not the place for the consideration of the surgical procedures to be followed, but it may be stated that in septic peritonitis in many cases it is a question of operation with probable death, or no operation with certain death. In obscure cases of general peritonitis, where the cause of the disease cannot be detected by ordinary methods of diagnosis, the writer believes that exploratory incision should be done which may reveal a perforated or gangrenous appendix, or a perforated duodenal ulcer or gall-bladder.

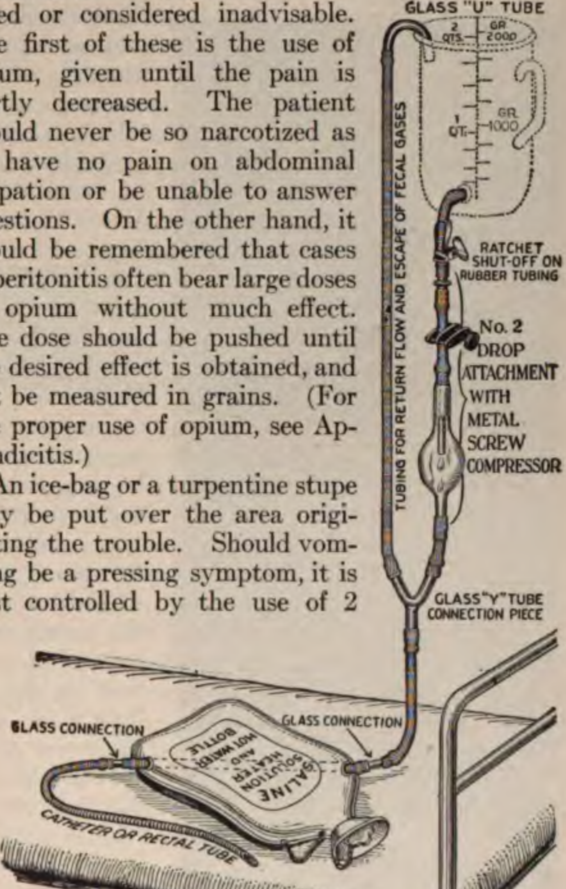
Aside from the surgical treatment, which is an absolute essential in many cases of peritonitis, we have at hand medicinal methods which are of some value early in the attack and where operation is refused or considered inadvisable. The first of these is the use of opium, given until the pain is partly decreased. The patient should never be so narcotized as to have no pain on abdominal palpation or be unable to answer questions. On the other hand, it should be remembered that cases of peritonitis often bear large doses of opium without much effect. The dose should be pushed until the desired effect is obtained, and not be measured in grains. (For the proper use of opium, see Appendicitis.)

Fig. 141.



Coupling of glass to be put in rubber tubing so as to count the drop-rate, with compressor to regulate flow. (Meinecke.)

Fig. 142.

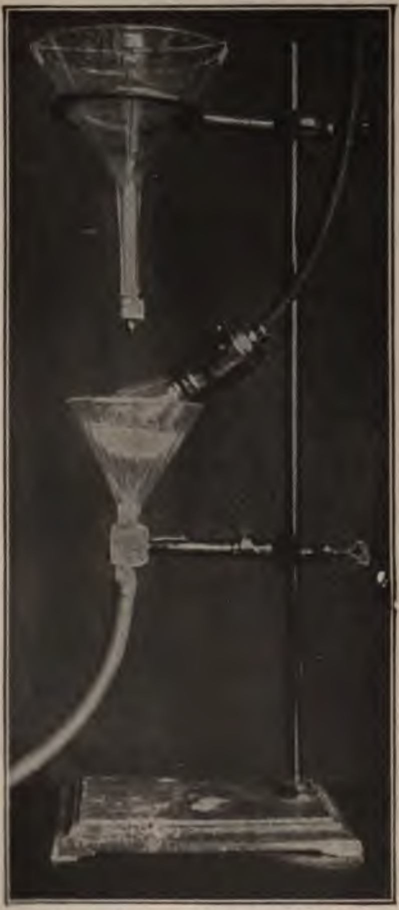

GLASS "U" TUBE
2 QTS.
GR 2000
1 QT.
GR 1000
TUBING FOR RETURN FLOW AND ESCAPE OF FECAL GASES
RATCHET SHUT-OFF ON RUBBER TUBING
No. 2 DROP ATTACHMENT WITH METAL SCREW COMPRESSOR
GLASS "Y" TUBE CONNECTION PIECE
GLASS CONNECTION
GLASS CONNECTION
HOT WATER BOTTLE AND SALINE SOLUTION HEATER
CATHETER OR RECTAL TUBE
I

Proctoclysis apparatus, consisting of fountain syringe, large rubber tube, and vaginal hard-rubber or glass tip.

An ice-bag or a turpentine stupe may be put over the area originating the trouble. Should vomiting be a pressing symptom, it is best controlled by the use of 2 grains of acetanilide given every two or three hours on brandy and ice. Medication is best carried out by the hypodermic needle or the rectal injection. The thirst in many cases of peritonitis is excessive, and may be relieved by Murphy's method (see below). Gastric lavage is often advantageous.

Post-operative, or septic, peritonitis, which for any reason is inoperable, is best treated by Murphy's method of saline irrigation by the rectum. This consists in placing and maintaining the patient in a semirecumbent position and then introducing slowly, drop by drop, normal salt solution at 102° F. The salt solution is placed in a Wolff bottle, which, in turn, is immersed in a water-bath, the temperature of which is carefully watched. Better still, the apparatus in Figs. 141 and 142 may be employed, the salt solution being frequently renewed. In other instances, where a regular apparatus for this form of enteroclysis is not at hand, the scheme devised by Dr. S. Newman, of St. Louis, may be resorted to. (See Fig. 143.) By his plan an ordinary stand, such as is used in pharmaceutical or chemical laboratory, with brackets carrying two funnels, is employed. By means of a piece of rubber tubing attached to the upper funnel, which tubing can be compressed by a pinch-cock, the rapidity of flow from the upper funnel can be controlled. By means of a rubber tube attached to the lower funnel the salt solution is conveyed to the rectum of the patient, and the fluid is heated by placing the bulb of an incandescent lamp in the lower funnel in such a way that it is in part submerged, and the fluid from the upper funnel falling upon it becomes heated. If the saline fluid in the lower funnel becomes too hot, the electric current can temporarily be turned off from the lamp.

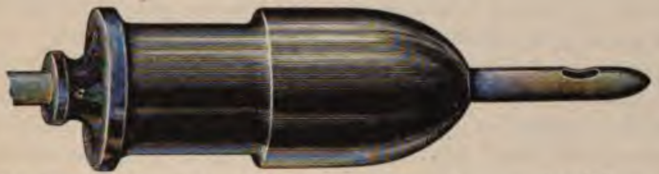
FIG. 143.



Newman's apparatus for proctoclysis.

Murphy advises the employment of a rectal bulb or tip (see Fig. 144), provided with a shoulder, which enables it to be retained in the rectum with ease. This rectal bulb has a central canal through which a soft-rubber catheter is passed, which catheter carries the saline solution. It is essential that the flow of saline solution through the catheter shall be controlled by means of some pinch-cock or other device which will allow the fluid to dribble into the bowel, since if it flows too fast the bowel will become angry and expel it instead of absorbing it. In those instances in which the rectal bulb causes too much dilatation of the sphincter, and so induces irritation, the ordinary vaginal douche-tip, which is supplied with the commonly employed fountain syringe, may be used in its stead. It is exceedingly important that the strength of the saline solution shall be equivalent to that of the tissues—namely, 0.8 or 0.9. Weaker solutions will abstract salts from the tissues and stronger solutions will abstract liquid from the tissues instead of being absorbed. The vessel holding the fluid should not be elevated more than 6 or 7 inches above the anus, as a very slow delivery of the fluid is desirable. The irrigation is continued for several days in certain cases and the large amount of fluid which is absorbed by the bowel is remarkable. Some patients take as much as 16 pints in twenty-four hours. The theory of this method of treatment is that a reverse current of lymph in the peritoneal lymphatics takes place, so that instead of absorption occurring from the peritoneal surface, the openings of the lymphatics pour out fluid which escapes through the drainage-tube or tubes which are inserted through the abdominal wall. There is no doubt of the therapeutic efficiency of this method, which frequently saves otherwise hopeless cases, but there is doubt of the correctness of this explanation of its usefulness.

FIG. 144.



Self-retaining tips on catheter, showing how adjustment can be accomplished by merely drawing catheter through to des red length.

The tympanites, which may be a prominent symptom, may be relieved in some cases by the use of the rectal tube or by injections into the bowel of milk of asafœtida or turpentine emulsion. (For formula, see Typhoid Fever.)

PERITONITIS (CHRONIC).

Chronic peritonitis is very apt to be circumscribed and to exist in connection with chronic appendicular trouble or in females in association with diseases of the organs of generation. The most diffuse and curable form of the disease is that known as tubercular peritonitis, in which cures have been safely reached through abdominal incision with or without drainage or the dusting in of iodoform. Of all forms of organic disease affecting the abdominal area and of a chronic type, none offer such favorable results to the physician and surgeon as does this, and operation ought always to be advised and urged upon the patient most strenuously, provided that type of the disease is present in which ascites and abdominal distention are marked. In that form characterized by matting of the coils of intestines and of the omentum, operation cannot give such good results. Care should be taken, however, to separate the subacute or chronic process, termed tubercular peritonitis, from the malignant and acute form called tuberculosis of the peritoneum, which is often only a manifestation of a general miliary infection.

PERNICIOUS MALARIAL FEVER.

This is one of the most acute and dangerous diseases if it be fully developed, and requires the greatest activity and skill on the part of the physician, who may be called upon to treat a large number of widely varying symptoms, all of a pressing nature, at one and the same time. The chief indication is for the use of quinine in its most soluble forms, in solution and in large doses, which may be given hypodermically or intravenously. (See Cinchona.)

As a rule, the use of the drug by the mouth is futile because the state of the stomach is such that absorption will not take place, in time to be of any service. The hypodermic or intravenous use of the drug is therefore advisable. Given in this manner, doses ranging from 10 to 15 grains (0.60–1.0) may be used at each dose with safety. If more than this is given intravenously, the dose must be given very slowly, and preferably divided into several smaller doses lest cardiac depression ensue. If the attack be of the hæmaturic or hæmoglobinuric type, quinine is to be used with the greatest caution, and not at all unless the material organism can be found in the blood. (See Cinchona.) The patient should be treated by the use of 60-grain (4.0) doses of thiosulphate of sodium every two or three hours until the bowels are moved freely in such cases. Copious draughts of pure water, with or without lemon-juice added, are to be given to flush the kidneys, and if necessary morphine and atropine are to be given hypodermically to control the retching and vomiting. (See Remittent Fever.)

PLEURITIS, OR PLEURISY.

The treatment of the acute form of this disease in its early stages is identical with that of other inflammatory affections. In other words, the use of a few doses of tincture of veratrum or aconite, to bleed the man into his own bloodvessels, is to be resorted to if the patient is *seen in the very earliest stages and has a tense, bounding pulse.* If the circulation is not bounding, these drugs should not be used.

When the pain from the pleurisy is excessive and the respiratory movements greatly increase the discomfort, strapping the chest-wall may be resorted to. This is done for the purpose of immobilizing that side of the chest. The straps should consist of adhesive plaster, two and a half inches wide, and should be long enough to reach from the middle line of the vertebræ to the sternum or a little beyond its middle line. They should be applied tightly during expiration, slightly overlapping one another at a right angle to the spine, and not in the line of the ribs (Fig. 145).

The old idea that pleurisy was usually due to cold rather than to an infecting micro-organism led to the practice of enveloping the chest in poultices. These soil the clothing, speedily get cold, and become very uncomfortable. They have been supplanted almost entirely by the cotton jacket, which is much better. It consists of one or two thicknesses of carded cotton basted inside a thin undershirt, as fur is placed in a fur-lined coat. On the outside of the shirt oiled silk should be basted. By using this we envelop the chest in a warm poultice, because the heat of the body keeps the cotton at the proper temperature, while the oiled silk, by preventing evaporation of the moisture exhaled from the skin, soon causes the cotton to become moist as well as warm. Even the cotton jacket is losing its popularity, as the fever of the patient makes a hot jacket almost unbearable and it does little real good. Further, its removal is very apt to result in exposure to cold. The author never uses either of these dressings.

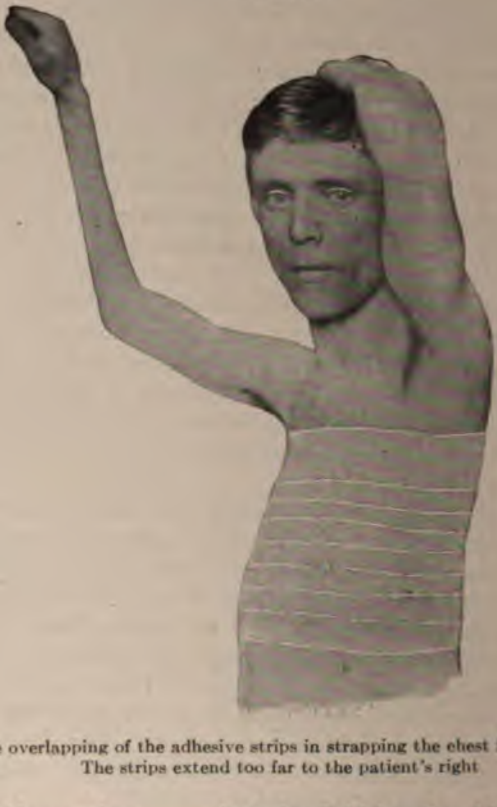
When the pleurisy has fully developed, other lines of treatment are needed. The cardiac sedatives should be stopped as soon as the quieting of the circulation has been accomplished. If the pulse becomes weak and the system is depressed, stimulants in the form of alcohol or digitalis are needed, and special care must be devoted to the condition of the exudate in the pleural space.

The physical signs at this time consist in flatness on percussion over the lower portions of the chest, which area of flatness generally varies with the change in the position of the patient from the erect to the recumbent position, unless the effusion is sacculated. Blowing or bronchial breathing at the apex of the lung, when this organ is compressed upward by the fluid beneath it, is often heard. If the effusion is on the right side, the apex beat of the heart is apt to be displaced to the left. If it is on the left side, there is obliteration of Traube's semilunar space, which is a spot at about the level of the sixth and seventh ribs anteriorly below the nipple, where there is usually a tympanitic note on percussion.

If the effusion is sufficiently large to cause marked dyspnœa or reaches to the third interspace anteriorly, it should be removed by aspiration. When the effusion is not causing dyspnœa, or other evil symptoms by reason of pressure, the physician should allow sufficient time for recovery to occur; as, for example, a week or ten days, during which interval the system will in many cases remove the fluid by natural processes of absorption. If after this time has elapsed the quantity of fluid remains unchanged resort must be had to aspiration of the liquid. Purges ought never to be employed so freely as to weaken the patient, and in most cases they are futile because the pleural surfaces are covered by a fibrinous exudate which prevents absorption. In his own practice the author never uses these drugs, but resorts to aspiration.

In cases in which it is desired to attempt the removal of a pleural effusion by the use of purgatives and diuretics, and it is doubtful if absorption can go through the pleura, we may inject 5 grains (0.3) of methylene-blue into the affected pleural cavity, give the purgative, and examine the urine for the blue. If it is eliminated, absorption is possible; if not, the removal of the fluid by the aid of purgatives is probably impossible.

FIG. 145.



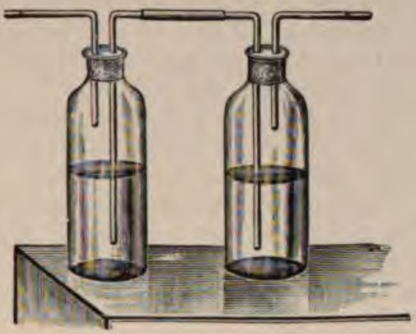
Showing the overlapping of the adhesive strips in strapping the chest for painful pleurisy. The strips extend too far to the patient's right

In order to cause proper expansion of the lung after convalescence is begun, chest exercises should be used (see Part III.) and wash-bottles may be employed, as are shown in Fig. 146.

There is no danger in aspiration if it is properly performed. The best place to insert the needle is the sixth or seventh interspace in the middle axillary line. Care should be taken that the needle is aseptic; that the skin at the point of puncture is well cleansed; and that the exhaust-pump is working well. All the liquid should not be withdrawn at one sitting. Often the withdrawal of a portion of it will result in the natural absorption of the quantity which is allowed to remain in the chest.

During this stage of effusion blisters have been largely used to aid absorption of the fluid which is present, but they are not of great service. When used they should be applied in the form known as flying blisters. (See Cantharides, Part II.) It is to be remembered that blisters are, as a rule, contraindicated in the case of children, because of the pain and irritation they produce. If a pleural effusion in the chest of a child is not absorbed by natural processes, it is best to aspirate it.

FIG. 146.



Arrangement of bottles for promoting lung expansion.

If the fluid is purulent, it must be removed by making an intercostal incision and draining the abscess cavity, although if the displacement of the heart is great we should first aspirate to relieve pressure and operate afterward.

In children, except in very chronic cases, it usually suffices to introduce a large drainage-tube through a canula, remove the canula, make the tube fast with a safety-pin and an adhesive strip, and attach a short piece of glass tubing so that the flow can be watched. To this glass tube is attached a long rubber tube running to a bottle below the bed. By this means drainage is maintained, and a cure results without the hardship of excising a rib. If the tube gets stopped up, it can be opened by milking it or by direct suction with a syringe.

PLEURODYNIA.

This condition, being one of intercostal myalgia or neuralgia, should be treated according to the directions given under the headings of Neuralgia and Counterirritation.

PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia is a term loosely applied to two different forms of disease—namely, that acute infectious process due to an infection by *micrococcus lanceolatus* and called croupous pneumonia; and that form following, as a rule, some other disease which has exhausted the patient's strength and due in some cases to various forms of infection, namely catarrhal pneumonia. These two distinct diseases have been confused by the common term pneumonia, and yet are very different conditions as to their pathology and treatment.

There is, however, one factor in treatment common to both classes, whether they occur in children or adults, namely, plenty of fresh air. Northrup introduced this treatment in children. It is essential in adults. In all well-appointed hospitals these cases are treated out of doors, as in an open shed or the roof, with the result that the mortality is far less than in the best ventilated wards. A few hours of fresh air will often produce remarkable changes in the patient's condition.

Croupous Pneumonia.

The treatment can be divided into that devoted to the stage of onset, the stage of consolidation, and the stage of absorption of the exudate and convalescence; and it will be governed by the state of the patient's pulse, the sounds of his heart, and his general condition as to strength, as well as the degree of respiratory embarrassment which is present. There can be no routine treatment of croupous pneumonia; each case must be a law unto itself, and there is no such thing as the depletant treatment to be advocated on the one hand, not the stimulant treatment to be lauded on the other. Until some antitoxin is discovered we, if need be, treat the patient and should not attempt to treat the disease, for this is futile. Further than this, it must be remembered that as croupous pneumonia is an acute infectious disease the patient may die, not from pulmonary consolidation nor cardiac distention, but from the malignancy of the infection. One man with an entire lung consolidated may have slight evidences of general infection or toxæmia; another with a small area of lung involved may be overwhelmed by toxæmia within a few hours. For this and other reasons all cases of croupous pneumonia may be divided into three groups—those that are doomed to death by the malignancy of the infection, those that are but slightly ill by reason of mild infection, and those which are between these two extremes of severity and need careful medical aid to accomplish recovery. The first class die, do what we will, the second class get well almost without help, the third need all the help possible to survive. It is to this last class that our treatment must be chiefly directed.

It is of vital importance to remember that the patient does not need medicine simply because he has croupous pneumonia.

The fact must not be lost sight of that croupous pneumonia is often a terminal infection superimposed upon nephritis or some other malady. The primary disease must, therefore, be considered in all plans of treatment.

In the very earliest stages of the disease occurring in a healthy, sthenic individual who has been seized with a chill followed by fever and a bounding pulse, with marked anxiety and nervous excitement, it is often proper to bleed freely from a vein in the arm to the extent of a pint (see Part III.). A hot foot-bath at this time will also tend to relieve thoracic congestion. If severe pain in the chest is present, it is to be relieved by moderate doses of morphine or Dover's powder.

This depressant treatment of croupous pneumonia is, however, limited in its application to the very beginning of the malady and to those persons in whom the malady is a primary disease, not a terminal infection, as it is in the great majority of cases. It is absolutely contraindicated after consolidation has taken place or if the patient is feeble. Because of the fact that its usefulness is confined to this early stage, it cannot be employed in the majority of cases because the physician is not called until after this stage has passed. I repeat, that its use in a case with a feeble pulse or in one who is adynamic or feeble is absolutely contraindicated. Furthermore, it is not to be used if any primary malady, such as nephritis, is present, as this renders the case asthenic from the onset.

In the majority of cases the physician is called after consolidation has occurred, and he must now be a watchman all the time and a therapeutist only when treatment is actually needed. Every patient who is suffering from pneumonia does not need active treatment. A certain number of cases get well without treatment, and do so sooner than if meddlesome therapeutics hinders them. The treatment usually necessary is to combat fever if it becomes excessive, to support the heart if it seems feeble or engorged, to keep the kidneys in a state of active secretion, and to see that constipation is relieved.

How anyone can see a hepatized lung and then think that those remnants of barbarism, cotton jackets and poultices on the chest, are going to do anything else than harm the patient I cannot understand. There is not a reader of this book who could tolerate a hot poultice all around his chest as long as it takes him to read this article. There would be a demand for more air because the poultice oppressed him, although he has two good lungs and a healthy heart. If a hepatized lung is the local lesion resulting from a general infection, why should we poultice the chest in pneumonia any more than we would paint the abdominal wall with nitrate of silver to treat the intestinal ulcers in typhoid fever?

In the treatment of the fever the physician should remember that it is not to be regarded as a dangerous symptom unless it rises to 105° F. and remains at this point for some hours, for in a febrile disease running a short course fever is not only harmless, but there is also reason to believe that when present to a moderate degree it is actually beneficial.[1] When the fever persists at a point above 105° F. it should be reduced by sponging with cool water, active friction being used at the same time. (See Cold, in Part III.) There is absolutely no danger of the patient "taking cold," although this is generally doubted by the laity. If the fever has a tendency to be excessive or if the heart's action is tumultuous, an ice-bag may be placed over the heart, and this will be particularly useful if, as is often the case, there is a tendency to pericarditis. If it is desired to apply cold over a greater area of the chest than the præcordium, cold compresses may be employed, but they possess the disadvantage of being wet applications, do what we will to protect the bedding. The cold plunge bath is always badly borne in croupous pneumonia. (See Cold, in Part III.)

The use of antipyretic drugs is not good practice. They tend to depress the heart, to relax the bloodvessels, and apparently render the patient more susceptible to his infection.

For the support of the heart several circulatory stimulants may be employed. If the patient is an alcoholic and feeble, with lack of vitality and relaxation of his vessels, then alcohol in the form of a good whisky or brandy, given in water after food every three or four hours, in the dose of from half an ounce to an ounce is useful. Sometimes more than this must be given, particularly if the patient has been accustomed to the use of the stimulant. In most cases none is needed.

For the laboring heart with almost empty arteries no drug compares with digitalis; and if the skin is moist or the bloodvessels relaxed, so that the pulse is gaseous, then belladonna should be combined with it. The writer usually gives 8 minims (0.50) of a physiologically tested tincture of digitalis every eight hours, with 8 minims (0.5) of the tincture of belladonna every four hours. (See Digitalis and Belladonna.) If necessary, both of these drugs may be given in larger dose, but usually these doses are sufficient. If the fever is very high, the digitalis will often have to be supplanted by alcoholic stimulants or strychnine for a few doses. The question as to whether the patient's pulse is of the proper strength is one of importance: very often the quiet pulse of a patient lying in bed will be taken by the anxious attendant as an evidence of true cardiac feebleness, when if the physician feels his own pulse he will be surprised to find it no stronger than that of his patient. A feeble apex beat, a feeble second sound at the second right costal cartilage (aortic valve), and an accentuated second sound at the third left costal cartilage (pulmonary valve) will reveal the fact that active stimulation is needed, for the weak apex beat and the soft second (aortic) sound show that the heart is feeble and the arterial walls relaxed, and this means a low arterial pressure. Further, the accentuated second sound on the left side indicates pulmonary congestion and a tendency to failure of the right side of the heart from obstruction to the flow of blood in the lungs.

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[1] See article on The Rôle of Fever in the Modification of Disease, in the Therapeutic Gazette for February, 1896.

By far the best means of determining upon the use of circulatory stimulants in pneumonia is the use of the sphygmomanometer. Gibson, in Edinburgh, and myself, in this country, have shown that danger arises when the pulse-rate per minute is equal to or above blood-pressure expressed in millimeters of Hg. Thus, if the pulse-rate be 90 and the pressure 140, all is well, but if the pulse-rate be 110 and the pressure 110, he is gravely ill and needs active cardiac and vascular stimulation. If the pressure in millimeters of mercury falls below the pulse-rate, the condition is desperate.

Should the action of the heart become labored, the jugular veins distended and pulsating, and the radial pulse weak, while the face is cyanotic, then free venesection (Part III) is to be practised. It will sometimes save an apparently desperate case. Digitalis in the presence of this condition is not rapid enough in its effects.

Should collapse develop, strychnine (see Nux Vomica, Part II) should be given in full dose hypodermically $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.003–0.006), and with it, if the skin is moist or sweating, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of atropine (0.0006), and both these drugs should be repeated in an hour if needed. At the same time it is well to give 1 drachm (4.0) of aromatic spirit of ammonia every two hours in cold water or 1 drachm (4.0) of spirit of ether in cold water every hour. Oxygen inhalations may be used at this time with benefit, particularly if cyanosis is marked. (See Oxygen and Shock.)

Should crisis come on at this time, active supportant treatment, such as that just described, will be needed. Many patients die in crisis for the want of active stimulation.

A point which I wish to emphasize is the error of writing prescriptions for a pneumonia patient and having them continued for days at a stretch. With the possible exception of belladonna, which is used to prevent vascular complications from suddenly arising, I have never seen any case of pneumonia which needed the same remedy, in the same dose, day after day. The skilled physician will fit his drug and his dose to the needs of his patient at each visit, for, like a captain of a ship, he cannot control the storm, but only handle his vessel. The captain of a ship who leaves the bridge with written orders to the helmsman at 10 o'clock in the morning and does not appear on deck again for twenty-four hours is courting disaster. The doctor who tells a nurse to use full doses of active remedies every few hours for the next twenty-four hours or for days is almost equally courting disaster. If the man needs stimulation he needs it actively in one or two doses. He rarely needs it again and again and again, unless he is in such a desperate state that the physician should stand by him to reach an accurate estimation of his condition from hour to hour. He may badly need help occasionally, but not all the time. A few good-sized doses of digitalis are often wise, but its persistent use is usually unwise.

Nervous excitement with insomnia, if excessive, should be combated by small doses, ⅛ to ¼ grain (0.008–0.015), of morphine, given in the early evening by hypodermic injection, or, rarely, by 5- to 10-grain (0.35–0.65) doses of medinal.

The secretion of the kidneys is best maintained by the use of some alkaline diuretic, such as sweet spirit of nitre and citrate of potassium, and if necessary a little gin may be given to support the heart and aid in maintaining renal activity.

Expectorants in either type of pneumonia are never useful until the stage of resolution is well developed, if then. They cannot do good and they upset the stomach. There is nothing to spit up. Resolution takes place by the development of autolytic substances and we cannot hurry it.

Having detailed this treatment of the second stage, that for the third stage is to be considered.

It must be remembered that in most individuals the process of repair is carried out best if the efforts of nature are not meddled with.

I wish to sound a note of warning against the use of iodides in cases of delayed resolution. The processes of nature are best suited to the removal of the exudate in the vesicles of the lung. The iodides may hurry these unduly, and may in the general process cause an absorption of some old inflammatory mass which has walled off and rendered innocuous an old tuberculous deposit. In cases in which delayed resolution is present, and the physician is tempted to hurry it by the use of the iodide, he too often finds that the delay is not due to the remains of a frank pneumonia, but is the result of a terminal or coincident infection by other organisms, and the officious interference of the physician when nature is endeavoring to produce good results may be followed by disaster. Not rarely so-called delayed resolution is really an empyema or an interlobar empyema.

First and foremost for the relief of any associated bronchitis stands the chloride of ammonium, a drug which acts most happily in aiding in the loosening of the cough and secretions. Its only disadvantage is its salty taste, which in many cases renders it disagreeable to the patient, while its irritant properties may disorder the action of the stomach, although if this organ is depressed and atonic this drug often improves its condition. This drug may be given in compressed tablets, or, what is far better, in such a mixture as here follows:

℞—Ammonii chloridi . . . . ʒij (8.0).
Fluidextracti glycyrrhizæ . . . . fʒij (8.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . f℥ij (90.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) in water every four hours during the day.

If the cough be in excess of the expectoration—that is, if the cough often fails to bring up phlegm and is due to tickling or irritation—it may be relieved by the addition of a little morphine to this mixture, as follows:

℞—Morphinæ sulphatis . . . . . . gr. j vel gr. ij (0.06–0.12).
Ammonii chloridi . . . . . . ʒij (8.0).
Fluidextracti glycyrrhizæ . . . . fʒiv (16.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . f℥vj (180.0).—M.
S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) every four hours in water.

If much more morphine than this is used, it will tend to stop secretion.

When the chloride of ammonium fails to act favorably, the carbonate may be called into use for its local and circulatory action, and, in addition, the bromide of ammonium may be employed to allay the cough if morphine cannot be used. The following prescription is valuable:

℞—Ammonii chloridi . . . . ʒj (4.0).
Ammonii bromidi . . . . ʒj (4.0).
Ammonii carbonatis . . . . ʒj (4.0).
Fluidextracti glycyrrhizæ . . . . . fʒiij (12.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . f℥vj (180.0).—M.
S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) every four hours in water.

In other cases heroine may be given in the dose of $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.005) every eight hours to control excessive cough.

(For other remedies for this stage see Bronchitis.)

It must be borne in mind that the effect of expectorant drugs upon the pneumonic process itself is very slight, and that they are not to be given unless bronchial secretion is present in excess.

Nutritious broths, milk, and, if necessary, predigested foods, should be given with even greater regularity than medicine would be given, from the beginning to the end of the attack.

The problems in a given case are as follows:

1. Has the patient croupous pneumonia?
2. If so, what is his general state?
3. Are the heart, kidneys, and vessels primarily diseased?
4. Does he need any other treatment than rest in bed and good nursing?
5. If so, what does he, that individual, need?
6. Does he need stimulation, sedation, elimination?
7. If he needs stimulation, does he require it right along, or only at the moment? When we eat we don't eat all the time, day after day, but only when we need food.
8. As to all drugs follow Cromwell's motto, "Trust in God, but keep your powder dry." Don't give drugs all the time, but use remedies when needed fearlessly, and all the more advantageously because they have not been used before.

Catarrhal Pneumonia.

The main difference in the treatment of catarrhal pneumonia in distinction from the treatment of croupous pneumonia lies in the fact that first, last, and all the time the treatment is to be stimulant in its character if any treatment other than rest in bed is resorted to. Catarrhal pneumonia usually arises out of a severe bronchitis or is superimposed upon some exhausting disease which has sapped the vitality.

Toward its close expectorants are even more useful than in croupous pneumonia, and every care should be taken that the catarrhal process does not pass by insidious degrees into a hidden tuberculosis. Tubercular infection should be suspected in all cases in which recovery is abnormally slow.

PRURITUS.

Itching of the skin or mucous membranes about the openings of the body is a very common state, and while it may be dependent upon local causes, such as hemorrhoids in the case of *pruritus ani*, it more commonly is due to some systemic condition, such as debility, diabetes, gout, or renal disease, or other similar causes. The treatment consists, first, in the removal of the cause, and, next, in the local treatment of the condition. There is generally no redness or eruption, except that due to scratching.

Internally, arsenic, quinine, bitter tonics, cod-liver oil, alkaline diuretics, or mineral waters are useful in debilitated cases, and an avoidance of condiments, such as mustard or pepper, is needful if the disease affects the orifice of the urethra or vagina.

The local treatment of pruritus consists in the use of lotions, salves, or ointments made up of various constituents, a number of which are capable of acting as local anæsthetics. Very often bathing the parts with 1 drachm of bicarbonate of sodium or of borax to a pint of cold water gives relief temporarily, or the following formulæ will be of service:

℞—Phenolis	fʒj vel fʒij (4.0–8.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	q. s. ad Oj (480 mils.).—M.

S.—Apply as a lotion several times a day.

Or,

℞—Liquoris carbonis detergen[1]	fʒij (8.0).
Aquæ destillatæ	q. s. ad Oj (480 mils.).—M.

S.—Apply as a lotion.

Or an ointment made as follows is serviceable:

℞—Phenolis	gtt. v vel xx (0.3–1.3).
Adipis benzoinati	℥j (30.0).
Petrolati	ʒj (4.0).—M.

S.—Apply as an ointment.

In other cases 10 to 20 minims (0.60–1.3) of chloroform may be used in place of the phenol.

Still another formula is as follows:

℞—Hydrargyri chloridi mitis	ʒj (4.0)
Phenolis	gr. xxx (2.0)
Picis liquidæ	fʒj (4.0)
Mentholis	gr. xv (1.0)
Zinci oxidi	ʒij (8.0)
Adipis lanæ hydrosi	℥ij (60.0).—M.

Ft. unguentum.

S.—Apply with gentle rubbing to the parts twice a day after cleansing them.

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[1] For method of preparing this liquid, see article on **Eczema.**

The injection into the rectum of about 2 ounces (60.0) of fluidextract of hydrastis night and morning may also be advantageous.

Cocaine may be painted over the parts, but it should rarely be used in ointment, as fats prevent its acting effectively. It should also be remembered that the anal and vaginal mucous membranes are so thick that strong solutions of cocaine are necessary to produce anæsthesia, and that the effects of cocaine are only temporary. Cocaine is useless when applied to the skin. Where the itching is very obstinate the parts may be painted with a solution of nitrate of silver of the strength of 20 grains (1.3) to the ounce (30.0) of water, cocaine having been previously applied to relieve the pain of the application. (See also article on Cold.) In diabetic pruritus vulvæ, brewers' yeast, in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a quart of water, may be used on a compress to reduce the sugar, which irritates the parts involved.

Allingham has used with advantage a piece of ivory shaped like a rubber nipple and provided with a circular shield. This is slipped into the bowel at night and serves to keep the surfaces apart.

In cases of general pruritus baths are often of great service. They may consist in plain hot-water baths or Turkish baths. In other instances, to each bath of 30 gallons may be added ¼ pound of bicarbonate of sodium, or 1 to 4 ounces (30.0–120.0) of borax may be used. When the skin is very irritated starch, 1 pound (480), or bran, 2 pounds (960), may be added to the bath. Sometimes linseed-meal baths may be used. The meal is placed in hot water until the glutinous matter is set free, when it is added to the bath. One or two pounds (480–960) are used. In very persistent cases the patient may actually eat and sleep in the bath with advantage.

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

The diseases of the puerperium may be divided into two broad classes—infectious and non-infectious. The first class should be further subdivided into (1) those infectious diseases in which the point of infection has been somewhere along the parturient tract, and (2) those in which the infection has entered the body by some other channel. Under subheading 1 come all those diseases grouped under the generic terms "puerperal fever," "puerperal septicæmia," "puerperal infection," and the like, none of which truly expresses the condition. If it is necessary in medical nomenclature to have a single term which shall denote infection of the genitalia after delivery, a word should be coined strictly limited in sense to mean the pathological conditions which result from the activity of pathogenic bacteria along the whole genital tract. This classification is necessary for a clear and systematic description of the treatment of diseases in the puerperal state.

The Treatment of Infection along the Genital Tract after Labor.—Uterine cultures show that about 90 per cent. of the infections of the genital canal are due to streptococci; but blood cultures show that many of these infections are local and not general, the streptococci acting as saprophytes on the endometrium, and not penetrating the subjacent protective layer of granulation cells. If the microörganisms can be destroyed and the infected, necrotic endometrium is removed, the symptoms of infection disappear as does the danger of systemic invasion.

The writer's routine application of this principle in practice is as follows: If the temperature after delivery remains over 101° F. for twenty-four hours without evident cause independent of the genitalia, he washes out the uterine cavity with Lugol's solution, 2 drachms to the quart (2.0–1000). To ensure the entrance of the antiseptic fluid to the fundus and its free exit from the cervical canal an intra-uterine catheter is desirable. The best is Fritsch's modification of Bozeman's catheter. If, however, the cervical canal is patulous, as it usually is after labor, a catheter attached to a Davidson or fountain syringe answers the purpose perfectly.

In many cases this treatment brings the temperature down to normal within twenty-four hours. If fever does not disappear within this time or perhaps rises even higher, the second indication must be met. The necrotic endometrium should be removed. This is best accomplished by the use of the placental forceps, care being taken to guard the uterine wall from injury; for not only can the uterine muscle be perforated by an instrument in clumsy hands, but slight wounds of the uterine wall may be enough to inoculate the general system with the germs whose activity has been before confined to the uterine cavity, by penetrating the layer of granulation cells under the endometrium.

The writer's manner of employing this plan of treatment after labor is as follows:

The anterior lip of the cervix is seized with a double tenaculum and pulled gently downward; a cleansing uterine douche is then given in order to disinfect the field of operation.

Next the placental forceps is inserted, and an effort made to grasp any material lying loose within the cavity or still attached to the uterine walls. It is usually best to repeat the manœuvre several times until nothing more is brought away except a little clear blood.

Then the uterine cavity is again thoroughly washed out. Occasionally it is necessary to repeat the irrigation for several successive days, but rarely the instrumental exploration and evacuation of the uterus. If this treatment is unsuccessful and the temperature remains elevated in spite of irrigation and the use of the placental forceps, one must assume either that general systemic infection has occurred, or that an inflammatory action has begun in the uterine walls, in the pelvis connective tissue, or within the tubes. In case of general infection, the treatment is to support the body-cells in the combat which they must wage with the invading microörganisms. This is best accomplished by the administration of as large a quantity of nutriment as the patient can stand without rebellion of the stomach or bowels, and the exhibition of alcoholic stimulant. Full doses of whiskey were at one time thought to be essential. Digitalis and strychnine are indicated by a feeble, rapid pulse. Occasionally measures are required to reduce an excessive elevation of the temperature, but this is best avoided as long as possible, for antipyretic treatment is usually depressing and ill-suited to the patient's adynamic condition.

The use of antistreptococcic serum, streptococcic vaccines, and injections of normal salt solution are important adjuvants to the treatment, which should not be neglected in a serious case. Intravenous injection of collargol, fixation abscess, and the injection of healthy human or horse serum should also be considered. With this plan of treatment about three-fourths of the cases of general septic infection after labor recover. Sometimes metastasis to important organs occurs so early as to render all treatment of no avail. Occasionally septic peritonitis develops rapidly and to an extensive degree. It is in such cases that cœliotomy, flushing, and draining the peritoneal cavity occasionally save life. The physician must guard himself, however, from operating too early and unnecessarily. After operation, drainage of the peritoneal cavity is an essential feature of the treatment, even although the evidence of suppuration within the cavity is slight. Localized abscesses anywhere in the pelvis or abdomen indicate incision and drainage. In the early stages of the peritoneal infection, if the subject is vigorous, not exhausted by a prolonged labor or other depressing causes, the administration of saline purgatives in concentrated solution often effects brilliant results.

The writer's custom is to give a dessertspoonful of a concentrated solution of Epsom salt every fifteen minutes until free evacuation of the bowels is secured. He has seen the temperature reduced by this plan of treatment from 104° F. to normal in the course of twelve hours, and with the reduction of temperature all the symptoms of peritonitis, which were well marked, entirely disappeared.

Infection of the parturient tract may occur anywhere from the fundus of the uterus to the vulvar outlet; therefore, the practitioner should examine carefully all the lower parturient tract in order to detect, if possible, an ulcerated surface covered by false membrane, which if overlooked might be the entrance-point for a fatal infection. These unhealthy surfaces are best detected by the skeleton speculum of heavy wire. If an unhealthy, ulcerated wound is thus discovered, the writer's practice is to apply to it a solution of nitrate of silver 40 to 60 grains to the ounce (2.60–4.0: 30). This application promotes an exfoliation of the unhealthy membrane and the appearance of healthy granulation tissue within a few days.

The most common point of infection outside the parturient tract after labor is some portion of the urinary apparatus, usually the bladder. Parturition necessarily diminishes the vitality of the vesical mucous membrane by the pressure and stretching to which it is subjected.

After labor, therefore, it is not in a condition to resist the attacks of microörganisms, should these in any way gain access to the vesical cavity. Most commonly microbes are introduced into the bladder by a catheter. This, however, is not necessary, as it has been demonstrated that they can wander from the vaginal canal through the urethra into the bladder. Once arrived within the bladder, the microbes attack the depressed bladder cells, and may invade the vesical mucous membrane. This is manifested by the usual symptoms of septic cystitis—fever, pus in the urine, pain on pressure over the hypogastrium, and painful, frequent micturition, The duration of these symptoms is, as a rule, not very long. The fever subsides and the symptoms of cystitis disappear. After an interval of some days, however, there is again a sharp outbreak of fever, with pain in the region of the kidneys, the reappearance of pus, or at least of numerous bacteria, in the urine, and a marked leucocytosis. This indicates a septic infection of the pelves of the kidneys after the micro-organisms have migrated along the ureters. During their migration their presence has not been manifested by any symptoms. In the majority of cases even the symptoms of pyelitis disappear after a time, and the patient makes a good recovery; but in a certain proportion there is a systemic infection from the kidneys. There may be extensive suppuration of the kidneys and surrounding tissue, with fatal results, or, as the writer has seen in several cases, the symptoms of general systemic infection become so grave as for a long time to threaten the patient's life. In the worst cases of bladder infection the mucous lining sloughs, peritonitis develops, and the patient dies before the disease has time to infect the kidneys.

The practitioner, bearing in mind the serious consequences of septic cystitis after labor, should always be on the watch for it, and should adopt an energetic treatment immediately upon its detection. A thorough disinfection of the bladder will remove all present symptoms, and prevent the occurrence of grave and possibly fatal after-complications. To accomplish this purpose the writer employs a saturated solution of boric acid. One injection of a quart of this solution through a two-way catheter is usually sufficient. Occasionally it is necessary to repeat it or to follow it by several injections of boric acid solution. A 1:5000 oxycyanide of mercury solution may be employed if the first boric acid injection fails to improve the local symptoms.

After the irrigation of the bladder 4 ounces of a 25 per cent. argyrol, or a 5 per cent. emulsion of iodide of silver or a 1 per cent. solution of hegonon is injected and allowed to remain till the next spontaneous urination.

If infection of the kidneys ensues, a stimulating and supportive plan of treatment with salol, milk diet, and urotropin is indicated. The pelves of the kidneys should be washed out through the two-way ureteral catheter and then injected with one of the silver salts in weak solution. If extensive suppuration occurs in the kidneys, the pelves may be opened and drained by lumbar incisions, or if the suppuration is confined to one kidney, nephrectomy may be indicated.

Perhaps the most uncommon point of septic infection after labor is the rectum. The writer has, however, seen one fatal case of this sort—from the use, no doubt, of a dirty syringe-nozzle in the hands of a careless nurse. Septic proctitis is treated by boracic acid solution irrigators and iodoform (5 grains) suppositories.

Next in frequency to the parturient tract and the urinary system as a region prone to infection after labor comes the breasts. Infection of the nipples, and a consequent mammary inflammation or suppuration, is one of the most troublesome minor complications that the obstetrician is called upon to treat. By careful preparation of the nipple during the last month of pregnancy, by extreme care to secure perfect cleanliness during the period of lactation, by emptying the breast and supporting it with a mammary binder, infection of the breast can almost surely be avoided. If it occurs, the first effort should be to limit its extent and degree, and to prevent, if possible, suppuration. The best means to accomplish this end are derivation of the blood from the mammary glands by an active purge, compression of the gland-substance, and support of the breasts by a suitable mammary binder.

To these should be added, in the acute stage of inflammation, fomentations of very hot water, or the ice-bag, and, later, the application of cloths wrung out in alcohol and lead water, renewed every three hours, or a saturated solution of magnesium sulphate may be substituted. Unless the infection has been of a virulent nature and the amount of infective material large, this plan of treatment allays the inflammation and prevents suppuration.

Bier's cups to create a local hyperemia are recommended by some, but the writer has found them painful to the patient and not as efficient as the treatment just described.

The other infectious fevers of the puerperal state include the infectious diseases which might affect any adult female, and their treatment differs in no respect during the puerperium from that adopted under other circumstances unless there should be local complications.

Non-infectious Diseases of the Puerperium.

Anomalies of Involution.—Superinvolution, an exageration of that process by which the uterus is reduced to its normal size after labor, manifests itself, as a rule, only after the puerperal state is completed, and therefore its treatment need not be considered.

Subinvolution, an arrested or retarded return of the uterus to its normal condition and dimensions after labor, is one of the commonest complications with which the obstetrician has to deal in the management of the puerperium. The cause of subinvolution is always a local one. General conditions, as acute fevers, have no influence whatever upon the process of involution unless they are accompanied by some local complication.

There are two causes of subinvolution. The involution may be prevented by anything which brings an excessive amount of blood to the uterine body, as, for instance, small fibroids within its walls or hypertrophied deciduous membrane remaining adherent to its inner surface. Or subinvolution may be the result of mechanical obstruction to the contraction of the uterine walls. An example is a retained placenta or a submucous fibroid or adhesions dragging the uterus out of place and preventing its contraction, or often an overdistended bladder and rectum.

In hyperæmia of the uterus the cause of an excessive blood-supply must be sought and removed before the subinvolution can be remedied.

If small fibroids can be detected, the administration of ergotin 1 grain, hydrastinin ½ grain, and stypticin 1 grain, in pill form, has been found most useful. Pituitrin (1 mil. of 20 per cent. solution) is undoubtedly one of the strongest stimulants to uterine contraction. If there is an hypertrophied endometrium retained within the uterus, a curette may be cautiously employed to remove it. In cases of heart disease in which the blood-current is sluggish and dammed back into the large veins of the trunk, digitalis is the most effective remedy to overcome the subinvolution. There may be an active hyperæmia associated with inflammatory action, either in the uterine wall or upon its peritoneal covering or in its adnexa; in this case the inflammation must be overcome by disinfection, the use of purgatives, the local application of hot water, or possibly operative treatment, before involution can be secured. When there is mechanical obstruction to the return of the womb to its normal dimensions, the hindrance must, of course, be removed before one can expect a good result from treatment. Retained placenta must be removed. Submucous fibroids should be enucleated.

Every labor results in some injury of the maternal structures. Usually they are slight in degree, manifesting no symptoms and healing spontaneously. Occasionally the injury results in fistula communicating with the bladder or rectum, in deep granulating wounds in the vagina, or in ulcerated sores.

In the case of fistula a cure can sometimes be effected without operative interference by touching up the edges of the fistulous tract with nitric acid, in order to excite an outpouring of granulation-tissue in the hope that it may plug the opening. In deep tears, which have not been primarily united, application of a solution of nitrate of silver will hasten the cure and prevent infection of the wounded surface. If ulceration occurs, the ulcerated spots are to be carefully watched and treated in the same manner. All the injuries of the birth-canal should be repaired by primary, intermediate, or secondary operation.

Hemorrhages from the birth-canal after labor depend upon a number of well-known causes, which must be sought out and corrected before the bleeding will cease. Most frequently the cause of a hemorrhage will be found in retained placental fragments, which must be removed. Frequently displacements of the uterus will be found as a cause, and correction of the displacement will check the bleeding.

In interstitial bleeding after labor, resulting in hæmatoma, care must be taken to preserve the parts in as aseptic a condition as possible, while an attempt is made to limit the bleeding by the application of direct cold, preferably by means of a colpeurynter dilated with ice-water, which must be removed from time to time in order to allow the lochia to escape. After rupture or incision of these blood-tumors the cavity left behind must be carefully disinfected with tincture of iodine, and, if necessary to control further bleeding, well packed with iodoform gauze.

Of all forms of bleeding, that which occurs directly after labor in consequence of inertia uteri, known as post-partum hemorrhage, is the most frequent, the most alarming and dangerous in its manifestations and consequences. No one should attend a case of obstetrics without having in mind a clearly defined programme to be put in immediate execution when called upon to deal with this frequent and dangerous complication. There are two indications to be met: first, to control the hemorrhage, and, second, to treat the after-condition. The first indication is met by the following plan of treatment:

External stimulation of the uterus by kneading and rubbing through abdominal walls, as is practised in Credé's method of expressing the placenta.

If this fails carry the aseptic (gloved) hand into the uterus and remove any blood-clots, pieces of placenta or membrane that may be found there, and manipulate the parts so that the internal surface of the uterine walls is irritated by the movements of the operator's fingers.

The most certain and effective treatment is packing the uterine cavity with plain sterile or iodoform gauze. Too much time should not be wasted on other measures before resorting to the intra-uterine pack.

The physician should give ergot, ergone, or ergot aseptic in full dose hypodermically with pituitrin added.

Drugs, as the styptic salts of iron, and especially Monsel's solution, have been recommended from time to time as intra-uterine applications in the case of post-partum hemorrhage, but they are dangerous, for the coagulation produced by them may extend far into the uterine vessels, and the clots can only be broken up by putrefaction, exposing the patient to the danger of septic poisoning.

Excessive hemorrhage (post-partum) from lacerations along the genital canal can be controlled by well-placed sutures.

Bearing in mind this plan of treatment, it is not likely that an intelligent and skilful practitioner will lose a case of postpartum hemorrhage.

Treatment of the After-condition.—While the physician is engaged in controlling the hemorrhage the nurse should administer a hypodermic injection of caffeine sodium benzoate or of camphorated oil, if symptoms of shock or collapse are manifested. After the bleeding has ceased it is well to administer salt solution by the bowel by Murphy's method (see Peritonitis), which maintains the patient's temperature, relieves the shock, and by its irritation promotes contraction of the uterine muscle. The submammary or intravenous injection of normal salt solution is more efficient than the enteroclysis, but more difficult for the ordinary physician to administer. In desperate cases the patient should receive adrenalin and strophanthin or strophanthone intranveously. This should be succeeded by small doses of hot, strong brandy and water, and a little warm milk if the stomach will retain it. As soon as reaction is well established a half-pint (240 mils) of hot beef-tea should be administered, and a hypodermic of $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.008) of morphine given, in order to secure quiet and rest and to get the stimulant qualities which this drug undoubtedly possesses. Occasionally measures must be adopted to retain enough blood within the large vessels and in the heart to prevent excessive cerebral anæmia or cardiac failure. This is best done by auto-transfusion: that is, by bandaging the extremities from below upward, in order to secure as large a quantity of blood as possible within the vessels of the trunk and brain. Intravenous injection of a 0.9 per cent. solution of common salt is required when there are profound exhaustion and depression after hemorrhage. If it is impracticable to throw this solution directly into the bloodvessels, an interstitial injection seems to answer the purpose equally well. The most convenient place for such injections in females is under the breasts. (See Hypodermoclysis, Part III.) Actual transfusion by the vein to vein method has given brilliant results in the most desperate cases

The *milk secretion* during the puerperal state presents abnormalities which call for treatment. One may have to deal with anomalies of quantity or quality. The most frequent anomaly of quantity in milk secretion is unfortunately one of deficiency. Insufficient milk-supply depends on a number of causes. Perhaps the most frequent is a lack of development of the glandular tissue, and in this form of insufficient milk secretion no treatment can be of avail. When the lack of milk is due to some intercurrent affection in the puerperal state the treatment must be directed toward this complication before the milk-supply can be re-established in normal quantity. It may be the consequence of hemorrhages or of diarrhœa, or the result of an acute febrile attack during lactation, or of inflammation within the gland itself. Serious organic disease may also be a cause, and insufficient nourishment must be held accountable in some cases. Profound emotions exert an extraordinary influence upon lactation in altering both the quantity and the quality of the milk. It has long been supposed that the return of menstruation has a disastrous influence upon milk secretion. This, however, has been definitely disproved by careful observations. The return of normal menstruation without complications has no apparent influence, as a rule, upon the quantity or quality of the woman's milk. In all the temporary diseases interfering with milk secretion described above, it should be borne in mind that on the disappearance of the abnormal general or local condition milk secretion can be successfully reëstablished even though it be absent for days or weeks. Electricity has been much vaunted as a remedy for insufficient lactation. It may be applicable in cases of torpidity of the mammary gland or in those cases where lactation has been suppressed on the birth of a first child, and where the mammary gland, therefore, does not respond readily to the stimulus of subsequent births. This remedy will, however, often prove ineffective and disappointing.

The use of Bier's cups to produce local hyperæmia is logical and has proved efficient.

Pituitrin has been shown to be a galactogogue in animals and possibly in women. It may be given by the mouth or hypodermically, and it has seemed to the writer to be efficient.

Instances of *excessive milk secretion* are not infrequently met with. The milder and simpler forms can be managed by regulation of the diet and free purgation. *Galactorrhœa*, a constant flow of milk from the breasts, is one of the most stubborn forms of excessive milk secretion. Two measures can usually be relied on to give relief: firm compression of the mammary gland with the application of belladonna ointment, and the administration internally of iodide of potassium. In some cases of this character milk secretion stops spontaneously with the return of menstruation, and in a certain proportion of cases a treatment to secure a discharge of blood from the uterus has been successful in stopping the flow of milk. Success has been obtained with Simpson's plan of introducing a piece of caustic within the uterus in order to bring back the menstrual flow, but this local treatment has been superseded by the safer plan of applying the negative pole of a galvanic current (15 milliampères) *in utero*. Warm douches have been used successfully. Electricity to the mammary glands has been recommended to secure the proper contraction of the sphincter muscles of the lactiferous ducts, but as this is a result, and not a cause, of the galactorrhœa, electricity proves ineffective. The long-continued administration of ergot has been warmly recommended. The remedy should be tried, for its use is rational. Chloral has been shown to be very effective in diminishing the quantity of milk. This drug, therefore, is worthy of trial. It has been declared that antipyrine, in 2½-grain (0.15) doses three times a day, will diminish milk secretion. The drug, however, has not been tested often enough to demonstrate its power. Quantitative anomalies in the milk secretion most often depend upon an ill-regulated diet. A fatty diet diminishes the quantity of milk; a vegetable diet diminishes the casein, and fat increases the sugar; a diet rich in meat, especially if reinforced with alcoholic stimulants, increases the fat and casein, but diminishes the sugar. If the mother's milk is evidently disagreeing with the nursing infant, a chemical analysis of it should be made, and on the result rules regulating the diet should be adopted. The most common mistake in practice is to overfeed a nursing woman, especially with a milk diet, with the idea which prevails extensively among the laity that the cows' milk poured into the stomach appears again in the mammary gland. It is usually sufficient for a nursing woman to observe the ordinary diet which agrees with her under all circumstances, with the addition of a half-pint of milk midway between the morning and mid-day and mid-day and evening meals. Occasionally a wineglassful of malt at the mid-day and evening meals is a useful addition to the diet, and in anæmic patients the addition to the malt of 5 grains (0.3) of pyrophosphate of iron is an advantage.

There is found in every pregnant woman some alteration in the constitution of the blood, which consists, roughly speaking, of a diminution of the red blood-corpuscles and of the albumin and the iron in the blood, with an increase in the white blood-corpuscles and the serum. In some cases this change is much exaggerated, so that an intense degree of anæmia appears in the puerperal state which, in its severity, simulates pernicious anæmia or some fatal form of blood disease. The anæmia of puerperal women, however, even in severe cases, usually yields to treatment. After the continued use of Blaud's pills the writer has seen the blood-corpuscles rise from less than three to nearly four and a half millions, and the hæmoglobin increase from 40 to 75 per cent. in a few weeks. In some cases arsenic alone succeeds where iron fails completely.

Eclampsia.

To treat eclampsia intelligently and successfully it is necessary to understand its etiology as fully as modern knowledge permits. Although the subject needs more light from future investigations, enough is now known to justify the following statement:

1. The cell-activity of mother and fœtus produces toxins which are poisonous to the whole organism unless they are voided or made harmless by the excretory organs.[1]

2. The organs in the childbearing woman are often inadequate to produce antidotes to or to eliminate these toxins.

3. Consequently, poisons, of a nature not yet demonstrated, are stored up in the maternal blood until, by cumulative action, their presence is manifested in the eclamptic seizure and other symptoms.

4. The convulsions are probably the result of an acute cerebral anæmia brought about by violent contraction of the arterioles. As a result of intense muscular action the circulation is interfered with, and

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[1] Harold C. Ernst, American System of Obstetrics, vol. ii, p. 431.

blood is determined into non-muscular regions, as the brain, lungs, kidneys, etc., to such a degree that the congestion of these parts becomes dangerous, leading to apoplexy in the brain, œdema in the lungs, and often a complete abrogation of renal function.

The toxins exert an effect upon the lobules of the liver like phosphorus or chloroform, causing degeneration of the cells The indications for treatment in convulsive seizures of this nature are plain:

First, to eliminate the toxins from the blood as quickly and in as large quantities as possible. Second, to diminish nervous sensibility and lessen muscular power, in order to reduce the convulsions in vehemence, duration, and frequency. Third, if convulsions occur during labor, to save the infant without adding to the risk of the mother. Fourth, to guard the woman from injury during the attack

The first indication is met by venesection, diaphoresis, and catharsis. By the first, one eliminates a certain quantity of poison along with the blood and relaxes the muscles. If there is sharp postpartum hemorrhage, or if the patient is from any cause weak and anæmic, bloodletting is not called for. In the ordinary case, however, with full pulse, congested head, the veins standing out upon the neck and face, and a high blood-pressure, venesection is an undoubted advantage. While the median basilic of one or both arms is being opened some croton oil should be sent for, and 2 minims (0.1) mixed with sweet oil may be placed upon the tongue. As the stomach and intestines may add to the toxæmia by absorption of their contents, the stomach should be washed out with the stomach-pump and the colon should be irrigated. If the stomach pump is used the laxative can best be administered through it, 2 ounces of castor oil with 2 minims croton oil added can be directly introduced into the stomach. Directions should at the same time be given to wring out four blankets in hot water; these are wrapped around the legs, trunk, and arms, and well covered over with one or more dry blankets. A steam bath in a portable cabinet, or immersion of the patient's body in a bath-tub full of hot water (99° F.), is more efficient if practicable. A submammary injection of a pint of normal salt solution is a valuable aid in producing free diaphoresis. The sweating thus induced is profuse. An ice-bag must be put to the head to prevent overcongestion of the brain. If the patient does not sweat well, salt solution should not be injected. The sweats and salt solution injection should alternate two hours apart, but the salt solution after the first injection should be by the bowel. In this way, directly and indirectly through the skin and bowels, one eliminates the cause of eclamptic convulsions as quickly and thoroughly as possible from the blood. The latter may be acted upon by $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of elaterium rubbed up in butter, or by compound jalap powder and calomel, instead of the croton oil. If the patient cannot swallow, the stumach-pump may be used as already stated to introduce castor oil into the stomach. Pilocarpine seemed at one time an ideal remedy to secure diaphoresis in eclamptic cases, but it has fallen into well-deserved disrepute. It much increases the danger of pulmonary œdema, and is too profound a depressant. It is no longer employed by experienced obstetricians, except in post-partum eclampsia, when the hot baths do not result in a satisfactory sweat.

The second indication is best met by morphine in full doses: Stroganoff who advocates the sedative treatment in eclampsia as most important, insists on absolute quiet. Avoidance of all physical and psychical initiation and the narcotization of the patient. He and his followers have secured a remarkably low mortality by this treatment.

Anæsthetics are of little use. Chloroform employed for any length of time produces the same hepatic degeneration as the toxins of eclampsia, and ether damages the kidneys.

If convulsions come on during labor, the child should be rapidly extracted as soon as the os is well dilated, but not before, because efforts to dilate the os cause shock, increase the convulsions, and attract the physician's attention from the woman's most threatening danger. Moreover, the os usually dilates with rapidity during eclampsia.

In consequence of experiments showing the relationship between the parathyroids and tetany, parathyroid extract in one-grain doses is a logical addition to the treatment and has appeared to be effective.

The high blood-pressure of eclampsia is recognized as one of its dangers; measures to reduce the systolic pressure should always be considered. The most effective are blood-letting, puncture of the spinal membranes, sweating, veratrum viride (see Part II), and nitroglycerin.

The only injury to be feared during eclamptic attacks is wounds of the tongue from the teeth. They can be prevented by inserting between the teeth a brush-handle wrapped in a handkerchief or by drawing a towel into the mouth like a bit. Well-meaning but ignorant bystanders sometimes throw themselves upon an eclamptic patient to restrain her convulsions by force. This should be forbidden.

REMITTENT FEVER.

This is sometimes called bilious fever by reason of the violent bilious vomiting and jaundice which often accompany it. It separates itself from intermittent fever by the fact that the patient's condition, chiefly as regards temperature, does not have normal intervals, but has periods of only temporary improvement, or, in other words, the disease remits. Not only is this true, but it is also to be remembered that the æstivo-autumnal parasite which produces remittent fever is more difficult to destroy than the tertian or quartan forms, and that larger doses of quinine are needed for this reason. (See Intermittent Fever.)

For the proper treatment of this fever, three facts must be borne in mind: (1) It is more dangerous than intermittent fever. (2) It is dangerous in the hot stage, not in the cold stage. (3) The patient, not having periods for complete or partial recovery, rapidly loses strength. The safety of the patient depends upon the use of large doses of quinine to cut short the pyrexial stage, the doses used being from 20 to 30 grains (1.3–2.0) a day or 5 grains (0.30) every four hours, preceded by a good-sized purgative dose of calomel, say 3 or 4 grains (0.20–0.25). If vomiting is too violent to permit of the retention of the quinine, it must be used by the rectum and intramuscularly, the stomach and intestines being first swept out by the use of divided doses of Seidlitz powder or citrate or sulphate of magnesium. When quinine is given intramuscularly the solution must not be concentrated, but dilute, and rigid asepsis adhered to. (See Cinchona.) If purgatives are used, they should precede the quinine by sixty minutes, as otherwise the latter drug is swept out in the bowels, where it is rendered useless by reason of its precipitation by the alkaline juices there present. Many clinicians claim that remittent fever is chiefly benefited by quinine during the remission, and cinchonism during the pyrexial stage undoubtedly increases the discomfort of the patient. If pyrexia is excessive, relief must be sought in the use of cool sponging with friction. Cure is much facilitated by absolute rest in bed.

The best treatment of the vomiting is the use of small doses of morphine, or 3- to 5-minim (0.20–0.3) doses of chloroform in from 30 drops to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0) of cherry-laurel water. Aconite may also be used if the patient is strong enough. (See Vomiting.)

If the belly is tender, a turpentine stupe should be applied. (See Turpentine.)

If intestinal hemorrhages occur, gallic and tannic acids or Monsel's salt, in the dose of 3 grains (0.20) in hard pills, may be used, and cold cloths be placed over the belly. (See Hemorrhage.)

If hæmaturia appears and the malarial parasite is found in the blood, quinine must be used, but it should be remembered that quinine in some cases increases the hæmaturia. (See Cinchona and Collective Investigation by author in *Therapeutic Gazette*, July, 1892.)

The treatment of convalescence consists in the use of tonics, such as quassia, calumba, gentian, Huxham's tincture, arsenic, and purgatives when needed, with attention to the kidneys, the potassium salts being employed to keep these organs active. (See Intermittent Fever.)

RETINITIS.

Retinitis, or inflammation of the retina, often associated with choroiditis, is commonly the result of several constitutional diseases: Bright's disease, diabetes, syphilis, etc. In some cases no cause can be found. The general remedies must be directed according to the supposed cause, and the eyes must be protected from light, and all close work avoided. Very distinct retinal irritation may be caused by eye-strain, which is to be relieved by the prolonged use of atropine and dark glasses, and later suitable lenses for the correction of any existing error in refraction.

RHEUMATISM (ACUTE ARTICULAR).

No better example of the fact that therapeutics is in advance of pathology can be adduced than the disease known as acute rheumatism. The therapeutist cannot tell how he cures the condition designated by this name, simply because the pathologist cannot tell what the cause of the disease is. At the present time it would seem probable that the salicylates exercise a good effect by affecting a specific micro-organism or its educts. It must be remembered, however, that all cases of acute multiple arthritis are not articular rheumatism. In many cases they are due to the gonococcus, the pneumococcus, or other pathogenic germs, and in all such instances the salicylates are useless. (See Vaccine and Phylacogens.)

The treatment of acute articular rheumatism is divided into that portion devoted to the cure of the disease-process, and that directed to the relief of the pain and of the other local manifestations of the disease.

A solution of bicarbonate of sodium, 20 grains to the ounce (1.3–30.0), may be applied to the joints involved, by means of lint wet with this solution, with diminution of the sense of heat or burning, or ice-cold compresses may be tried. In other cases relief may be obtained by applying hot cloths saturated with the so-called Fuller's lotion—namely, carbonate of sodium 6 drachms (24.0), laudanum 10 ounces (300.0), glycerine 2 ounces (60.0), and water 9 ounces (270.0). Sometimes much benefit can be obtained by fixation of the joints by means of splints.

A most valuable application to the inflamed joints of rheumatism, and the one the author has employed for many years to the exclusion of all others both during the acute stage and afterward when they remain swollen and enlarged, is:

℞—Ichthyolis . . . . ℥ij (60.0).
Adipis lanæ hydrosi . . . . ℥ij (60.0).—M.
S.—Smear thickly over the joint and apply on lint in addition.

In other cases the acute stages of the inflammation may be combated with advantage, particularly when there is gastric disorder, by the local application of salicylic acid made into an ointment with an animal fat, not vaseline or glycerin, as it is not absorbed when so mixed. According to Bouget, this treatment is best suited to blondes and young persons, as absorption is more rapid in this class of patients. The following salve may be prescribed:

℞—Acidi salicylici . . . . ʒj (4.0).
Olei terebinthinæ . . . . ♏xxx (2.0).
Adipis lanæ hydrosi . . . . ℥j (30.0).—M.

High fever is to be controlled by the same measures as the high fever of any other disease—by cool sponging, or sponging with tepid water, and sometimes by the use of antipyretic drugs, the use of which is more justifiable in this case than in ordinary fevers in that they tend to relieve the pain.

Immediately on seeing the patient the physician should resort to salicylic acid or its salts. It is worthy of note that good results generally follow rapidly; that is, the salicylates give relief in from three to four days, or fail altogether. It is most important to remember that salicylic acid protects the cardiac valves and the entire endocardium from the ravages of the disease only by shortening the attack, and not by any direct influence; and in addition that this acid, by reason of the profuse sweats often produced by it and its tendency to cause cardiac depression, must be watched lest it act unfavorably on the general systemic state.

The proper use of salicylic acid is often misunderstood, and it fails to produce good results sometimes because of this fact. Whenever acute articular rheumatism appears the salicylic acid should be pushed in the same way that we use quinine on the advent of a malarial paroxysm—namely, in full dose.

It is useless to give salicylates in 5- or 10-grain (0.3–0.60) doses three times a day; they must be given in 20- to 30-grain (1.3–2.0) doses or more, morning, noon, and night, or oftener, or not at all. If the sweats are too severe or the stomach rebels, they may be stopped, but not decreased in amount unless for good reason. Further than this, if salicylic acid is used for three or four days in this way, and produces evidences of cinchonism, yet fails to alter materially the course or severity of the trouble, it should be withdrawn, as it will rarely if ever do any good after this time because the disease is due to an infection of the joints by some micro-organisms upon which the salicylates have no influence and vaccino-therapy may be essential. (See Vaccine Therapy and article on Salicylic Acid, Aspirin, and Novaspirin.)

Lees also asserts that the salicylates often fail in acute rheumatism because the dose is not large enough. He advocates as much as 300 grains a day to a child, and insists that large doses of bicarbonate of sodium are necessary to prevent evil effects from these doses. The chief of these is "air hunger" or dyspnœa. The author would be afraid to use such large amounts, but this view of Lees emphasizes the fact that the doses used are often too small.

In the author's experience the salicylate of strontium is a very useful substitute for the acid, as it is less apt to irritate the stomach.

Clinical experience seems to show that if sodium bicarbonate is given in full doses with the salicylates, better results are obtained than if the salicylate is used alone. The dose of the bicarbonate of sodium should be about 20 to 30 grains (1.3–2) three or four times a day. It is also thought that this mixture protects the heart, whereas the salicylate when given alone fails to do so.

Acetanilide does good by benumbing the sensibility of the patient to the excruciating pain consequent upon movement, and so putting aside the nervous wear and tear of sleeplessness and suffering. Further than this, it would seem probable that acetanilide possesses a direct antirheumatic influence. The author has found that acetanilide in such cases will often relieve the pain, and so permit a refreshing sleep, in doses of from 4 to 8 grains (0.25–0.50) three times a day, and that these amounts do not cause the excessive sweating which the necessarily large doses of salicylate sometimes produce—sweats which leave the patient oftentimes almost dyspnœic from very weakness. Whether this temporary relief produces such changes in the system as to permit of a better battle against the disease, or whether it actually counteracts the rheumatic poison, we do not know.

The following prescription, which is of additional value because the caffeine supports the heart and increases urinary secretion, may be employed:

℞—Acetanilidi	gr. xl (2.6).
Caffeinæ	gr. xx (1.3).
Camphoræ monobromatis	gr. xx (1.3).—M.

Fiat in capsulas *vel* pilulæ No. xx.
S.—One every three hours or three times a day.

Phenacetin is often very useful when used in rheumatism for the relief of pain, particularly if combined with phenyl salicylate (Salol).

In some cases there can be no doubt that rheumatism phylacogen is specific in its effects. (See Phylacogens, Part II.)

Passing from what may be appropriately called the coal-tar treatment of rheumatism, because many of the drugs so far named for internal use have such a source, we come to a list of remedies heretofore largely used in rheumatism in place of the newer compounds, but which are not so commonly employed to-day.

These remedies act, as a rule, in the subacute forms of rheumatism or in the cases where the first group fail because the disease is obstinate. Of these the chief is the iodide of potassium, followed by the acetate, bicarbonate, and citrate of potassium. If the iodide is used, the following prescription is of service:

℞—Potassii iodidi	℥j (30.0).
Syrupi sarsaparillæ compositi	f℥vj (180.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) three times a day, after meals.

In other cases it is best, because of the disagreeable taste of the iodide, to give it in sugar-coated pill or in tablet form, but care should be taken that milk or water is taken at the same time to prevent gastric irritation.

Or, if preferred, 20 to 30 grains (1.3–2.0) of the bicarbonate of potassium may be taken every four or five hours in water flavored with cinnamon for the sake of the taste, or the citrate of potassium, which is more agreeable, may be taken in equal amount. If the case is very obstinate, sometimes a little colchicum added to the prescription given above may be useful, as follows:

℞.—Potassii iodidi . . . . ℥j vel ℥ij (30.0–60.0).
Vini colchici seminis . . . . . . f℥ss vel f℥j (15.0–30.0).
Syrupi sarsaparillæ compositi. q. s. ad f℥vj vel f℥xij (180.0-360.0).—M.
S.—Dessertspoonful (8.0) three times a day, after meals.

The other drugs used in acute rheumatism are numerous, but only a few of them deserve attention here. There is abundant evidence on record that full doses (10 to 30 minims [0.60–2.0]) of the fluidextract of cimicifuga if given every five hours will decrease the redness and pain of the joints and shorten the attack in some cases.

Many cases of acute rheumatism will do well if a strong mixture of lemon- or lime-juice and water be taken daily in large quantities.

The *local* remedies in the later stages of acute rheumatism are chiefly counterirritants and sedatives. Thus, small or large blisters applied around a stiffened joint after the general systemic excitement has passed may be of great value in restoring the suppleness of the joint and in aiding in the absorption of the effusion. The remaining local treatment consists in thoroughly painting the stiffened joints with tincture of iodine if blisters are not used, or in the application of veratrine ointment or iodine ointment around the joint. (See Veratrina.) Sometimes the application of ichthyol and lanolin in equal parts, also rubbing this ointment into the tissues thoroughly, will aid in the absorption of inflammatory exudates.

In this connection we must not forget the great value of morphine in endocarditis, myocarditis, and pericarditis; for not only does this drug give relief from the pain, but it also diminishes the patient's anxiety, quiets his restlessness, and slows the pulse by this means and by direct action upon the circulatory system. This question of slowing the heart does not receive sufficient attention. When we consider that a difference of ten beats a minute amounts to 600 beats per hour, and to nearly 15,000 beats a day, we can see how comparatively slight variations in pulse rate may mean very great variations in the amount of work done by the heart in twenty-four hours. For the prevention of relief of endocarditis the application of a number of small blisters over the præcordium seems to be a very valuable measure; or, in their place, 8 to 12 leeches may be placed over the heart and followed by the application of an ice-bag. (See article on Pericarditis.)

No drugs can serve to protect the heart so well as complete physical rest. Not only is this necessary during the attack, but for several weeks afterward; and if the patient gets up too soon, a latent, unsuspected valvulitis may gradually develop into a fatal lesion. The lame valve must be given time to recover before it is given more work to do. This is perhaps the most important therapeutic fact in regard to the therapy of this disease.

RHEUMATISM (CHRONIC ARTICULAR).

Chronic rheumatism is one of the most obstinate diseases with which we have to deal. In some cases the acute form just considered merges slowly into the chronic form, or, in other instances, the disease develops gradually, increasing, it may be, by exacerbations or by gradual progression. In a large proportion of cases it is usually a low grade septic arthritis, in which the joints suffer from a single or multiple infection. In other cases the cause is a rheumatic or gouty diathesis. (See Vaccine Therapy and Phylacogens.)

The treatment of chronic rheumatism is somewhat different from that of the more acute form, and approaches that of gout in some of its therapeutic indications. In other words, the salicylates are not so useful in these cases as are the iodides and colchicum, so that in the majority of instances the prescription of iodide, sarsaparilla, and colchicum given in the article on Acute Rheumatism is indicated. When anæmia or weakness is present, cod-liver oil is often of great service, and it is worthy of note that this useful nutritive remedy was first brought into therapeutics by the fishwives of Holland, who found it useful in the attacks of rheumatism to which their husbands were subjected through exposure.

When the oil is thoroughly rubbed into chronically inflamed joints it is almost as useful as when taken internally.

The same forms of severe counterirritation are not so useful in chronic rheumatism as in the subacute form, but a very valuable therapeutic measure in these cases is the use of the Russian or Turkish bath or an improvised hot bath by means of a lamp and a blanket. (See Heat and Cold.) Liniments are always called for, for two reasons: first, they relieve pain and do good to the parts, if not from their medicinal properties at least by the rubbing which accompanies their application: second, because they give the patient something to do or to have done, and therefore impress him with the object-lesson that his attendants are attentive and alive to his suffering and need of sympathy and care.

Among the lower classes the belief in liniments is widespread, and their use will often instil into the minds of the friends a far greater confidence than the most rational of treatments with the liniment left out of the list of remedial measures. The following liniments will be found useful under these circumstances.

℞—Tincturæ aconiti . . . . fʒvj (24.0).
Tincturæ opii . . . . f℥j (30.0).
Olei terebinthinæ . . . . . . f℥j vel f℥ij (30.0–60.0).
Linimenti saponis . . . q. s. ad ℥viij (240.0).—M.

S.—Poison. Use as a liniment three times a day.

Or,

℞—Aquæ ammoniæ fortioris . . . . fʒiv (16.0).
Olei cajuputi . . . . fʒj (4.0).
Tincturæ belladonnæ foliorum . . . f℥j vel f℥ij (30.0–60.0).
Linimenti camphoræ . . q. s. ad f℥viij (240.0).—M.

S.—Poison. Use as a liniment.

Or,

℞—Tincturæ aconiti	f℥j (30.0).
Tincturæ opii,	
Aquæ ammoniæ fortioris	āā fʒiv (16.0).
Linimenti chloroformi	fʒvj (180.0).—M.

S.—Poison. Use as a liniment to chronically inflamed muscles or joints.

In other instances the greatest relief is obtained by employing the following ointment:

℞—Veratrinæ	gr. xxx (2.0).
Hydrargyri iodidi flavi	ʒj (4.0).
Petrolati	℥ij (60.0).—M.

S.—Use as an ointment over the joints.

This ointment ought not to be widely distributed, and the pulse and respiration should be watched, as the veratrine may be absorbed and depression of a severe character set in.

For the reduction of enlargements of the joints due to the disease, and accompanied in some cases by pain, the following ointment is serviceable:

℞—Unguenti iodi	℥j (30.0).
Adipis	ʒiv vel ℥j (15.0-30.0).

S.—Apply locally.

Or, still better,

℞—Ichthyolis	ʒiv to ℥j (15.0-30.0).
Adipis	℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—Rub into the joints thoroughly.

In many cases ichthyol is certainly the most efficient remedy for the enlarged and painful joints. (See Feet.)

The employment of red flannel over the inflamed joints is no better than the use of white flannel, and it is never beneficially "medicated," as claimed in the stores. The only advantage of red flannel is that, as it is dyed, the wool is often better for not being thoroughly bleached, and is in larger amount. The disadvantages of red flannel are that if the patient sweats the dye stains the clothing, and the possibility of its producing irritation of the skin or even systemic effects of an evil character.

It is important to remember that many cases of "rheumatism" are, in reality, due to muscle strains produced by deformity, as disease or weakness of the spine or flat-foot.

RICKETS.

Rickets may be defined as a state of the body of an infant or child in which there is a deficiency of the normal salts of the bones and tissues, with corresponding enlargement of the organic portion of the bone, or, in other words, the cartilaginous parts. Generally the term is applied solely to designate bony troubles, but every practising physician sees cases where the manifestations of rickets are emphasized in gastro-intestinal disorders rather than in bony deformities. The chief cause of rickets in children, aside from the presence of any exhausting disease, is inanition; that is, malnutrition of a specialized form, or, in other words, bone-salts starvation. This may occur after or before birth, and it is quite common to see children, born of mothers ill-fed or whose assimilation of salts is defective, with soft bones or a distinct tendency to rickety development. In other cases the condition is chiefly one of failure of assimilation rather than of starvation of bone salts.

The treatment of rickets is therefore largely dietetic and devoted to the improvement of the food and digestion. In the presence of this disease no part of the body fails in force more than the digestive apparatus, probably because the character of the blood is altered, and partly because the stomach cannot secrete properly-formed juices from imperfectly nourished glands.

The medicines to be used in rickets are general tonics, digestives, and stimulants, and bone tonics, such as salts of lime and phosphorus. The general tonics are quinine, cod-liver oil, nux vomica, and iron, while the digestive tonics are the simple bitters, physostigma, and mineral acids.

Tonic treatment is best carried out in young children by the administration of quinine in the form of euquinine or by the use of strychnine in the dose of 1/200 to 1/100 grain (0.0003–0.0006) in sugar-coated pink granules. Arsenite of copper in the dose of 1/100 grain (0.0006) in tablet triturate three times a day is also useful.

A very useful preparation is the following:

℞—Olei morrhuæ . . . . f℥vj (24.0).
Syrupi calcii lactophosphatis,
Liquoris calcis . . . . āā f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—½ to 1 teaspoonful (2.0–4.0) two or three times a day. Shake thoroughly.

Nux vomica is so bitter as to be difficult of administration to young children, and when given only ⅛ to ¼ minim (0.008–0.015) of the tincture should be used, three times a day.

Where a distinct scrofulous tendency exists and anæmia is present, small doses of the syrup of the iodide of iron are of service, and ½ to 1 minim (0.03–0.06) may be given three or four times a day to a child of six months or a year, thus:

℞—Syrupi ferri iodidi . . . . gtt. xij vel xxiv (0.8–1.5).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . q. s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every four or five hours during the day.

Or,

℞—Syrupi ferri iodidi . . . . gtt. xij vel xxiv (0.8–1.5).
Syrupi . . . . q. s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) three times a day, after meals.

Here, again, arsenite of copper is a particularly valuable remedy.

The salts of lime and sodium are of direct benefit to the bones, forming by their presence in health a large proportion of the osseous system, and therefore they may be considered as foods rather than drugs. Very often their administration to nursing mothers or pregnant women saves the maternal teeth from caries and preserves the general health of the mother and child. The following prescription may be used:

℞—Syrupi calcii lactophosphatis . . . . f℥iv (120.0).
S.—½ to 1 teaspoonful (2.0–4.0) three times a day, after meals.

The reasons for the use of phosphorus are clear, from what has been said of that drug when speaking of it elsewhere in this book, as it acts as a direct and powerful stimulant of bone-growth.

Phosphorus is best given to children in the form of very small sugar, coated pills ($\frac{1}{200}$ grain [0.0003]), such as are put up in the form known as "pink granules."

The ventilation of the rooms where a child prone to rickets is kept should be excellent, not too hot or cold and free from draughts. A cool sponge-bath is useful at night if the patient is strong enough, or a good rubbing with salt and whisky, 1 drachm (4.0) of salt to a pint (480 Cc.) of whisky, is of still greater service.

Special attention should be paid to the development of the muscles by massage and passive movements, as these parts are always weak. Walking must not be allowed too early, as it may cause bony deformities.

RINGWORM.

Many methods of treating this affection are employed and are more or less efficacious. Jackson recommends as the best the rubbing into the part of 1 drachm (4.0) of iodine crystals in 1 ounce (30.0) of real goose-grease. This grease has greater penetrating power than ordinary fats and usually is effective by the end of three weeks, the ointment being applied night and morning until some redness of the skin appears, when it is used once a day. Depilation is not necessary, for the hair soon falls out, but is supplanted by a new growth. This application may burn slightly, but is not really painful.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease, the most fatal of all the exanthematous diseases of childhood, requires the greatest care in its treatment, but this does not mean the free use of drugs. We have no specific remedy and can only treat conditions which when they arise threaten danger. Complications often arise requiring skill on the part of the attendant, and it is upon his success in treating these outbreaks, as well as in the general direction of the case, that the life of the patient may depend.

A milk diet alone or fortified by the use of carbohydrate gruels, not broths, partly predigested by takadiastase should be rigidly followed.

The convulsions which rarely usher in an attack are to be treated by the use of the warm pack or hot bath (Part III), and if need be, 5-grain (0.3) doses of chloral and 10 to 20 grains (0.60–1.3) of bromide of sodium given by the rectum for a child of five to eight years. The convulsions of the advanced stages are often uræmic, and must be treated accordingly. (See Uræmia.)

From the very beginning of an attack to its end the child should always be supplied with plenty of pure water, and, if possible, this water should be obtained from a spring containing a low percentage of solids, as Poland water, which is widely sold throughout the United States. If this is impossible, then Célestins Vichy water may be employed unless dropsy is present. The object of this treatment is to flush out the kidneys, and to so dilute the toxic substances generated in the body, by the fever and the germs of the disease, that they lose, to a great extent at least, their poisonous and irritating powers. If the child is so young that it takes food from a nursing bottle, Poland water may be placed in the bottle.

In other cases a prescription containing sweet spirit of nitre and citrate of potassium proves useful, as follows:

℞—Spiritus ætheris nitrosi . . . . . . f℥j (30.0).
Potassii citratis . . . . ʒij (8.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . . . q. s. ad f℥vj (180.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every two hours if the urine is highly colored.

Scanty urinary flow due to vomiting and deprivation of fluid should be treated by the use of the rectal drip. (See Peritonitis.) The use of daily hot packs is also useful to relieve the kidneys of congestion and quiet nervous irritability. Occasionally dry cups over the kidneys do good.

The further treatment of the disease rests upon the symptoms alone. We cannot cure the patient by the use of remedies, but we can do much toward making the pathway to health smooth and free from pitfalls and obstructions.

Probably the most common complications calling for treatment when the kidneys have been treated in the way just spoken of, are high temperature or fever, and sore throat or angina. The fever is to be controlled in these cases in precisely the same way that it is in all other conditions in which it is present. It is best to attempt to keep it below 102° F., by tepid sponging, which also allays the itching of the skin, or, if the temperature continues to rise, by the use of colder water. Generally the popular fear that the application of cold to the surface will drive the eruption "inward" is so strong as to make the cold sponging objectionable to the friends; but if the temperature reaches 105° F., the physician must assert the fallacy of this belief and insist on its use. (See Cold, Part III.) When the patient is overcome by toxæmia, the skin marbled and mottled, and the brain stuporous, he should be placed in a bath at 100° F., and water at 60° or 70° F. poured on his head and shoulders with some force or the wet pack may be used. In very young children the same effect may be obtained by dipping the patient alternately in hot and cool water. The object is to cause reaction and equalize the circulation. If suppression of the rash occurs, the wet pack must be used. (See Heat, Part III.) Where the head seems to be particularly hot and the fever is high an ice-bag or a head-coil of rubber tubing is to be employed, and through the latter water may be circulated at whatever temperature is thought best. (See Cold, Part III.)

The treatment of the sore throat of scarlet fever is an important part of the care of the child in many cases. Small pellets of ice may be held in the mouth and an ice-bag applied to the outside of the throat. This is done by finely breaking some ice and placing it in a thin India-rubber bag about the neck, the surface of the bag being covered by a cloth to prevent too rapid melting of the ice and the wetting of the clothes by the condensation of moisture on the surface of the bag. This treatment may be used during the entire attack if needed, and the contents of the bag renewed as often as the water becomes at all warm from the heat of the body. By this means the redness of the fauces and the swelling of the glands of the neck are relieved. Chlorate of potassium may be used in a spray or on a swab, but never internally owing to its irritant effects upon the kidneys and stomach and its general influence on the blood. When a false membrane forms, antidiphtheritic serum is to be given until a bacteriological examination shows that it is not due to the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus. This membrane should be locally treated by applying peroxide of hydrogen.

In cases where the eruption suddenly fades or is never well developed it is of the greatest importance that it be made active. Under these circumstances the child may be placed in the warm wet pack, and, if the head is very hot, cold applied to the vertex and throat while the body is enveloped in the blanket. (See Heat.) This often brings out in an hour or two a bright scarlet rash, and the child falls asleep and wakes up free from delirium and high fever.

The itching and burning of the skin in many cases of scarlet fever are annoying symptoms, and they may become really dangerous. Fever of high degree can be brought on solely through nervous irritation, thus explaining a fact long well known to clinicians—namely, that the relief of this dermal irritation in scarlet fever may be followed by a fall of temperature. To relieve this symptom it will often be found advisable to cover the entire skin with a thin layer of benzoated lard. Oftentimes a warm pack will relieve this symptom. In other cases almond oil should be used.

If nephritis comes on and in a severe form, the greatest care is necessary, and the object of the physician must be to make the skin, disabled as it is, carry out sufficiently an active eliminative function to relieve the kidneys of strain, to remove dropsy. It is well to aid in the removal of effete matter by producing catharsis. Sweating may also be produced by the employment of heat obtained by the use of the hot pack or the mustard pack. (See Heat.) The thermometer must be placed in the mouth to foretell any danger from heat-stroke if the sweat should fail to appear.

The after-treatment of scarlet fever during convalescence consists in the use of Basham's mixture or the tincture of the chloride of iron, and in the employment of simple bitters, strychnine, or quinine. Fresh air, sea air, or mountain air is useful, while cold or exposure to cold air or draughts is to be carefully guarded against.

The view has been that the desquamated skin is the active factor in distributing the infection. If this be true it can be controlled by the use of oil inunctions and quarantine. The nasopharyngeal discharges are the chief agents in spreading infection, and these passages should be sprayed daily with normal salt solution and then dropping a 10 per cent. solution of argyrol into the nostrils preceded by a few drops of liquid albolene.

SCIATICA.

Sciatica is an exceedingly obstinate affection, in many cases resisting the best treatment for weeks. It seems to be due to rheumatic tendency in the majority of instances. In other instances it is due to injury or jarring of the nerve, as by heavy persons stepping off from a high step to the hard ground. Thus the most obstinate case ever seen by the writer was one in which a man weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds acted as "coupler" on a switching engine, and, though wonderfully agile for his weight, provoked the disease in the leg on which he always first struck the ground when jumping from the platform of the moving locomotive.

The treatment for all cases is both internal and external. The internal treatment may be the same at that already described under Acute or Chronic Rheumatism, or in other instances consists in the use of large doses of bitartrate or citrate of potassium, 40 grains (2.6) three times a day, in plenty of water to aid in the maintenance of free kidney action. At the same time the amount of coffee and tea should be cut down as much as possible, and lemonade, with little sugar, be taken freely during the day. If the pain is excessive, morphine should be given, or aspirin, antipyrine, or acetanilide may be used. In some instances methylene blue in 5-grain (0.3) doses twice or thrice a day has seemed to relieve pain. (See Methylene Blue.)

The local treatment of sciatica is quite various. The daily use of an ether or rhigolene spray over the part is effective, or kataphoresis may be resorted to.

In acute cases, from three to five large wet or dry cups, preferably the wet, may be placed along the course of the sciatic nerve with great advantage. In many cases absolute rest of the limb, obtained by placing it in splints, has to be adhered to before cure is possible. In other instances the nerve should be exposed and any adhesions broken up.

Hot-water bags should be placed continually about the exit of the sciatic nerve from the pelvis.

The liniments recommended in chronic rheumatism may be tried, and cod-liver oil is of service in some obstinate cases.

SCLERITIS.

Scleritis, or inflammation of the sclera, consists in a bluish-red, somewhat elevated patch, with implication of the overlying episcleral tissue (episcleritis). In the earlier stages pain and photophobia, if present, require atropine, dionin and boric acid, and compresses of hot water; later, the infiltration may be subdued with yellow oxide of mercury ointment, associated with massage. If the disease spreads and implicates the cornea and iris, the treatment useful in ordinary iritis is indicated. In stubborn episcleritis, which does not yield to these measures, pilocarpine sweats should be tried, and even the actual cautery has been recommended. Subconjunctival injections of normal saline solution are useful. The disease in many instances is associated with rheumatism, syphilis, tuberculosis, scrofula, anæmia, and menstrual disorders: these must always receive the needed constitutional treatment, especially if iritis or keratitis ensue. Scleritis is a disease difficult to eradicate and subject to frequent relapses.

SCROFULOSIS.

It is now universally recognized that scrofulosis is really a form of tuberculosis, yet, as its manifestations are often quite distinct, it is separately considered.

Scrofulosis is to be treated by hygienic measures rather than drugs—fresh air, residence by the seaside, proper out-door exercise, massage, and dietetics, all of which take precedence of medicines.

If these necessary adjuncts to a cure are obtainable, the prognosis is fair, to say the least, and the following drugs may be used, all of them being devoted to the improvement of the general health, and not to any direct influence over the scrofulous tendency in itself. It is hardly necessary to state that cod-liver oil is perhaps the best remedy of all. The oil should be given in emulsion, being first pancreatized and so prepared as to be somewhat palatable by the addition of flavoring substances if the child is old enough to appreciate such flavors. In young children, while distaste of the oil is often shown at first, a liking for it rapidly develops, so that the writer has seen children cry for it when the oil was discontinued. In these cases it is nearly always best to combine the lactophosphates or the hypophosphites with the oil. When anæmia is present, syrup of the iodide of iron is useful in from 1- to 10-minim (0.05–0.60) doses, according to the age of the child, as follows:

℞—Syrupi ferri iodidi . . . . fʒss vel fʒij (2.0–8.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . q. s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) in water three times a day, after meals, to a child of one year.

In place of iodide of iron, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0006) of arsenic trioxide or $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0006) of corrosive sublimate may be given to a child of three or four years, in the form of tablet triturates, or the following prescriptions may be used:

℞—Liquoris potassii arsenitis . . . . . ♏xvj (1.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . f℥ij (60.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) three times a day, after food for a child of five years.

Or,

℞—Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi . . gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ vel gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ (0.006–0.012).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . f℥ij (60.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every five hours, after food.

The use of iodides is generally contraindicated in those cases in which softening and breaking down of the glands are going on rapidly. In their place calx sulphurata may be employed, by placing 1 grain (0.06) of it in half a tumblerful of water and giving a teaspoonful hourly. The mixture should be freshly made every day, to prevent its becoming oxidized.

When enlargement of the cervical glands takes place, iodine ointment, diluted, one-half of lard, should be well rubbed into the part twice daily, but it should be stopped at once if signs of softening or fluctuation appear or if the skin becomes reddened. In cases in which these enlargements are persistent, ichthyol ointment is to be rubbed in, using the following formula:

℞—Ichthyolis . . . . ʒij vel ʒiij (8.0–12.0).
Adipis . . . . ℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—Apply locally.

If this is not followed by cure, the glands should be excised and the cavity packed with iodoform, as in the majority of cases these enlargements will be found to be distinctly tuberculous. (See Adenitis.)

SCURVY.

The cure of this state is so completely dependent upon the use of proper foods that almost no drugs are to be employed in the treatment of scurvy.

The only remedies particularly indicated are orange- or lemon-juice or lime-juice or citric acid, the latter being far less valuable in all cases than the juice of the fresh fruit. Arsenic and iron are of service in most cases, and rest and quiet are to be insisted upon.

By far the more common form of scurvy is seen in bottle-fed babies. The child may or may not have rhachitic manifestations. Generally it loses animation, becomes listless and peevish, evidently suffers pain in its body and limbs when it is lifted from the bed, and looks feeble and wan. The gums become spongy and swollen, and have an ecchymotic appearance, and light blows produce bruises out of proportion to the severity of the injury. The treatment of infantile scurvy is a complete rearrangement of the child's diet-list, and varying its food. No one baby food should be used to the exclusion of another, and sterilized milk is to be supplanted, if possible, by fresh new milk. It is important to remember that a large proportion of these cases occur in the children of the rich, who have subsisted largely on prepared "Infant Foods." Beef-juice squeezed from a half-cooked steak is useful.

SHOCK.

Shock consists primarily in an overstimulation of the inhibitory apparatus which governs the heart and respiration, immediately followed by exhaustion of inhibition, so that the pulse and breathing become rapid and shallow instead of slow. There is also a great fall of blood pressure. Various degrees of this first stage of shock can be readily recognized, and the severity of the condition depends upon the constitution of the individual and the character of the injury. Every one has heard a nervous woman say, "You frightened me so that my heart stood still," and again, a moment later, "Just feel how fast my heart is beating"; and we all of us know how any severe and sudden shock causes these changes to appear in the pulse to some degree. The same mechanism is the cause of great shock in railway or other injuries, only it is much more severe, owing to the actual injury received and its accompanying terrors. Many of the readers of this book probably know that a violent blow upon the belly-wall just over the solar plexus will cause death even in so large an animal as the ox, and every boy has had the "breath knocked out of him" by a blow in this region.

The period of inhibition is speedily replaced by depression or exhaustion of the vagi and a state of low arterial pressure becomes the predominant condition in the case. This is not necessarily due to depression of the vasomotor centre in the medulla. It may be entirely dependent upon the injury done by shock or handling to the subsidiary centres and bloodvessels of the abdominal area. Under these conditions the patient may bleed to death in his own vessels, and the rapidity of the heart-beat is due in part to exhaustion of the vagi, but chiefly to the lowered arterial pressure, as a result of which the general resistance to the action of the heart is removed. The heart beats fast for the same reason that the wheels of a locomotive fly around rapidly upon a slippery rail, that is, resistance is removed.

The principal things to be done are the administration of $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0.001–0.0012) of sulphate of atropine hypodermically, the injection of $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm (2.0) of adrenalin chloride solution (1:1000) in 1 pint (480 mils.) of hot salt solution into a vein, and the application

of Neisser's bacterin. Naturally, suc
medial agents as are indicated by the
example, gout, diabetes, and the like,
examination has proved these factors t
the course of iritis the condition of the
strict attention, and often a course o
excellent results. In certain forms of
ally if the micro-organism can be isol
which is furnishing the infecting a
achieved admirable results. In chro
relapsing iritis, iridectomy is required
chamber which has been closed by infl
prevent secondary glaucoma.

KERATI

Keratitis is the name applied to th
of the cornea. If this inflammatio
the continuity of the corneal surface
four characteristic symptoms suppl
ment: (1) photophobia, or dread of l
modic contraction of the orbiculari
bloodvessels; (4) pain; while any ex
condition upon which the local dise
medication.

Interstitial

Interstitial keratitis is that form o
the cornea characterized by ciliary

SMALLPOX.

The treatment of smallpox is not specific, simply because it is one of those diseases which run a given course and which cannot be aborted. We can only treat the various symptoms which present themselves, and by the modification of these manifestations prevent complications and sequelæ to some extent. The fever is to be treated as is any fever of this class. Often it can be allayed by a mixture containing tincture of aconite, spirit of nitre, and spirit of Mindererus (liquor ammonii acetatis), while the headache or backache may be controlled by small doses of antipyrine or acetanilide. Mustard plasters are not to be used for the backache, as the dermal irritation will increase the eruption. Insomnia and restlessness, if excessive, are to be quieted by the bromides or chloral, care being taken that the doses of the latter are not large enough to depress the heart. It must be remembered that the time of onset of the secondary fever, the eighth day, is one of grave import to the patient. More patients die from this secondary septic infection than from the disease itself. Before its arrival the treatment of the case must be so managed that strength is saved for this strain, and tincture of the chloride of iron, in 5- to 10- (0.3–0.60) or even 20-minim (1.3) doses, may be resorted to to give strength to the patient and to help control the pyæmic fever. The pulse should be watched, and if it flags, brandy and whisky should be freely but wisely used. At the same time nourishment in the shape of eggnog, milk punch, and rice and barley gruels should be given as freely as the digestion will allow.

The peripheral irritation and itching of the eruption are a cause of the fever in part, and produce much unrest and nervous irritability. The condition of the skin is therefore to be looked after and pitting prevented, if possible, by every means in our power, particular care being taken to prevent its development on the face. One of the means which has been recommended to prevent pitting is the use of flexible collodion, and anther application is glycerite of starch or simple cerate applied in a heavy coating. Some physicians recommend inserting the tip of a nitrate of silver stick into each vesicle as it ruptures, to prevent pitting. All of these measures are futile in most cases, and the use of collodion is probably harmful in some instances. The best application to use is made of 4 parts of salicylic acid to 100 parts of vaseline or cold cream. Sometimes anointing the entire body with sweet oil slightly phenolized (1:100) is useful to check irritation.

If the mouth is sore, a mouth-wash of chlorate of potassium and water may be used, flavored with a little tincture of myrrh. (See Chlorate of Potassium and Stomatitis.)

Disinfection, good ventilation, and the avoidance of much light are necessary.

STINGS AND BITES.

The stings of nearly all small insects depend for their activity upon formic acid, and are to be relieved by the use of dilute alkaline liquids, or, better still, by the application of ammonia, or, instead, an application of ordinary or flexible collodion may be made, or, if preferred, salicylic acid may be added in the proportion of 5 grains to the ounce (0.3–30.0), which is improved in its action by the addition of 1 part of mercury bichloride to 1000 of the collodion, or water of witch-hazel may be applied. Sometimes a solution of phenol, 1:100 or 1:50, when sponged over the parts exposed, not only relieves the itching of mosquito-bites, but also repels the mosquitoes. In other instances the stings are relieved and cooled by the use of dilute or pure vinegar.

A useful application to prevent mosquitoes from biting is:

℞—Olei citronellæ	fʒj (4.0).
Alcoholis	fʒj (4.0).—M.

S.—Apply freely to the skin exposed.

In snake-bite the best treatment consists in sucking the wound, as snake-venom, even if swallowed, is not poisonous. The part should then be freely incised, so as to cause the blood to flow freely, and immediately the wound should be filled with permanganate of potassium, and full doses of this drug given hypodermically about the wound, the salt being diluted three-fourths with water, and followed by full doses of ammonia given by the mouth. The secret of successful treatment consists, however, in the use of a ligature above the bitten spot and the opening of the wound as soon after its reception as possible, thereby preventing absorption of the poison. Antivenine and other antitoxins promise much for treatment in the future.

STOMATITIS.

This annoying affection is most commonly seen in children, and is characterized by the appearance on the tip and sides of the tongue, lips, and lining membrane of the mouth of small spots which sometimes have a reddened zone around them, and which result in minute or large ulcers.

The best treatment, if the kidneys are not acutely inflamed, is the use of the following prescription, which largely depends for its value upon the potassium salt used:

℞—Potassii chloratis	ʒj (4.0).
Tincturæ myrrhæ	gtt. xx (1.3).
Elixiris calisayæ	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful in water every four hours.

As the chlorate of potassium is eliminated with the saliva, it not only does good when taken into the mouth, but is also active all the time that is is being eliminated. If the stomach is disordered, the same preparation may be used as a mouth-wash. Often constipation is present, and it should be relieved by salines or by rhubarb in the form of the aromatic syrup. Another remedy which is very efficient in stomatitis is borax, used as a mouth-wash, in the strength of 10 to 15 grains to 1 ounce (0.60–1.0: 30.0) of water and honey, as follows:

℞—Sodii boratis. . . . . gr. xxx (2.0).
Mellis depurati . . . . fʒiij (12.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . . q. s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—To be used on a swab or as a mouth-wash every four hours.

This also may be given internally to adults in the dose of a teaspoonful (4.0) every three hours.

In many cases peroxide of hydrogen in the proportion of 1 ounce (30.0) to 8 ounces (240.0) of water proves a valuable mouth-wash.

When stomatitis is associated with *pyorrhœa alveolaris* the following is useful:

℞—Acidi salicylici,
Acidi benzoici . . . . āā gr. xv (1.0)
Tincturæ krameriæ . . . . fʒiss (6.0)
Alcohol. absoluti . . . . f℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful to a small wineglassful of water as a mouth wash.

If the liver is at fault and is torpid, nitromuriatic acid is useful. When the spots do not readily yield to treatment they may be touched with the tip of a stick of silver nitrate, which treatment, while it is momentarily painful, is very efficacious.

Nearly always with this disease in childhood there is considerable fever, vomiting, and wakefulness at night, with fretfulness and crying during the day, and total refusal of food, not because hunger is absent, but because the food hurts the mouth and is rejected with a cry of pain as soon as it touches the lips. The food should be very soft milk-toast for older children, or milk with lime-water in it in large amount for infants fed by the bottle. If a child at the breast be attacked, the mother's nipple should be carefully washed with boric-acid solution after each nursing. A warm foot-bath at night is often necessary to produce rest, and 10 minims (0.60) of sweet spirit of nitre thoroughly diluted may be given with advantage to a child of one or two years. If the irritability of the nervous system is excessive, bromide of sodium or strontium in the dose of from 1 to 10 grains (0.06–0.60), according to age, three times a day, is of service, and may be added to the mixtures already named, or, better still, given alone, well diluted with syrup and water.

After the attack tonics and a carefully selected diet are generally necessary.

STYES.

Styes consist in a localized inflammation of one of the glands in the margin of the lid or the surrounding connective tissue. Before suppuration is established, abortive treatment may be practised by inunction with a salve of the red or yellow oxide of mercury (2 grains to 1 ounce [0.12–30.0]), by painting the surface with an ethereal solution of collodion, or, according to Abadie, by the application of a saturated solution of boric acid. Pain may be alleviated with hot compresses (water 110° F.), frequently changed; but as soon as pus appears incision is necessary. Associated conjunctivitis requires a boric-acid solution for its relief. It should be remembered that styes indicate ill health, that tonics are indicated, and that they most frequently appear in subjects with refractive error. When they tend to recur in crops the internal use of sulphurated lime has been recommended.

In stubborn cases treatment with autogenous bacterial vaccines achieves excellent results.

SUNSTROKE.

Sunstroke—or, more correctly speaking, heat-stroke—is an affection produced by exposure of the body to any form of high temperature, whether the source of heat be the sun, a furnace, or the radiation of heat from the earth. For this reason the condition may occur as readily at midnight as at mid-day.

Heat-stroke is to be divided into two classes, in one of which excessive exposure to heat upsets the balance of the thermal mechanism of the body, so that fever (thermic fever) comes on; in the other the temperature is lowered and forms the condition known as heat-exhaustion.

The condition of thermic fever is very frequently seen, while heat-exhaustion is rare.

The treatment of these two states is, of course, radically different. When a patient has thermic fever and comes under the care of the physician, the first thing to be done is to loosen the clothing—if possible, remove it—and if the pulse be bounding, the face cyanotic, and the heart laboring, to bleed him freely. At the same time intravenous injection of normal salt solution should be freely resorted to, and this is particularly needful if the blood flows slowly and is very dark in hue. (See Intravenous Injection.) At the same time cold should be applied to the body, and particularly to the head, abdomen, back, and chest. The man should be stripped, laid upon a bed, which must be covered with a rubber blanket, and ice-water applied to the body by means of a sponge, or a piece of ice may be laid on the head, while another piece is rubbed over the rest of the body. While this is being done the surface of the patient's body *must be thoroughly and briskly rubbed in order* to bring the hot blood to the cooled skin.

Care should be taken that the temperature, when it once begins to fall, does not drop suddenly below the normal and cause collapse. If the clinical thermometer in the mouth or rectum shows that the temperature has fallen to 101 5° or 100° F., the cold application should be stopped, and the patient allowed to lie on a bed, covered only with a thin sheet. The bodily temperature must be constantly watched, as it will probably bound up again in a few minutes, and require the application of more cold, used with the same care. This second rise is due either to the disorder of the nervous mechanism of heat-production and dissipation, or to the fact that, while the surface of the body is cooled by the ice, the innermost viscera are still in high fever and rapidly heat the surface as soon as the ice is taken away. Antipyretics have been found to be almost useless in the hyperpyrexia of sunstroke, and are not to be relied upon.

After the fever has been reduced permanently the danger is not all passed, and it is the greatest mistake to discharge a patient as cured at this time. After two or three days it is very common for a meningitis to develop, accompanied, it may be, by little or no fever, but characterized by violent darting headache, which is made worse on lying down or on sudden movement. The treatment of this state must be bold, and venesection is the only safe method of obtaining relief, although vascular sedatives, such as veratrum, may be employed. The bleeding should be copious enough to impress the circulatory system to some degree, and may be done by opening any of the prominent veins in the arm. (See Venesection.) Sometimes a violent attack of epistaxis saves the man's life when it would have been lost through the ignorance of his attendant. If life is preserved without vascular depletion, secondary changes in the brain may ensue and produce hemianopsia, optic atrophy, imbecility, or insanity. Quinine, salicylic acid, and similar substances are all contraindicated under these circumstances, because of the congestion of the meninges to which they predispose by their physiological effects.

The treatment of heat-exhaustion consists in the use of heat instead of cold, in order to restore the bodily temperature. Just here, however, must be uttered a word of warning—namely, that the mere fact that the skin is cold does not prove the case to be one of heat-exhaustion, since a rectal thermometer may show the central or real temperature of the body to be that of hyperpyrexia. Of course, such a case should not receive hot, but cold, rectal injections if the symptoms require it.

The bodily heat in heat-exhaustion is to be raised by placing the patient in a bath at 105° to 110° F., or by the use of hot bricks or bottles, care being taken that they do not burn the patient. The bodily temperature should also be watched, lest the other extreme of heat be reached.

Cases of heat-exhaustion are not so apt to have meningitis as are cases of sunstroke, but they are generally slow to convalesce, and require tonics and careful watching for a long time. Indeed, in many instances the system seems to receive a shock from which it takes several weeks or months to recover.

SYPHILIS.

In so far as the choice of drugs is concerned, the treatment of syphilis is exceedingly simple; mercury and salvarsan are the specifics and should be employed in all stages of the disease; during the tertiary period or in the presence of tertiary manifestations they may be supplemented by the iodides or iodine. (See Mercury and Salvarsan.)

A first essential in the successful treatment of syphilis is the condition of the general health. This implies where needful such modifications in habits, diet, and mode of life as will best assure this end. Aside from the general feeling, capacity for work, and enjoyment of food, the gauge of good health is afforded by the body weight. If in the course of syphilitic treatment this steadily diminishes, it is a fairly reliable index that either the treatment is inefficient or too vigorous. In the former case characteristic lesions of the infection are likely to appear. In the latter case a rest from medication will be followed by a betterment in the general condition and a gain in weight. Mercurial treatment, if injudiciously pushed, so unfavorably affects metabolism as to lower vital resistance to infection and thus destroys the means of cure on which greatest reliance is justly placed. This is shown by the deep and persistent lesions which develop in those who are suffering from salivation. During the course of mercurial treatment it is always wise to give periods of rest, and it is also desirable to change the form and method of medication. After mouth administration for two or three weeks it is customary to give a series of inunctions or hypodermics, followed again by mouth administration. As a means of stimulating general metabolism, absorption, and elimination hot baths are of great service, and should always supplement the mercuric treatment when the latter does not cause prompt and permanent disappearance of specific lesions. (See Salvarsan.)

The salvarsan and mercury treatment should be instituted the moment the diagnosis of syphilis is assured by the finding of the specific microörganism in the primary lesion and should be continued with intermissions for four years, and in the absence of symptoms mercury should be given spring and fall thereafter for life. The dose of mercury varies in accordance with individual susceptibility and virulence of infection. The term "proper dosage" implies absence of specific manifestations and a condition of good health.

In regard to the particular preparations of mercury to be employed, the protiodide, blue mass, bichloride, and mercury with chalk represent the forms usually employed when the drug is administered by the stomach. Of these the protiodide is to be preferred, and the effort of the surgeon is directed first toward determining what is termed the "tonic" dose. With this end in view, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.015) of the protiodide of mercury is given, in pill form, three times a day, and every second day this quantity is increased by one pill, the patient being meanwhile carefully watched. The drug usually manifests its physiological effects by griping pains accompanied by two or more watery passages from the bowels, or by fetid breath and slight tenderness of the gums. The quantity taken to produce this effect represents the extreme limit to which it is safe to push the drug. If this dose is continued or increased, the characteristic symptoms of mercuric saturation appear. When the surgeon has determined the limit to which the drug can be safely pushed, this dose is cut down one-half, and in the absence of further complications the patient is directed to continue with this dose for eighteen months. If during this time local symptoms appear which show that the disease is not thoroughly under control, the mercury must again be pushed to the full dose, being reduced to the tonic dose as soon as the disappearance of specific lesions permits. Where comparatively small doses of the protiodide produce pain and purging, opium may be added; in this case the breath and the mouth will show when the full effect of the medicine is obtained. There should be no manifestations of the disease during mercuric treatment. Should they occur, a revision of the general treatment is indicated, together with local applications. The surface eruption is combated by mercuric ointments and washes and by the application of heat. (See Mercury, Part II, and Heat, Part III.) Mucous patches in the mouth and elsewhere are quickly healed by the intravenous use of salvarsan, by applications of solid nitrate of silver or sulphate of copper, 20 per cent. chromic acid (chromium trioxide) solution, or the acid nitrate of mercury. When these patches occur about the genitals, washing with 1:2000 bichloride solution and dusting with calomel and bismuth will be found satisfactory. Alopecia is combated by shampooing and by the application of strong stimulating lotions containing croton oil or tincture of cantharides.

The intense cephalalgia is combated by $\frac{1}{6}$-grain (0.010) doses of calomel, repeated every two hours. The periostitis yields most readily to gentle, long-continued mercuric inunction, supplemented by the application of pressure bandages.

When the integrity of any vital organ is threatened there should be no hesitation in pushing the mercury treatment, and in supplementing it, if favorable results do not follow promptly, by large doses of iodide of potassium.

After the first eighteen months iodide of potassium is generally indicated. This is commonly given together with the mercury, constituting the mixed treatment. The following formula, or one similar to it, may be employed:

℞—Potassii iodidi . . . . ʒij vel ʒiv (8.0–16.0).
Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi . . . gr. ss (0.03).
Syrupi aurantii corticis . . . . . f℥j (30.0).
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . q. s. ad f℥ij (60.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) three times a day.

When this prescription is put up a precipitate is formed and then dissolved.

This mixture, or iodide of potassium without the mercury, administered in 5- to 10-grain (0.3–0.60) doses three times a day, is given for from six to twelve months longer. When the iodide is given alone it is most conveniently administered in the form of a saturated solution. Of this a drop contains a grain of the salt. Milk seems to have the power of completely disguising the disagreeable taste of the drug. Thereafter, specific treatment is stopped, unless symptoms arise, in which case it should be renewed and should be continued for many months.

The protiodide is usually preferred, because in practice it has been found one of the most satisfactory of all preparations. Where this form of mercury is not well borne the physician should at once employ some other salt; the bichloride, in $\frac{1}{12}$-grain (0.005) doses three times a day, is efficacious. Blue mass will often act favorably when other preparations cannot be tolerated. Its combination with iron is desirable, and the following formula represents one of the most valuable of the antisyphilitic pills:

℞—Massæ hydrargyri . . . . gr. xxx (2.0).
Pulveris ferri chloridi . . . . gr. xv (1.0).—M.
Fiant pilulæ No. xii.
S.—One three times a day.

Where mercury cannot be administered by the mouth it may be given by means of vapor-baths, by inunctions, and by hypodermic injections. The vapor-baths are useful when it is desired to cure promptly eruptions on the surface of the body or when it is most important to bring the disease quickly under the influence of mercury. They are readily administered, the only apparatus required being an alcohol lamp and a plate on which the mercury preparation can be volatilized. The patient is seated in a chair entirely naked; several blankets are wrapped around his neck, and beneath the tent thus formed a large vessel of steaming water is placed. When the skin is thoroughly softened ½ drachm (2.0) of calomel is sublimed by means of the lamp. These baths may be repeated every night until fetor of the breath is observed or until the specific symptoms disappear. (See articles on Mercury and on Heat.)

Inunction represents the most efficient way of administering the mercury treatment. When the stomach is intolerant of drugs, or when, administered by the mouth in full doses, they do not favorably modify the symptoms, inunctions are indicated. The patient is instructed to take a warm bath, and the mercury is then well rubbed in over the inner surface of the forearm and arm and along the side of the chest for fifteen minutes. Either the oleate of mercury, 10 per cent., or the ordinary mercury ointment is commonly employed; the former is more cleanly, but less efficient. The rubbings should be done by the patient, should be made over a large surface of the body, and should be performed thoroughly; 1 drachm (4.0) of blue ointment is rubbed in daily. A shirt kept for this purpose is then put on next the skin and the ordinary clothing is worn over this. The next night the opposite arm and side of the body are utilized as the seat of inunction; the following night the right groin and the inner surface of the right thigh and leg; next, the same regions of the opposite side of the body; finally, the anterior surface of the chest and abdomen. In this way irritation of the skin is avoided. Where it is impossible to employ the inunctions in this way, another means of causing absorption of mercury through the skin, suggested by Sturgis, will be found satisfactory. After a thorough soaking of the patient's feet in hot water, from ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0) of a 20 per cent. oleate of mercury is rubbed vigorously into the sole of one foot; the next night the sole of the other foot is treated in the same way. The patient is directed to wear, night and day, a pair of woollen socks; these are not changed for one week. Mercury may be taken by the mouth at the same time inunctions are employed when it is desired to influence the system quickly. In the late periods of the disease very striking effects are often obtained by supplementing the iodide treatment by a course of twelve to eighteen inunctions.

In the United States the hypodermic administration of mercury is limited to those few cases which do not seem to respond to the drug when given by the mouth or by inunction. Although many preparations of mercury have been lauded as most efficacious when used hypodermically, one of the best formulas seems to be that recommended by Hebra. This consists of a solution of 1 per cent. of bichloride of mercury in a .6 per cent. sodium chloride solution; the resulting mixture is perfectly clear and is readily prepared. If it becomes turbid, it should be thrown away. Most rigid antiseptic precautions must be observed, as abscess-formation is not uncommon. One injection is given daily, from ⅙ to ⅓ grain (0.01–0.02) of the sublimate being administered. The nates are selected as the seat of the injection, the solution being driven well into the muscles of each side every other day. Twenty injections are usually sufficient to cause the disappearance of all symptoms. (See Mercury Salicylate.) The employment of the insoluble preparations of mercury is irregularly painful, and is at times attended by a continuous absorption which may produce severe and even fatal ptyalism and renal irritation.

Salicylate of mercury is the most popular of the insoluble preparations, given in 10 per cent. albolene suspension. The initial dose is 10 minims, repeated at intervals of three to seven days. Twenty, 30, or 40 minims may be employed in accordance with effect upon the lesions and the general health. The drug is usually given in series of 6 or 12 doses, followed by rest of weeks or months in accordance with the condition of the patient.

Salvarsan acts more promptly upon specific lesions than does mercury, and there is at least some evidence to suggest that when given early and efficiently before the development of secondaries and a Wassermann reaction, and repeated, it may in some cases accomplish an immediate and permanent cure. That this radical cure can be accomplished by a single dose in the later stages of syphilis is no longer regarded as probable. That repeated doses, supplemented by mercury, are in many instances more efficacious than mercury alone or salvarsan alone has apparently been clinically shown. The drug is usually given intravenously, in doses of 0.6 gramme, repeated in from three to seven days, four to eight times, supplemented by a course of mercury. It is especially indicated in the early primary stage of syphilis—*i. e.*, the first few days of proved chancre, and in cases which do not respond promptly to mercury. In long-standing cases, exhibiting a persistent Wassermann reaction without clinical symptoms, salvarsan has not proved itself particularly serviceable, even from the standpoint of turning a positive Wassermann to a negative one. In combating the so-called parasyphilitic phenomena (locomotor ataxia, and paresis) it has apparently been of no avail unless used in salvarsanized serum. Advanced degenerative lesions of the central nervous system and profound depression of the renal function constitute contraindication to its use.

The tonic and general treatment of syphilitic cases must not be forgotten; fresh air, exercise, bathing, careful diet, regular living, all must be enjoined. Moreover, in certain cases where there is marked anæmia or physical weakness cod-liver oil, stimulants in moderation, compound syrup of the hypophosphites, and other tonic and nutritive courses of treatment must be carefully administered.

Although the treatment of an ordinary case of syphilis is simple and satisfactory in its results, it must be remembered that there are malignant forms of the disease, attacking by preference feeble and cachectic individuals, running a rapid and virulent course, unchecked, nay aggravated, by specific treatment, and responding feebly, if at all, to the most careful hygienic and tonic regimen. In many such cases salvarsan or neosalvarsan is the only hope. (See Salvarsan, Part II.)

The repetition of courses of salvarsan and mercury should not be stopped until not only the blood but the cerebrospinal fluid as well, have given negative Wassermann reactions in tests made after intervals of many months. The luetin test should also be used.

TETANUS.

Immediately after the receipt of a suspicious wound, and before tetanic symptoms develop, the point of infection should be widely incised, washed clean, swabbed with a 3 per cent. solution of iodine, and then with peroxide of hydrogen. After this the wound should be loosely packed with gauze wet with iodine solution.

The treatment of tetanus after the symptoms have developed is quite independent of its causation, so far at least as drugs are concerned, and, aside from the use of antitetanic serum, is virtually identical with that of strychnine-poisoning, to which the reader is referred. (See Nux Vomica.) The value of the antitoxin for tetanus depends very largely upon how early it is given. When the disease has once developed, it cannot be of much use, but it should always be tried. It may be given in three ways: intravenously, into the cerebrospinal fluid around the spinal cord by intraspinal injection (see Tropacocaine), and intraneurally, as it has been found that the infection travels along the nerve trunk. The intraneural method and the intraspinal injection method are the measures which should be resorted to whenever it is certain that infection by the tetanus bacillus has taken place, and they are particularly needful if the symptoms have already developed. In these cases the point of injection into the nerve should be well above the wounded area to head off the poison, as it travels up the nerve trunk. A prophylactic subcutaneous and intraneural injection of tetanus antitoxin should always be given when the injury has been produced by the explosion of the toy pistol, as this provides an almost sure preventive of the disease. (See Antitoxin, Part III, and Chloretone and Magnesium Sulphate, Part II.) The diet should be most nourishing. Continuous immersion in hot water may be tried.

TONSILLITIS.

Inflammation of the tonsils occurs in three forms: superficial tonsillitis, in which the mucous membrane covering the tonsils becomes inflamed through extension of a pharyngitis; follicular tonsillitis, in which the follicles are chiefly involved and pour out an excessive secretion, and, finally, true tonsillitis, in which the gland itself suffers from severe, widespread inflammation phlegmonous in type. In all these forms the treatment to be instituted at the beginning is practically identical. The bowels should be opened by a saline purgative, which in some cases should be preceded by small doses of calomel, the diet should be liquid and nutritious, and a fever and diuretic mixture should be given freely as follows:

℞—Tincturæ aconiti . . . . ♏xl vel lxxx (2.6–5.3).
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi . . . . . f℥j (30.0).
Liquoris potassii citratis . q. s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Dessertspoonful every three hours to a child of ten years; or a tablespoonful (15.0) to an adult.

The best local treatment is to cleanse the tonsil with hydrogen peroxide and then paint it with pure guaiacol on a cotton applicator, or to apply powdered aspirin in the same manner. The second of these applications is very painful for a moment.

Small doses of biniodide of mercury are sometimes useful to abort an attack of acute tonsillitis, $\frac{1}{200}$ grain (0.0003) every hour in water for four or five hours being the amount usually employed.

Externally, an ice-bag should be applied about the throat, and as soon as the purgative has acted and the fever is reduced by the mixture just given, full doses of the tincture of ferric chloride should be administered (20 minims [1.3] every three or four hours), in plenty of water, which preferably should be Vichy or one of the good lithia waters.

In some instances hot fomentations about the neck and hot gargles seem to be more beneficial than the use of ice. Often a mild antiseptic gargle of phenol (1 : 100) in water will relieve the pain and the fetor.

Chronic tonsillar enlargement does not require operation as often as is thought. Tonsillectomy is of graver import than appears at first sight. Because tonsils are chronically enlarged and protruding that does not indicate operation, even if they are ragged. I agree with French, of Brooklyn, who says, "While all extensively diseased tonsils should be enucleated, it is probably safe to say that 80 per cent. of enlarged tonsils do not contain foci of infection, and therefore do not need to be completely removed, and, indeed, unless obstructive to voice or respiration, do not need to be removed at all." They should be removed if they are the seat of septic foci, even if they do not protrude or if subject to repeated abscess or if they are the cause of cervical adenitis. Their removal not only relieves local disease but diminishes the danger of rheumatic infection and of endocarditis. Local applications are rarely of much benefit.

As a rule children under six years of age should not have the tonsils removed, but in some cases infected crypts can be opened up and drained.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis affecting any part of the body is a manifestation of the fact that vital resistance has been decreased, for if not infection could not have taken place. The whole point at issue in cases of tubercular infection, as in all infections, is the building up of vital resistance to such a level that the battle between the invading bacillus and the cells of the body can be waged with victory for the cells, and as soon as they are able to cope with the infecting agent there is at once formed a protecting wall of inflammatory lymph which surrounds the area infected and protects the rest of the body from the bacilli that it contains. The means by which the greatest degree of vital resistance are obtainable is an outdoor life with exposure to as many hours of sunshine as possible and an abundance of fresh air. No drugs can equal the value of these outdoor agencies. (See Climate, Part III.)

The second point to be borne in mind is that no drugs in tuberculosis equal good food if it is well digested and taken in full amount, and he who disorders the digestion by drugs is doing his patient more harm than good. *A good cook is a better friend to a tuberculous patient than a good druggist.* (See Diet, Part III.)

Cases of pulmonary consumption follow, rudely speaking, four well-defined lines. A very early stage sometimes comes to the care of the physician, and it is that in which the following history is given or a similar story is elicited. A patient, previously strong and well or of poor health, as the case may be, begins to lose vivacity. Life becomes a burden and exercise is distasteful. A slight daily chill and fever develop in morning or evening, and the physician who is careless treats the case as one of mild malarial poisoning. Careful examination, however, will show an area in the lung, generally near the apex on one or both sides, where slight prolongation of expiration with a harsh inspiratory sound is heard, and where percussion will give impaired resonance or dulness. In other words, the first stage of phthisis is present, and the physician must resort at once to those active measures for the patient's relief which will be considered shortly.

In another form a chill, a sweat, a loss of flesh and vigor, with, more prominent than all, a hard cough, sudden in its onset and rapidly becoming excessive with profuse expectoration, are the dominant symptoms. The wasting is extreme, the sweats are constant, and death may come in a few weeks. This is the form known as "galloping consumption."

The third variety is ushered in by a gradual loss of vigor or a sensation of being a little unwell, or this form is brought before the patient's mind by a sudden acute hemorrhage, or several hemorrhages rapidly succeeding one another. This variety passes along its course with varying rapidity. Death very rarely is due directly to the hemorrhage, although a secondary pneumonia may bring the end. In most cases the disease keeps on for months and the case dies from exhaustion.

Last of all, the fourth class is made up of persons who gradually pass from bad to worse: First, they "catch a cold," which hangs on longer than it ought, and, as soon as they are well, this is followed by another one, which is found more difficult to cure, until finally there is always a cough. Soon wasting comes on, strength is lost, and a long period of months ensues during which the progress of the case is now slow, now fast, the condition now better, now worse, until death ensues from wasting, pneumonia, or some other complication.

These forms and stages have been roughly outlined so that a discussion of their treatment might be taken up with a clear idea of what is to be done.

When a patient exhibits those physical signs which have been given as evidences of the early beginnings of phthisis, the physician should institute certain hygienic and medicinal measures. If the individual be earning a livelihood by following some confining occupation, this occupation must be given up and one undertaken which is carried on in the open air and yet not accompanied by too great exposure. Even if exposure is incurred, it is often better than the occupation previously followed: thus, if the patient be a bookkeeper, a printer, or a bookbinder, or a clerk kept much at a desk in an ill-ventilated room, a few wettings in the rain will do little or no harm if the patient is properly protected by the wearing of flannel shirts, which, when wet, are changed as soon as labor ceases, as under these circumstances the danger of catching cold is at a minimum. (See Climate, Part III.) The sleeping-room should be used with all the windows open or if possible a tent life is to be followed.

The medicinal measures to be carried out in all cases of phthisis, except that known as the galloping form, are not numerous if we confine ourselves to the modes possessing any real value. For many years cod-liver oil has been sadly abused in the management of these cases, and has been given at all stages, owing to ignorance of its proper use. The writer believes that the following rules are never to be departed from:

1. *Never use cod-liver oil if it disturbs digestion.*
2. *Never use it if fever is active.*
3. *The use of cod-liver oil when rapid degenerative changes are occurring in the lung may be distinctly harmful, as it is not of any service, disorders the digestion, and destroys the appetite.*
4. *Its best employment is in the earliest stages of the disease and in chronic fibroid phthisis.*
5. *If the patient can take and assimilate cod-liver oil in addition to plenty of good food give the oil, if not, stop it.*

When the oil is used, it should be given as directed in the article on Cod-liver Oil.

A remedy of some value as a palliative is creosote. Many cures have been claimed from its use in the early stages of phthisis, and it has been highly lauded by a number of European clinicians. In the author's experience it is of value only when the presence of bronchitis requires the use of an expectorant. If it disorders digestion it is harmful. The opinion declared by Strümpell expresses so well the thought which the author was about to write when he read Strümpell's article that his words are here given: "Taking it all in all, we find that creosote, even in large doses, has no injurious effect on tuberculosis. At times we notice an apparently favorable symptomatic effect. We failed, however, to observe any real influence exerted by creosote on the progress of the disease." (See Creosote.) When creosote is used internally it may be given in the following formula:

℞—Creosoti (beechwood) . . . . gtt. xxxij vel fʒj (2.0–4.0).
Tincturæ gentianæ . . . . . f℥j (30.0).
Alcoholis . . . . f℥j (30.0).
Vini albi . . . . . . q. s. ad f℥iv (120.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0), in water or wine, three times a day.

Better still, creosote may be given in ascending doses (1 minim extra each dose) in milk or wine.

Often a 1-minim (0.06) dose three times a day may be increased to 5 minims (0.3) in the same period with advantage. Sometimes 1 or 2 minims (0.06–0.12) in capsule are as useful as the formula just named. (For methods of administration see Creosote; also, see Guaiacol and Creosote Carbonate.)

Creosote may also be inhaled in the spray from a steam atomizer or by means of an inspirator fitted over the nose and mouth and made of perforated zinc with a sponge at the edge to hold the drug. A very good method is to wet the sponge with creosote, alcohol, and water, equal parts, or to use the creosote alone if coughing is not too severe. Another useful mixture consists of equal parts of terebene, iodide of ethyl, and chloroform. This last mixture is most useful when the secretion is tough and tenacious, and should not be used in the presence of acute irritation due to inflammation. Such inhalers are very cheap, not easily broken, and readily worn. (See Inhalations.)

If the cough is excessive, a little spirit of chloroform placed on the sponge of the inhaler will often relieve it, or a mixture of morphine and wild-cherry bark may be given as follows:

℞—Morphinæ sulphatis . . . . . . gr. j vel ij (0.06–0.12).
Syrupi pruni virginianæ . . . . f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every three hours.

Or the following:

℞—Spiritus chloroformi . . . . . . f℥ss (16.0).
Morphinæ sulphatis . . . . . . gr. j vel ij (0.06–0.12).
Syrupi pruni virginianæ . . . . f℥iij (90.0).—M.
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every four hours.

In still other cases 2 to 10 minims (0.1–0.60) of a good fluidextract of cannabis indica, or $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.008–0.015) of the solid extract, will act with surprising benefit and stop the cough. Heroine in small doses is also useful when there is an idiosyncrasy to morphine.

Very often during the course of phthisis localized spots of pleuritic inflammation develop which give rise to pain. The best treatment is to apply a small blister or to paint the spot with iodine.

(For the treatment of Hæmoptysis see Hemorrhage.)

Laryngeal phthisis, one of the most serious complications of this disease, is best prevented by ordering the patient to inhale the steam arising from boiling water which contains corrosive sublimate in the proportion of 1:10,000. If a proper watch is kept for evidences of a general mercurial effect, and this measure stopped at once when tenderness of the gums appears, no danger exists. Before the inhalation takes place a spray of cocaine (4 per cent. solution) should be thoroughly used.

The treatment of laryngeal phthisis itself is various. The best method is that in which lactic acid is used. By the aid of a laryngeal mirror and a cotton applicator a 10 per cent. solution of lactic acid is applied to the spots which are involved. As this is generally quite painful, cocaine solution should first be used. Gradually the strength of the lactic-acid solution should be increased to 60 per cent. if the weaker solutions do not check the disease. Very valuable results have been obtained by this method.

The second method in point of value is that of iodoform insufflations. A powder of iodoform alone is too light for satisfactory propulsion into the larynx, and powdered talc should be added to it in small amount, with $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.004) of morphine to each drachm (4.0) of iodoform. The odor is generally disagreeable to the patient, but if a cocaine spray be first applied to the fauces and the operator is skilful, very little coughing is produced. As iodoform is a local anæsthetic, it relieves the pain in the larynx, acts as an antiseptic and alterative, and is peculiarly obnoxious to bacillus tuberculosis.

Camphoric acid in 20- to 30-grain (1.3–2.0) doses is the best internal remedy for treating night-sweats. (See Camphoric Acid.)

When the night-sweats are very profuse, hypodermic injections of atropine in the dose of $\frac{1}{150}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0004–0.0006) are useful in some cases, and the efficiency of this treatment may be increased by the use of an alum sponge-bath at bedtime. A solution of alum, 10 to 20 grains to the ounce (0.60–1.3:30.0), may be sponged over the body, or sulphuric acid may be added to water in the proportion of 1 drachm to the pint (4.0–480 mils.), and used in the same way as the alum solution. Formaldehyde solutions may also be used.

Sulphuric acid is often given internally with advantage in these cases of sweating.

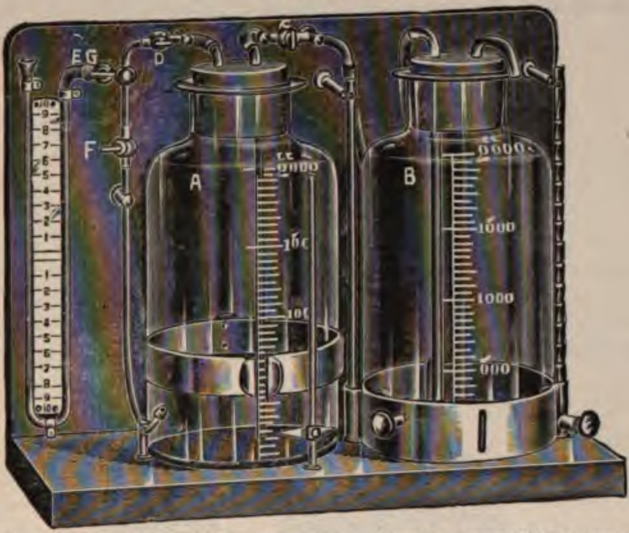
Reference should be made to the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by artificial pneumothorax. This method is based on the view that the collapse and rest of the lung will aid in arresting the process. It is applicable only in those cases in which the lesions are almost solely on one side, since it is necessary that the lung not compressed shall compensate for the work of the collapsed lung, and that there shall not be pleural adhesions which cause the lung to adhere to the chest wall. The fact that the disease on one side is very far advanced does not contraindicate this plan. Indeed, some of the best results have been obtained in cases so far gone that any method was acceptable to the patient.

If the pneumothorax is properly induced the method is not dangerous.

The results which accrue usually consist in prompt diminution of cough and expectoration and a decrease in the systemic manifestations of the disease. So, too, it has been found a most efficient means of arresting profuse pulmonary hemorrhage. If the other lung is in fairly good condition there is little dyspnœa. This treatment is contraindicated if adhesions so fix the diseased lung that it cannot be made to collapse.

Several methods of introducing the gas are resorted to. The simplest is that by Forlanini. This consists in introducing a small aspirating needle, preferably in the fifth or sixth intercostal space, in the midaxillary line or anywhere the pleura is free, the patient lying on the unaffected side. Through this needle is slowly passed pure nitrogen gas to the extent of from 200 to 300 mils., but it is not so much a question of the amount of gas as of the pressure exercised. (See below.) About this quantity is injected on alternate days until complete collapse of the lung is gradually induced. The degree of collapse can be estimated by ordinary methods of physical diagnosis and by the aid of the *x*-rays. Nitrogen gas is used because it is less rapidly absorbed than atmospheric air, and so better maintains the pressure. The gas should be warmed to body temperature before it is injected. A U-shaped glass tube partly filled with water, and provided with a scale in millimeters of displacement, should be connected with the tube, which carries the gas from the container to the chest. The branch running to this U-shaped tube should be provided with a two-way cock, as by this means the negative pressure in the chest cavity after the needle is introduced can be measured and the positive pressure of the gas delivered to the chest can readily be estimated. The negative pressure fluctuations caused by respiration should equal about 10 Mm. or more of displacement in the manometer. If such fluctuations do not occur the injection is contraindicated, since their absence indicates that the lung is bound to the chest-wall by adhesions and cannot be made to collapse. The positive pressure of the gas should be from 40 to 250 Mm. but less than 250 is better. After the needle is introduced it should be

FIG. 147.

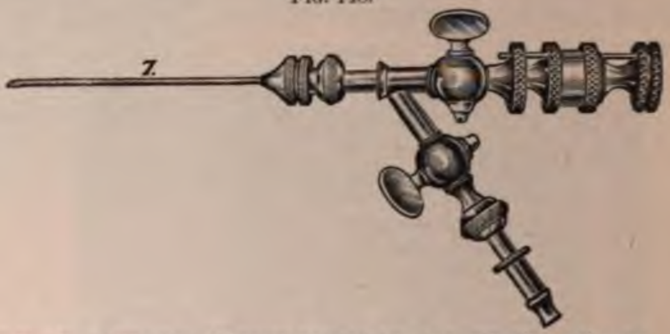


Robinson's apparatus for artificial pneumothorax. Two bottles of 2000 c.c. capacity are employed. One is stationary and filled with water containing 2 drachms of pyrogallic acid to take up any oxygen which may enter in conjunction with nitrogen. Nitrogen gas is then forced into stationary bottle (*A*), displacing the water back to bottle *B*. At completion of this displacement the apparatus is ready for use. On opening certain cocks the water in bottle *B* replaces the nitrogen in bottle *A*, gradually filling it. The difference in the water levels of the two bottles represents the pressure under which the nitrogen is injected, the rapidity of its injection being regulated by the size of the opening in any one of the cocks. When bottle *B* is full the maximum pressure is obtained, amounting to about 14 c.c. of water. As the water levels approach one another bottle *B* may be raised, thus maintaining the pressure until most of the nitrogen has been displaced, when the pressure is necessarily reduced. With this hydrostatic mechanism the pressure may be varied at will, never attaining the dangerous limit. The arrangement of cocks *d*, *e*, and *f* corresponds to the substitution of a three-way cock at point *g*. In other words, with cock *d* closed and *e* and *f* open, a direct connection is established between the thoracic cavity and the manometer. With cock *f* closed and *c*, *d*, and *e* open, connection is made between the confined nitrogen and the manometer, thus recording the pressure represented by the difference in water levels of bottles *A* and *B*. With cock *e* closed and all others open the nitrogen passes directly from bottle *A* into the pleural cavity.

moved up and down to determine that its point is not engaged in the lung tissues.

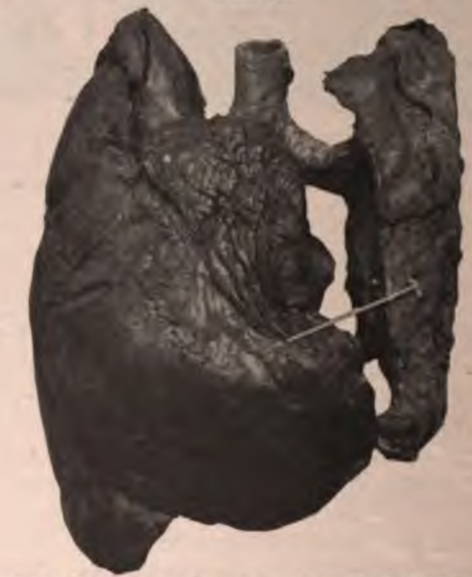
Even when nitrogen gas is used so much as 80 to 100 mils. may be absorbed in each twenty-four hours and, therefore, repeated injections must be made to maintain the collapse.

FIG. 148.



Floyd's modification of Brauer's needle for use in pneumothorax therapy.

FIG. 149.



Showing the degree to which the left lung may be compressed by artificial pneumothorax within nineteen days. (Amrein and Lichtenhelm.)

As a rule, the pressure must be continued several months before the lung heals in its collapsed form. Often when the treatment is stopped after some months, and when the patient is so greatly improved that it is thought wise to stop, the lung will expand slightly.

Finally, it is manifest that the most rigid rules of asepsis must be constantly adhered to, as a pyopneumothorax may readily be induced through errors in the technique.

It need hardly be added that this plan is to be instituted in only a very limited class of cases, as, for example, those in which the cough is exhausting, hæmoptysis is repeated, and the lung is suffering from fairly widespread and advanced lesions which are tending to break down and form cavities; in other words, in cases not at death's door but otherwise hopeless cases.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Any attempt to review the various forms of treatment of the disease known as typhoid fever is absolutely impossible, owing to the very numerous theories and practices put forward by various clinicians. What is said under the general heading of Fever and under the consideration of Cold, Part III., and also under Antipyrine and Acetanilide, gives sufficient information as to the treatment of febrile movements, and the care of the patient beyond this point in nearly all cases depends upon the severity of the attack.

Before going farther, however, the writer desires to insist very strongly upon one fact—namely, that a case of typhoid fever is not curable in any degree. No remedy yet found, except it act through the prevention of complications, can shorten the course of the disease. We can only guide the patient safely to health when the storm of disease comes on, and we cannot stop the storm.

Not only should the facts of the last paragraph be carefully borne in mind, but the physician must also remember that he is treating an exhausting disease—not a disease which runs a violent course for a few days and strands the patient sick and weak, but convalescent, upon the shores of health, but one in which, after sapping the strength for weeks, some sudden intercurrent malady or accident may ensue which will speedily kill him if every grain of strength is not preserved for the struggle. The physician should always put every case in which there is a suspicion of typhoid fever to bed at once, and keep the patient there until the disease has passed or fails to develop. Every muscular movement unnecessarily made is a waste of force, and, in consequence, everything should be done for the patient, and not by him. A bed-pan should always be employed, the patient not being allowed to sit erect upon a commode.

Remembering, too, that a typhoid fever patient is subjected to prolonged wasting fever and toxæmia for many days, his nutrition should be maintained by the use of a nourishing diet easy of digestion. In addition to milk he should also receive one or two soft-boiled eggs each day, arrowroot and perhaps thin corn starch, provided they agree with his digestive powers. If diarrhœa is not present, broths may be given, but it must be recalled that Brieger has shown that typhoid bacilli do not readily reproduce themselves and their poisons in peptonized or well-digested milk, but do so very actively in meat-broths or jelly which has not been acted upon by the digestive juices. Milk diet is therefore evidently better than a broth diet in typhoid fever, and we once more are able to explain an empirical fact by a scientific discovery. There is no reason for using liquid instead of solid foods, except the difficulty of digesting the latter. (See next page.)

Alcohol has been used in all stages of typhoid fever as a stimulant, as a giver of force to the system, and as an aid to digestion, but its real value is found when actual depression exists. A very large part of the profession believe that the mere presence of an abnormally high temperature contraindicates the use of aclohol. Mere high temperature does not do so, however. High temperature of a sthenic type, with a full, tense, bounding pulse and all the signs of a disease attacking one in the full vigor of life, may preclude its use; but in the high temperature of advanced typhoid, with the marked asthenia often present in that stage, alcohol should be given whenever the heart-sounds are feeble. Under these circumstances the tissues which the man can afford to lose are gone, and much of his vitality is greatly encroached upon: the alcohol yields force to the body, and is burnt up in great part, keeping the flagging heart pumping the blood through the lungs and systemic circulation, when otherwise the circulatory depression would result in hypostatic congestions, if not in more widespread circulatory disorder. Alcohol acts rather by restoring the equilibrium of the circulation and giving force to the body than by a direct stimulant effect. It may also increase the bacteriolytic power of the blood. In those cases in which a temporary loss of heart-power is due to hemorrhage or to some sudden severe depression, alcohol is one of the remedies to be employed—in a hot and concentrated form. (See Alcohol.)

A no less useful and valuable result obtained by the use of alcohol in the later stages of exhaustive fevers is the part that it plays in aiding digestion. The writer has elsewhere defined the difference between the influence of alcohol in the artificial digestion of the test-tube and that occurring in the stomach. Aside from experimental evidence, every-day experience has taught the *gourmand* that alcohol, in a fairly concentrated form, enables him to digest an amount of food which under ordinary circumstances would remain unchanged in his stomach.

The physician ought not to use alcohol as a routine measure in every case without a rational idea of why he does so, nor without a clear idea as to what indication is met by its use. In many cases it is not needed at any time.

That alcohol may be misused and cause great harm is, of course, known to every practitioner of medicine. So long as it reduces the temperature and lowers the rate of the pulse, causes a moist skin and tongue, and quiets nervous twitchings, it does good, and only up to this point is it to be employed.

The treatment which is used by the author for many years in his wards at the Jefferson Medical College Hospital has given him results which the application of other methods has failed to give, and is as follows:

As soon as the patient enters the house he is washed or bathed and placed in bed, and required to remain there. He is assured that the more quietly he lies the more mild and safe will be the course of his attack, and is made to use a bed-pan and urinal, and never allowed to get up. He receives several small doses of calomel, followed, if the bowels are not moved, by a mild saline purge, such as a Seidlitz powder.

Whenever the temperature reaches 102° F. he is given cold sponging with friction or an ice rub. This is essential. (See Cold, Part III.)

I am one of those who are firmly convinced that for many years we have been making a grave mistake in confining patients suffering from typhoid fever to a purely milk diet. We must recollect that the average adult requires at least 2500 calories a day for normal existence, and as each quart of milk represents only about 500 to 600 calories, it is evident that for a patient to receive the total number of calories required for the maintenance of his body he must drink not less than four and a half quarts of milk a day. These facts further impress us with the utter inadequacy of the pure milk diet in this disease. Nor can we help appreciating the fact that we are overloading the organs of absorption and elimination with an excess of fluid, which certainly cannot be advantageous, although of course an excess of liquid in typhoid fever is preferable to a lack of it.

Again, I can see nothing in the clinical history or pathology of this disease which in any way justifies us in disordering metabolism by the institution of a rigid milk diet.

It is my custom to give all patients, after the first week of typhoid, from one to two soft-boiled eggs a day in addition to the ordinary allowance of milk, and to vary their diet by the use of curds and whey, rice which has been boiled to a pulp, barley, and wheat gruel, and a cup of corn starch with vanilla or some other flavoring substance of a like character. As a result I very rarely see the marked ataxia which is so common a symptom in convalescence from typhoid fever. The patient's nutrition is so well preserved that he is but little more emaciated than many cases of acute pneumonia at the time of recovery. Secondary complications like furuncles and bed-sores are almost unknown, for by the use of a plentiful supply of food the patient's vital resistance is maintained to such a degree that simultaneous collateral infections do not take place. The average case of convalescent typhoid fever is a fair mark for any infection because it is half-starved.

When starches are used, it is the author's invariable rule to give taka-diastase, in the dose of 5 grains with each meal.

Recognizing that typhoid fever is characterized by a deficient secretion of digestive juices, all these patients receive hydrochloric acid and pepsin when proteids are administered, and taka-diastase and pancreatin when carbohydrates are used.

In some instances, milk agrees with the patient if it is partly diluted with plain soda-water, Vichy or Apollinaris water.

For the dry and sordes-covered tongue a mouth-wash of glycerin and water, half and half, to which may be added a little lemon-juice, is used, and it is important to keep the mouth constantly cleansed, as by this means swallowing is not interfered with through cracking of the lips, tongue, and buccal mucous membrane, pulmonary infection is avoided, and facial erysipelas and parotitis are prevented.

If constipation is very obstinate and continues over one day, an injection is employed, and if this, after being used twice, fails to act, a dose of calomel, ⅙ grain (0.001) every fifteen minutes until a grain has been taken, is prescribed, and, if no movement occurs in twelve hours, is followed by half a bottle of citrate of magnesium, or a teaspoonful of liquorice powder is given. In other cases small doses of cascara sagrada are equally useful. Violent purgatives should never be used, for obvious reasons. Rectal injections should be given some hours after the purgative is taken, to aid its action, since not infrequently the laxative causes the contents of the small intestine to flow into the large bowel, which is too inactive to extrude them.

When diarrhœa becomes troublesome—that is, more than three or four passages a day—the following will be of service:

℞—Acidi sulphurici aromatici	fʒij (8.0).
Fluidextracti hæmatoxyli	fʒiij (12.0).
Syrupi zingiberis	f℥iij (90.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) in water every hour until relieved.

Should the stools be excessively fetid and tympanites be marked, guaiacol carbonate or phenolsulphonate of sodium may be given as an intestinal antiseptic, or, as soon as any evidence of tympanites or much meteorism comes on, turpentine may be given, as follows:

℞—Olei terebinthinæ	fʒij (8.0).
Syrupi acaciæ	q. s. ad f℥iij (90.0).—M.

Fiat emulsum
S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) in milk three times a day.

At the same time it is well to employ a turpentine stupe over the abdomen. (See Turpentine.) Where the tympanites is excessive it may be relieved by an injection made as follows:

℞—Olei terebinthinæ	fʒj to ʒij (4.0–8.0).
Olei olivæ	f℥iv (120.0).
Emulsi asafœtidæ	Oj (480 mils.).—M.

S.—Use as an injection. Shake well before using.

When the tympanites is severe, half an ounce (16.0) of Hoffmann's anodyne may be used in place of the turpentine.

In the later stages of typhoid fever, as convalescence is approached, turpentine is often useful, as it seems to cause rapid healing of the intestinal ulcers and checks diarrhœa.

Much has been said about the value of purgatives and so-called intestinal antiseptics in typhoid fever, and extravagant claims made for them. Suffice it to state that while they may be indicated in certain cases they are not to be used as a routine plan of treatment, because the skill of the true physician is to give each patient what he needs—not to give all the same treatment. Typhoid fever cannot be aborted; it can only be modified in the sense that we place our patients in the best possible physical state to withstand its ravages.

A point of importance in the treatment of typhoid fever is to see that the patient receives enough water in twenty-four hours. Owing to his apathy he often does not complain of thirst and the kidneys are not flushed of impurities by fluid. Some perfectly pure water, such as Londonderry Lithia, or Poland water, should be freely given to help eliminate toxic materials through the kidneys. Should toxæmia be severe, the use of cold is essential, and if in addition emaciation be marked, it is wise to employ hypodermoclysis. (See Part III.)

Not infrequently cases are met with in which toxæmia with mental depression is well developed, yet in which the temperature is below 102° F., and so the use of cold sponging seems contraindicated. Active friction with tepid water and alcohol is now of value. If the temperature is normal or subnormal, the patient may be sponged with hot water. The value of this measure does not lie so much in the temperature of the water as in the reaction and consequent readjustment of the circulation.

As during the later days of the disease and in convalescence a large number of typhoid bacilli are in the urine, the routine use of urotropin or uritone, as a urinary antiseptic, is resorted to by many physicians. It may also be used to prevent cholecystitis arising from this infection and to prevent the spread of the disease by the dejections of so-called "typhoid carriers." (See Hexamethylenamine.)

The *complications* of typhoid fever of the most serious import are hemorrhage from the bowel, pneumonia and pleurisy, and perforation of the bowel.

The hemorrhage from the bowel may be treated as indicated under that heading (see Hemorrhage), and the pneumonia or pleurisy should be treated as are these diseases when they occur alone; but it is to be remembered that the patient is an *asthenic adynamic case*, and must not be *depressed* and may need *stimulation*.

When perforation of the intestine occurs, only enough morphine should be given to relieve agony. Warm applications should be used over the belly and down the limbs, and stimulants given if needed. In all cases where it is possible to find a surgeon capable of doing a skilful abdominal section, a consultation should be had at once. As a rule, the operation should be performed immediately.[1] (See Shock.)

As stated at the beginning of this article, cold bathing is very important and should always be employed in one of its forms if the fever is high, except in the presence of pneumonia, hemorrhage, or perforation, provided the patient reacts.

For a number of days after the patient begs for solid food it should not be allowed, for he will ask for it long before he should have it; but if the temperature remains normal after nine days, solid food may be used and the patient gradually brought back to an ordinary simple diet.

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[1] For discussion of this condition see the author's work on the Medical Complications and Sequelæ of Typhoid Fever. Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, second edition, 1909.

URÆMIA.

The treatment of this dangerous manifestation of renal disease is often futile, but always to be resorted to with the recollection that wonderful recoveries sometimes occur under judicious management. It matters little whether the onset of the symptoms has been gradual or instantaneous: in either event the prime endeavor must be to rid the system of the poison which is threatening life. This can only be accomplished by aiding its elimination through the bowels, skin, and kidneys. The second indication is to support the vital organs until the emunctories have had time to act. Often this second indication will be more pressing than the first, and the physician will have to give stimulants at once. The third indication is to arrest any convulsive seizures.

The methods to be resorted to for the elimination of the uræmic poison are external and internal, externally the hot pack being resorted to to increase the activity of the skin. (See Heat, Part III.) Internally we give elaterium or elaterin in the dose of $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01) or $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.004), respectively, for the induction of watery purging, which at once aids elimination through the bowel and relieves dropsy if present. The elaterin should be dissolved in a few drops of alcohol or in whisky. The medication directed to increased action of the skin may consist of small doses, hypodermically—say $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.008)—of hydrochloride of pilocarpine with strychnine $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.003), but the pilocarpine is contraindicated unless the heart is strong and acting properly and if there is present the slightest tendency to pulmonary œdema. Even if the heart seems strong its use is not devoid of danger. It may be used in conjunction with the hot-pack or hot-air bath. As a rule it is better to bleed, if there is venous congestion, and follow this, if need be, by hypodermoclysis.

In every case of uræmia the blood-pressure should be taken and an estimate made of the strength of the heart muscle by a study of its first sound and the vigor of the pulse. If the blood-pressure is much above normal, say 150 or 160 millimeters of mercury, stimulants are not needed, as a rule, but nitroglycerin $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0.001) or sodium nitrite 1 to 2 grains (0.06–0.12) may be given. Aromatic spirits of ammonia and Hoffman's Anodyne are valuable if the heart is weak, and are to be followed by strychnine and digitalis if necessary.

For the support of the heart and respiratory function we employ strychnine hypodermically or by the mouth in the dose of $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.003–0.006), and follow it by the more powerful stimulant digitalis in the dose of 30 minims (2.0) of the tincture by the mouth. Hypodermic injections of ether are also very valuable if the tissues are not too œdematous for absorption to occur.

Should pulmonary œdema threaten, atropine may be given in full dose with advantage and dry cups should be placed over the bases of both lungs.

The convulsions, if present or threatened, are to be combated by the use, after the bowels have been washed out, of an enema of 20 grains of chloral (1.3) and 60 grains (4.0) of bromide of sodium in 3 ounces (90.0) of starch-water, and the hot pack will also be of value, not only to produce sweating, but for its sedative influence on the nervous system. Should the convulsive tendencies be marked, amyl nitrite inhalations may be employed until the chloral and bromide can be absorbed.

Two other remedial measures should be resorted to in case of uræmia for the relief of all symptoms—namely, full venesection if the pulse is bounding, and hypodermoclysis. (See Part III.) Venesection is contraindicated in the feeble, but as much as 1 to 2 pints (480–960) of blood may be withdrawn in a sthenic case from a vein in the arm. After the bloodletting or during its progress hypodermoclysis may be performed or a saline solution transferred into a vein. (See Transfusion.) Often deep insensibility is speedily removed by venesection which should be regarded as the sheet-anchor of treatment in those cases which have a high blood-pressure. The author also regards hypodermoclysis and intravenous transfusion of salt-solution as most useful methods of treatment in this state.

VITREOUS DISEASES.

Vitreous opacities may be either dust-like, flaky, or dense and membranous. They impair vision in proportion to their number and density, and are to be detected with the ophthalmoscope. Patients observe them as floating dark spots in their field of vision, because the opacities cast a shadow upon the retina. If vitreous disease is syphilitic, the usual remedies are indicated. Hypodermic injections of pilocarpine or sweating by the electric cabinet act favorably. Galvanism has been recommended. Often opacities are due to uveitis, choroiditis, and chorio-retinitis, and these states must be treated according to their causation.

VOMITING.

Vomiting is a symptom, not a disease, and arises from a large number of causes, some of which are very unimportant, others very serious. The most common cause is probably imperfect digestion, with all that this implies; that is, gastro-intestinal irritation and perversion of normal function. Additional causes are cerebral hemorrhage, tubercular meningitis, cerebritis, uræmia, or diseases of the middle lobe of the cerebellum, all of which conditions cause irritation of the vomiting centre.[1] In children it is occasionally due to a disorder of metabolism which results in a state characterized by acidosis as in so-called cyclic vomiting and in cholera infantum.

Some of these states may be considered as lesions of a centric character which directly or indirectly cause the vomiting centre to send out impulses. On the other hand, it is worthy of note that under certain circumstances vomiting may be reflex and dependent upon irritation of the nerves of the stomach or elsewhere which convey impulses to the centre and the muscles whose activity results in vomiting. These conditions are well represented by the vomiting which comes on in incarcerated hernia, or in pregnancy, or in that occurring during the passage of renal or hepatic calculi, or in indigestion.

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[1] See Diagnosis in the Office and the Bedside, by the author. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia.

It is important to bear in mind that peripheral vomiting due to disorder of the gastric walls may be dependent upon two conditions. The mucous membrane and its nerves may be overexcitable or they may be depressed. For this reason we shall find that two modes of treatment are necessary when this subject is considered below.

The mechanism of vomiting consists in the closure of the pyloric sphincter, the contraction of the gastric muscles from the pylorus to the cardia, and at the same time, and more important than these movements, the contraction of the supplementary respiratory and abdominal muscles, which so compress the stomach as to drive its contents through the open œsophagus. The violence of the muscular contractions in the abdominal walls is greatest when the stomach is partly empty, and gives rise to the pain and exhaustion accompanying the condition known as retching. The practical point to be learned from this is that vomiting is always easier when the stomach is not empty; so if an emetic is given on an empty stomach, as the popular expression runs, a large amount of liquid should precede or accompany it if possible. Dogs vomit easily because of the development of their gastric muscles, but they render the effort easier by filling the stomach with air or grass, and so completely fill the viscus that its walls can contract on a resisting mass.

Having described the mode and causes of vomiting, it remains to consider its treatment.

It is needless to remark that the vomiting of cerebral disease is very intractable, and that very active agents must be used to check it. The vomiting following etherization is often centric, and should be treated, as should all forms of obstinate emesis, by the injection into the rectum of 40 grains (2.4) of sodium or potassium bromide and 20 minims (1.2) of tincture deodorized opium in 4 to 8 ounces (120.0–240.0) of starch-water. If this does not check the vomiting, a second injection may be given two hours after the first. A very valuable remedy in this state is acetanilide given in 1-grain (0.06) doses every half-hour in a drachm of brandy with cracked ice (see Acetanilide), and it is well to remember that inhalation of the fumes of vinegar from a cloth wetted with it will often be of service. In other cases relief is obtained by washing out the stomach.

When vomiting seems to be due to hyperexcitability of the gastric mucous membrane, so that very small amounts of food when swallowed are at once rejected, local anæsthetics and depressants are needed, the chief of these being chloretone, cocaine, and aconite. The last two drugs, however, have disadvantages, because in effective dose their general physiological action may be very severe and almost poison the patient. When given as anti-emetics, these drugs act as local anæsthetics, or, in other words, by paralyzing the peripheral sensory nerves of the stomach. Cocaine should be given in the dose of 2 to 3 minims (0.1–0.20) of a 4 per cent. watery solution every fifteen minutes until 10 minims (0.60) are taken. And it is best given in capsule so as to exert all its effects on the stomach rather than on the mouth and œsophagus. The aconite should be used in the form of the tincture, the patient being placed flat on the back, so as to withstand the ensuing cardiac depression with the least inconvenience, and 6 to 10 minims (0.40–0.60) of the tincture given in a little water every thirty minutes until the rapidly weakening pulse forbids its further use. This drug may be resorted to in all forms of vomiting due to irritability of the stomach, but it is contraindicated in cases of debility or weakness.

Two grains of chloretone given in capsule or dissolved in a little brandy and poured over cracked ice and given in very small doses are useful. This treatment may be repeated every hour for 5 doses, and is very efficient.

Sometimes a prescription of the following character is of service, the bismuth acting as a coating to the walls of the stomach, protecting and soothing them:

℞—Bismuthi subnitratis. . . . . . . ʒiij (12.0).
Fluidextracti aconiti. . . . . . . ♏iij vel vj (0.20–0.40).—M.
Fiant chartulas No. x.
S.—One powder every half-hour.

In other cases of the same type the following is useful, and is to be preferred if, owing to active fermentation, the vomiting is excessive (the creosote or phenol being a local anæsthetic and antiseptic):

℞—Phenolis vel creosoti (beechwood) . . . gtt. x vel xx (0.60–1.3).
Bismuthi subnitratis . . . . ʒiij (12.0).—M.
Fiant chartulas No. x.
S.—One powder every hour.

In other cases 1 drop of tincture of iodine and 1 drop of phenol in a couple of drachms of water will act very well.

Sometimes pure chloroform in 1- or 2-drop (0.06–0.1) doses, in a little water, does good; and dilute hydrocyanic acid, in the dose of 2 to 5 minims (0.1–0.3) is also of value in like instances, given in a tablespoonful (15.0) of water.

In other instances small repeated doses of nitroglycerin do good. Particularly is nitroglycerin useful in the nausea which often follows the use of opium, although this symptom is best prevented by its preliminary use. The dose used should be about $\frac{1}{300}$ grain (0.0002) every half-hour.

The treatment of a case of vomiting dependent rather upon depression and debility of the stomach than upon irritation is directed to the administration of gastric and, it may be, systemic stimulants. The chief of the gastric stimulants is ipecac in small doses, and it is this employment of a drug generally resorted to for the production of emesis by physicians which has caused homœopaths to claim that the regular school obey the rule of *similia similibus curantur* and infinitesimal dose. The claim only holds good on its face, for we do not use an infinitesimal dose, and obey no law, but use common sense. Ipecac is an irritant, even to the skin, and it is partly by its irritant effects in large doses that it causes vomiting by exciting the stomach to a point over and above its normal condition. In the vomiting depending upon gastric debility and depression small doses of ipecac do good because they irritate the stomach sufficiently to restore its normal tone without going to the other extreme of hyperexcitation. Under these circumstances a drop dose of the wine of ipecac, or ¼ grain (0.015) of the powdered ipecac, every hour, is of the greatest value, often succeeding after all other remedies have failed.

In other instances tincture of nux vomica, given in ½- to 1-minim (0.03–0.06) doses, is useful as follows:

℞—Tincturæ nucis vomicæ . . . . gtt. iv *vel* viij (0.25–0.5).
Aquæ cinnamomi . . . . . f℥j (30.0).—M.

S.—Teaspoonful (4.0) every half-hour or later.

In the nausea and vomiting following an alcoholic debauch ½ to 1 minim (0.03–0.06) of Fowler's solution every two hours, or before food, often gives relief, and it may be used in some cases in place of the nux vomica and ipecac. Another useful measure for the cure of alcoholic nausea if the tongue is heavily coated is the use of full doses of hydrochloric acid, 5, 10, or 15 minims (0.3–0.60–1.0) of the dilute acid in half a tumblerful of water, repeated every two hours.

In all cases of persistent vomiting counterirritation should be applied over the stomach in the form of a mustard plaster, or, if preferred, an ice-bag may be applied to the nape of the neck, the lumbar spine, or the epigastrium. Sometimes the application of the positive electrode of the rapidly interrupted induced or faradic current between the sternoclavicular muscles while the negative electrode is placed on the epigastrium will give relief. In still other cases the skin over the vagus nerves in the neck may be frozen by the use of a chloride of ethyl spray, or blisters may be applied in its stead.

The food given in cases of vomiting should be especially prepared. It is always best to use peptonized milk, made by using the peptonizing materials sold by several reliable drug firms. (See Diet, Part III.) Lime-water should always be put in the milk if it is not peptonized; the small amount usually employed is perfectly useless, at least 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls (30.0–45.0) should be placed in each glass of milk.

Another point of importance is the quantity of liquid taken. As fast as the patient vomits he is often fed with glasses full of liquid by well-meaning friends. Instead of this, he should have only 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls (4.0–8.0) of milk every hour, half-hour, or fifteen minutes, for it is better for him to retain a drachm than to take a quart and vomit it. Often milk will disagree with the patient, and then he may be given with excellent result barley gruel, which has been strained, and follow it by 3 grains (0.20) of taka-diastase or a drachm (4.0) of liquid taka-diastase. In its place strained gruel made from wheaten grits, oatmeal, or rice may also be used.

When the vomiting of pregnancy becomes pernicious in type the only cure is emptying of the uterus. Moderate types can be benefited sometimes by sodium bicarbonate or levulose (see above). In the cyclic or toxæmic vomiting of childhood, eggs are to be forbidden and levulose in solution given by the rectum by the drop method, as this state is akin to diabetic coma. (See Diabetes.) So, too, it not infrequently happens in the severe diarrhœas of early childhood that the body turns upon its fats for energy and oxybutyric acid is produced causing so-called acidosis. Usually the child will have hurried respirations and a tendency to stupor. Under these conditions bicarbonate of sodium should be given freely in solution by the mouth and by the Murphy drip. As much as an ounce of the soda in twenty-four hours being used in the strength of 2 drachms to 8 ounces (8.0:350) of water, if possible. Levulose may also be used by the rectum, by the drip method, the strength of the solution being 15 Gm. to 1000. A few ounces of this solution going at the rate of 10 drops to the minute may be given every eight hours. When the condition is urgent, sodium bicarbonate solution should be given intravenously in the strength of 4 per cent. or by hypodermoclysis in the proportion of 2 per cent. and continued until the urine is reduced alkaline. If bicarbonate of sodium is used by hypodermoclysis the solution must not be boiled, as it will be changed into the irritating sodium carbonate and cause a slough. In children as young as twelve months as much of the bicarbonate may be used as 2 drachms (8.0) in twenty-four hours.

WHOOPING-COUGH.

The remedies recommended for this disease are almost as numerous as the members of the medical profession, and every one of them is worthless so far as a cure is concerned. Probably the very best drug of all in the majority of cases is antipyrine. Given in the dose of ½ to 3 grains (0.03–0.20) every five hours according to the age of the child it will nearly always decrease the number of paroxysms, but not the severity of each individual attack. (See Vaccine Therapy.)

Where the child will submit to it there is little doubt that a solution of quinine applied to the pharynx by means of a very fine spray will be of service in many cases, and it is very useful when so used, as a prophylactic in other children of the family who it is feared will be attacked by the same disease. The strength of the solution to be employed should be about 1 grain (0.06) to the ounce of water.

There is no doubt that carburetted hydrogen as inhaled in the air at gas-works is useful as a curative measure in some cases of whooping-cough.

A very useful remedy in some cases is belladonna in the form of the tincture, in the dose of 2 minims (0.12) twice a day to a child of one or two years.

Where paroxysms come on so rapidly as to interfere seriously with respiration, the child should inhale a whiff of chloroform, the drug being poured over the parent's hand, and so relax the spasm, while in other instances nitrite of amyl is equally serviceable. Only 2 or 3 minims of the nitrite of amyl should be used at a time, and this fact must be impressed upon the parents.

Benzine has been found useful in certain cases of whooping-cough. It should be lightly sprinkled about the room or on the bed-clothing, care being taken that no fire or light is present. In France it has been used internally in the dose of 10 to 15 minims (0.6-1.0) for this affection. This is scarcely to be recommended.

Bromoform renders good service in some cases. (See article on Bromoform for prescription.)

The vomiting following the cough may be overcome by using such minute amounts of milk as to enable nutrition to go on without at any time overloading the stomach, as, for example, a teaspoonful (4.0) after each paroxysm of cough.

Usually it will be found advisable to modify the severity and frequency of the attacks by keeping the patient under a bronchitis-tent or by keeping the air of the room moistened by steam. (See Bronchitis.)

WORMS.

Intestinal parasites may be said to be represented by Ascaris lumbricoides or *round-worm;* Tænia mediocanellata, Tænia solium, Tænia saginata, and Bothriocephalus latus, or *tape-worm;* and, finally, by Oxyuris vermicularis, sometimes called *seat-*, *pin-*, or *thread-worm.* Another intestinal parasite, one which is quite frequently found in some parts of the old world, is Anchylostoma duodenale, or in this country the Uncinaria Americana (Necator Americanus or Hook-worm.).

The round-worm, tape-worm, and hook-worm are to be attacked by way of the patient's mouth, the seat-worm by way of the anal opening; but before mentioning the drugs to be employed it is necessary to insist upon one or two important points, disregard of which will result in failure in treatment.

Whenever a round-, hook-, or tape-worm is to be attacked, the patient must be starved for at least twelve to twenty-four hours, in order that no food in the intestinal tract may protect the worm from the action of the drug. During this time a little milk may be taken, and after a night of fasting, before breakfast, the anthelmintic must be swallowed. In addition, nearly all of these drugs must be followed by purges in order to dislodge the intruder while he is paralyzed and has lost his hold; and in many instances it is well to have a basin of salt and water ready, so that when a passage occurs a rectal injection may be given to wash out the worm in the rectum.

In the treatment of thread-worms it is necessary to fill the bowel thoroughly with soap and water to dislodge the fecal matter and expose the worms in the folds of the mucous membrane.

The drugs which are used against the round-worm are: spigelia in the form of the fluidextract, dose 1 drachm (4.0) to a child of two or three years, or 2 drachms (8.0) to an adult, or, better still, the fluidextract of spigelia and senna, dose 2 to 3 drachms (8.0–12.0) given in divided doses, to a child; santonin, dose ¼ to ½ grain (0.015–0.03) to a child in the form of a troche, *made by using the crystals*, or as much as 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25) to an adult. (See Santonin.)

Unless the spigelia is used with senna, it should always be followed after from two to four hours by a full dose of castor oil or a saline purgative to sweep out the worm, and the same rule applies to all the drugs mentioned above.

Brayera, or kooso, is given for the removal of the tape-worm in the form of an infusion, which is made by adding ½ ounce (16.0) of the powdered leaves to 1 pint (480 mils.) of water and mucilage of acacia, one-half of each. This may be taken at one dose, or the fluidextract may be given in the dose of ½ ounce (15.0) to an adult. Koosin may be given in 40-grain (2.60) doses in capsule to adults, but it should not be used against worms in pregnant women, as it may cause abortion.

The most efficient remedy against the tape-worm is pelletierine, the active principle of pomegranate, dose 3 to 5 grains (0.20–0.30) in capsule; or pepo, or pumpkin-seeds (2 ounces [60.0]), may be resorted to when deprived of their outer coating and rubbed into a paste with sugar. Almost, if not quite, as valuable a remedy is male fern, or *Filix mas*, or, as it is officially called, *Aspidium*. Used in the form of the oleoresin (*Oleoresina Aspidii*), in the dose of ½ to 1 drachm (2.0–4.0) to an adult, it should be followed in three or fours by a calomel purge, aided by a saline. Either the calomel or the increased amount of bile which is present is apparently peculiarly abhorrent to the tape-worm, and its free flow should be made to follow the use of all the drugs just named. Aspidium should not be followed by castor or other oils, as they increase the absorbability of the drug, and so tend to develop symptoms of poisoning.

For the removal of Uncinaria, thymol in the dose of 2 to 4 grains (0.12–0.25) or more may be given in capsule once a day and followed by a purge. (See Thymol.)

By far the most useful remedy for seat-worms is quassia used by injection. One to 2 ounces (30.0–60.0) of powdered quassia or quassia chips may be made into a decoction with a pint (480 mils.) of water, and half of this injected into the rectum after it has been well cleansed with soap and water. The quassia injection should be retained in the bowel for some minutes, and in children this may be aided by pressing upon the anal opening the ball of the thumb covered by a pad formed from a small folded towel. If this treatment fails to bring away the worms in three or four trials, either there are none present or the bowel was not thoroughly invaded by the injection. In some cases the worms infest the colon, and large injections sent high up into the bowel are necessary.

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Cupping, 572
Digitalis, relieves stasis of congested lung in typhoid state, and congestion of the kidneys, 248
Elaterium, in cerebral congestion, 253
Ergot of service, especially with digitalis, 256
Glycerin, on cotton tampon, as a depletant in uterine congestion, 286
Jalap, useful in plethora with cerebral congestion, 331
Juniper, often relieves congested kidneys, 333
Mustard, to nape of neck in cerebral congestion, 375

CONJUNCTIVA (BURNS OF), 703

Atropine incorporated with liquid vaseline instilled into eye, to prevent iritis, 703
Goldbeaters' skin inserted between lids and eyeball, or breaking up granulations, prevents corneal inflammation, 703
Neutralisation of foreign matter, if acid or alkaline, 703
Sweet oil instilled into eye after removal of foreign matter, 703

CONJUNCTIVA (CHEMOSIS OF), 708

Astringent washes, especially alum, 708
Nicking swollen tissue with scissors, 708
Warm, moist compresses, 708

CONJUNCTIVA (HEMORRHAGE BENEATH), 708

Boric acid or cocaine wash, when conjunctival irritation exists, 708
Massage of globe through closed lids, to aid absorption of blood, 708

CONJUNCTIVITIS (CHRONIC), 705

Acetate of zinc, gr. 1 to 2 (0.06–0.12) to the ounce (30.0), 528
Boric acid wash (gr. 10 to the ounce [0.60 : 30.0]), holocain, gr. 4 (0.24), may be added if there is no corneal ulcer; for this condition salt, gr. 4 to the ounce (0.25 : 30.0), may be substituted, 705
Copper crystal ,or a solution (gr. 1 to 3 to the ounce [0.06–0.20 : 30.0]), applied to diseased spot, if subacute, 236
Correction of any refractive error, 705
Lapis divinus, 705
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Astringent and antiseptic lotions, 706
Calomel, as a dusting-powder, alone or with bismuth, aristol, or iodoform, 706
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Copper citrate (5 per cent. ointment) is of service, 707
Copper sulphate, crystal, applied to chronic granulations, 236
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Silver nitrate, stick or solution (gr. 10 to the ounce [0.60 : 30.0]), applied daily, if there is discharge; neutralize excess with salt solution, 381, 707
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X-rays and radium recommended by some, 707

CONJUNCTIVITIS (LACRYMAL).

Treatment same as for chronic type.

CONJUNCTIVITIS (MUCO-PURULENT).

Treatment same as for purulent type.

CONJUNCTIVITIS (PURULENT), 703

Argyrol and protargol as substitutes for silver nitrate, 112, 704
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Creolin solution, 1 per cent., 237
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Hot compress, in lieu of cold, if vitality of cornea is threatened, 705
Iced compress in early stage, to reduce inflammation, 704
Leeching, useful if inflammation is high, contraindicated in infants, 605
Permanganate of potassium, aqua chlorini, argentamin, protargol, sulphocarbolic acid solution, alum sulphate, zinc sulphate, creolin (1 per cent.), or iodoform ointment may be tried, 705
Silver nitrate, stick or solution (gr. 10 to the ounce [0.60 : 30.0]), touched to lids after they have been cleansed of pus, excess neutralized with salt solution; 2 per cent. solution dropped in newborn infant's eyes to prevent, 381, 704, 705
Silvol, 25 per cent. solution, may be used, 477
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Mercury bichloride solution (1 : 10,000) if discharge is great, 702
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Protargol, 1 to 5 per cent. solution, 446, 702
Protargol and argyrol, 20 to 25 per cent. solution, in place of silver nitrate, 702
Silver nitrate, solution (gr. 2 to 5 to the ounce [0.12–0.30 : 30.0]), if there is mucopurulent discharge. If discharge is excessive, employ gr. 10 to the ounce (0.60 : 30.0), and neutralize excess with salt solution or wash with tepid water, 702
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Aloes, 86; and podophyllin, with other drugs, useful for temporary use; prescription for, 711
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Cascara sagrada, the best curative agent, dose, ℳ 10 to 40 (0.60–2.60) of fluidextract, or drachm 1 (4.0) to 6 (24.0) of cordial, 174, 711
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Mercury, as an habitual purgative, harmful, 363, 711
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Phosphate of sodium, useful in rickety children, gr. 5 to 10 (0.30–0.60); or adults, 482, 711
Pilula cathartica vegetabilis, may be required, 712
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Seidlitz powder, 474
Senna, said to be useful in constipation of pregnancy, particularly if combined with cascara sagrada, 475
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Bromides and lactucarium, 715
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Myrrh, often of service, 376
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Potassium salts, except bitartrate, to render urine alkaline when mucus is excessive, 717
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Silver nitrate solution (gr. 1 to oz. 4 [0.06 : 120.0], increased gradually to gr. 2 to oz. 1 [0.12 : 30.0]), as an injection when discharge is mucopurulent, followed by salt solution if pain is severe, 717
Strychnine and cantharides, when vesical atony is great, 717
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Apomorphine to produce nervous quiet, 111
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Arsenic, 118
Belladonna or opium, if due to nervous irritability, 718
Carbonate or citrate of lithium, gr. 10 (0.60), with sodium arsenite, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ (0.002), valuable in gouty types, 345
Ergot, in combination with bromide of sodium, 256, 718
Gallic acid, alone or with opium, one of the best remedies, 280, 718
Opium, 405
Rhus aromatica, highly recommended, 451
Strychnine and sulphate of iron, as tonic, 718
Suprarenal gland useful in, 718

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Acidulated water or non-purgative alkaline water, to allay thirst, 723
Almond bread, bran bread, or artificial milk, as a food for diabetics, 84, 642
Alum, 87
Antipyrine, 106, and arsenate of sodium and carbonate of lithium when of gouty origin, 106, 722
Carbonate of sodium by intravenous injection in diabetic coma, 724
Codeine, in ascending doses, beginning gr. 1 to 5 (0.06–0.30) thrice daily, 224, 723
Colchicum and iodides, in gouty types, 719

Dextrose in solution may be given freely, 724
Diet, 719, 720, 721, 722
Ether hypodermically, to support heart in diabetic coma, 724
Gallic acid, with opium, one of the best remedies, 280
Glycerin or saccharin, as sweetening agents to replace sugar, 286, 453, 724
Hypodermoclysis, 590, 724
Iodol, gr. 2 to 6 (0.12–0.40) thrice daily, recommended, 320
Iron, lacto-phosphates of lime and sodium, strychnine, and astringents, if cachexia comes on, 724
Jambul, gr. 5 to 30 (0.3–2.0) once to thrice daily, said to be very useful in some cases, 723
Levulose, as a substitute for sugar, 343, 724
Lime-water, 160
Lithium carbonate or citrate, with arsenic, very useful, if due to gout, 345
Morphine, very useful in ascending doses, 723
Opium, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.015–0.03) thrice daily, largely used, 405, 723
Pancreas of doubtful value in pancreatic diabetes, 285, 412
Pancreatin, when the disease is due to a lesion of the pancreas, 413
Purgatives, restricted diet, and exercise, if due to high living and sedentary habits, 724
Salicylates and iodide of potassium, if due to rheumatic or gouty taint, 722
Sodium bicarbonate, oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 (16.0–30.0) daily when coma is feared, because of increase of acetone in urine, 724
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Allspice, 435
Arsenic, 119
Belladonna, may be used in serous types, 133
Beta-naphthol-bismuth, in serous and fermentative types, 137
Bichloride of mercury, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ (0.0003) hourly, if stools be slimy and bloody, 362, 728
Bismuth, with phenol, gtt. 1 to 2 (0.05–0.1), highly recommended in serous and summer diarrhœas, 139, 422, 727
Cajuput, ♏ 10 to 20 (0.60–1.3), in serous forms, 155
Calcium chloride in serous diarrhœa due to nervous atony, 158
Calomel, followed by a saline, useful in stenic cases of summer diarrhœa, 727
Calumba, in summer and serous diarrhœas, prescription for, 159
Camphor, useful in serous, but never in mucous types, 163, 726
Castor oil, with laudanum and sodium bicarbonate, to unload bowel and render it alkaline, 175, 725
Chalk mixture, with kino and gambir, in serous diarrhœas, prescription for, 156
Charcoal, useful in acid and fermentative types, 173
Chirata, nitro-muriatic acid, or, better still, nitric acid and cardamom in mucous type, prescription for, 725
Chlorate of potassium for acute rectal catarrh with mucous diarrhœa, 444
Chlorodyne, largely used in serous types, 185
Chloroform, with astringents and opium, very useful after removal of irritant cause, 199, 726
Cinnamon, as a stimulant in serous types, 216
Cloves, to prevent griping, 218
Copper sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.015), with opium, gr. 1 (0.06), in pill, if due to ulceration, 235
Creolin in entero-colitis, 5 : 1000 of water, 237
Diet for summer diarrhœa, 725, 727
Enteroclysis, when mucous form becomes chronic, 576, 726
Ergot, sometimes useful in serous types, 256
Eudoxine, as an intestinal antiseptic in children, 275, 727
Gallic acid, 281
Gambir, alone or with opium, in serous types, prescription for, 705, 281
Ginger, a good addition to diarrhœa mixtures, 284
Guaiacol carbonate, in fermentative forms of, 291
Hæmatoxylon, useful in children, because of agreeable taste, 291
Hope's camphor mixture, in serous and choleraic types, 296
Ipecac, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.015–0.03) thrice daily, useful in summer diarrhœa of children, 322, 727
Kino, formula for, 334, 726
Lactic acid bacillus useful in infantile diarrhœa with putrefactive changes in the bowel, 335
Lead acetate, with opium and camphor in serous types, prescription for, 340, 725
Mercury, with chalk or calomel, in hepatic disorder, 366, 726
Morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ (0.0008–0.0012), hypodermically, often checks summer diarrhœa in children, 405
Mustard plaster or other counterirritants to abdomen, 725
Naphthalene or naphthol, in fetid and summer diarrhœa, 137, 376, 727
Nitrate of silver and hyoscyamus, or lead acetate and opium, in mucous diarrhœa, prescription for, 725, 728
Nitro-muriatic acid or podophyllin, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ (0.0012–0.0015), in summer diarrhœa, if duodenum is at fault, 386, 725, 727
Nutmeg, useful in serous types, 392
Opium, 405, 727
Pancreatin in lienteric diarrhœa, 412
Pepsin with hydrochloric acid in summer diarrhœa, if gastric digestion is deficient, 727
Phenol, especially useful as an intestinal antiseptic, 422, 727
Phenolsulphonate of zinc, 2 grains (0.12) every three hours, of service in summer diarrhœa, 424, 727

Phosphate of sodium, lime salts, and common salt in summer types, if rickets is present, 482, 727
Podophyllin, 439, 727
Precipitated carbonate of calcium, in serous diarrhœa, 155
Raspberry-leaves, used in domestic medicine, 452
Rhubarb, often useful, preceding direct treatment in summer diarrhœa, 450
Salol (phenyl salicylate) combined with chalk mixture, 460, 727
Sulphate of iron in chronic forms, 330
Sulphuric acid, especially valuable in serous types, prescription for, 495, 727
Tannic acid, in atonic or serous types, 501
Tar mixture, highly recommended in obstinate types, formula for, 502
Thymol, naphthalene, and especially salicylic acid, useful in intestinal antiseptics, in summer diarrhœa, 727
Zinc oxide, in summer types, prescription for, 530
Zinc sulphate, 2-grain (0.12) pills, especially useful with opium or podophyllin, gr. 1/60 (0.001), in serous types, 530

DIARRHŒA (CHRONIC), 729

Ammonium chloride, gr. 5 (0.3) every four hours, best remedy in persistent catarrhal states, 729
Arsenic, 119
Bismuthi et ammonii citras, in chronic serous types, 140
Diet, 729
Ipecac, gr. 3 (0.20) every two hours, of service, 322
Iron sulphate, gr. 5 (0.3), in pill, in chronic types, 330, 729
Nitric acid, with a bitter tonic, useful in green diarrhœa of children, combined with pepsin, 382
Operative procedures when due to lesions of the rectum, 729
Podophyllum, 439
Potassium iodide, gr. 3 to 5 (0.20–0.3), if catarrhal state is obstinate, 729
Rockbridge alum-water, useful when anæmia is present, 609
Silver nitrate in pill form, or in other cases rectal injections of this drug, gr. 2 to oz. 1 (0.12–30.0), followed by iodoform suppository, of greatest benefit, 729

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Physostigma with nux vomica, 429

DIPHTHERIA, 730

Alum, 87
Antistreptococcic serum, 542
Antitoxin, of great value: 2000 to 5000 units should be thrown into the connective tissues of the back. A special syringe is used for this purpose, and should be perfectly aseptic, 539, 730
Borax solution, as a gargle in, 141
Bronchitis-tent, 596, 735
Chlorate of potassium, contraindicated for internal use because of danger to the kidneys. It may be applied upon a swab, 443, 735
Hypodermoclysis, 735
Ice-bags to the neck, ice in the mouth, and the tincture of the chloride of iron internally, if glandular suppuration threatens, 735
Irrigation of the nasal chambers useful in, 730
Lime-water as spray or application very useful in, 160
Loeffler's application (menthol, dr. 2½ [10.0], dissolved in dr. 9 [34.0] of toluol; add dr. 1 [4.0] of liquor ferri chloridi and absolute alcohol, fl. oz. 2 [60.0]), 730
Milk diet, 735
Monsel's solution, as a topical application, 330
Oxygen inhalations, strychnine, and atropine if suffocation is imminent. Intubation or tracheotomy may be necessary, 735
Peroxide of hydrogen is the best local application. May be applied on a swab or as a spray (1 : 4), to remove false membrane, 302, 730
Phenol (1 : 100) in the form of spray or gargle, 422
Potassium permanganate solution (gr. 20 to the pint [1.3 : 480.0]), applied as a swab or gargle, 418
Salt solution (7 : 1000), as a spray in nasal diphtheria, 730
Tincture of the chloride of iron, 735
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Acet-theocin-sodium, 505
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Adonidin, useful in cardiac dropsy, 74
Apocynum, in cardiac or renal dropsy of the subacute or chronic type, 110, 739
Caffeine, in cardiac or renal dropsy, 739, in torpidity of kidneys, 154
Calomel and digitalis, in renal and cardiac types, 364, 739
Colocynth, compound extract of, gr. 5 to 15 (0.3–1.0), 231, 737
Copaiba, of service in slow renal types, 234
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Nitric acid, to destroy tissue, 382
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Hydrocyanic acid, useful in nervous types, 300
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Carlsbad salt, Saratoga-Carlsbad water, or Seidlitz powder of great benefit, 765
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Diet, such as koumyss, light broths, and matzoon, 765
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GASTRO-INTESTINAL CATARRH.

Ammonium chloride useful in subacute types in children, 94
Carlsbad, Vichy, or other alkaline mineral water of purgative powers, often useful, 608
Diet for seven-year-old child, 639
Garlic, as a poultice to belly almost equal to spice poultice, 82
Gentian with bicarbonate of sodium useful in children, 284
Hydrastis, especially useful if due to alcoholism, 297
Ichthyol internally, 307
Sanguinaria, of service if jaundice is present, 469
Sodium bicarbonate, 10 to 20 grains, 480
Subsalicylate of bismuth in the presence of fermentation or putrefaction, 140
Tar, in 2-gr. (0.12) pills, 502

GIDDINESS.

Cod-liver oil with quinine, valuable in old age, 226
Ergot and bromides useful, 256

GLANDS (DISEASED).

Ammonium iodide and glycerin (gr. 30 to the ounce [2.0 : 30.0]), locally applied to enlarged tonsils, 95
Cod-liver oil, in lymphatic enlargements, 226
Counterirritation, 569
Ichthyol ointment, valuable as an inunction in lymphatic enlargements, 307
Iodine, the best remedy for enlargements, 313
Mercury ointment as an inunction in enlarged glands, 367

Phenol (2 per cent. solution), injected into glands threatening suppuration, 423
Potassium iodide for enlargements of the cervical glands, 310

GLAUCOMA, 771

Atropine, contraindicated, 771
Dionin in 1 to 5 per cent. solution, 252, 771
Eserine (gr. 1 to 2 to the ounce [0.06–0.12 : 30.0]), or pilocarpine nitrate (gr. 2 to 4 to the ounce [0.12–0.25 : 30.0]), dropped into eye if operation is delayed, 429, 771
Hot compresses, leeches, and opiates to relieve pain, 771
Iridectomy, the only curative treatment, 771
Pilocarpine in, 433, 771

GLEET.

Bichloride of mercury, injection (gr. ½ to water 6 ounces [0.03 : 180.0]), every three or four hours, 362
Cantharis, 169
Sandalwood oil, 468
Turpentine, internally, 521
Uva ursi, 522

GOITRE. (See Bronchocele.)

GONORRHŒA (ACUTE), 772

Aconite, ♏ 6 (0.4) every two or three hours, if inflammation is high, 73, 775
Almond emulsion, diminishes burning on urination, 84
Argyrol, 1 to 10 per cent., as injection, 112, 774
Benzoic acid, with cannabis indica, useful in later stages, 136
Bicarbonate of sodium or potassium citrate, gr. 10 (0.60) after meals, increasing, if necessary, relieves ardor urinæ, 775
Cannabis indica, often used in later stages instead of copaiba and cubebs, 167
Cinnamon oil, by injection or spray, 216
Cocaine, solution (4 per cent.), instilled into urethra before urination, diminishes ardor urinæ, 775
Copaiba and cubebs, useful, 234, 241, 773
Erigeron oil, occasionally used instead of copaiba and cubebs, 257
Eucalyptus, valuable in subacute stages, 274
Hot bath, prolonged, before going to bed, 775
Hydrastis, one of the best remedies, locally and internally, in later stages; also as a vaginal wash for females, 297
Lead acetate, injection, gr. 1 to 8 to the ounce (0.06–0.5 : 30.0), 340
Lead-water and laudanum, or alcohol and water, applied on a cloth to penis, during inflammation, 775
Mercurol, 352
Mercury bichloride in females, 2 pints of solution (1 : 4000) thrice daily, to irrigate vagina, 780
Methylene-blue, 373
Nargol, argyrol, or protargol injections, 1 to 10 per cent., 776
Opium or belladonna, hypodermically or is suppository, to control pain in posterior urethritis, at same time discontinuing active treatment, and observing strict hygiene and diet, 775
Permanganate of potassium solution (1 : 6000), as an antiseptic, 774
Prescription for administration of balsams, 773
Prescriptions for checking the discharge,774
Protargol, 446, 772, 776
Quercus, injections, useful in females, 448
Salol (phenyl salicylate), 460
Silver nitrate, injections (gr. ½ to 3 ounces [0.03–90.0]), useful in subacute stage; in females, gr. 4 to 40 to the ounce (0.25–2.6 : 30.0), painted over vagina, followed by astringent cotton tampon, 380, 777
Silvol, 10 to 20 per cent. solution, by injection, three or four times a day, may be used, 477
Urinating with penis in hot water, to relieve ardor urinæ, 775
Vaccines in, 609
Warm baths, lasting one-half to two hours, useful in early stage, 775, 776
Zinc acetate, injection, gr. 1 to 20 to the ounce (0.06–1.3 : 30.0) of rose-water, 528
Zinc chloride, injection, gr. 1 to 2 to the ounce (0.06–0.12:30.0), occasionally used in second stage, 529
Zinc sozoiodol, 2 per cent. solution, 484
Zinc sulphate, weak solution, as an astringent, 530

GONORRHŒA (CHRONIC), 776

Bichloride of mercury useful in, 363
Copper sulphate or silver nitrate, solution, as an application, after dilatation, to focus of inflammation, 777
Dilatation, if stricture exists, 777
Irrigations daily with nargol, argyrol, or protargol (1 : 3000–1 : 500), silver nitrate (1 : 5000), mercurol (1 : 2000), or potassium permanganate (1 : 2000–1 : 500), 776
Prescriptions for, 777
Pressure and use of cold, often valuable, 777
Sandalwood oil, to stimulate depraved mucous membrane, 468
Silver nitrate, solution, if discharge persists after dilatation; also in posterior urethritis, 777
Unna's treatment with coated sounds, prescription for, 777
Uva ursi, 522

GOUT, 781

Antipyrine said to have a specific effect, 106
Chloral, in insomnia, 782
Chloroform liniment, applied over affected part, 200
Cod-liver oil, 226, 783
Colchicum, wine of seed, ♏ 40 (2.6), increasing by ♏ 2 (0.12) every four hours, until symptoms are relieved or appear toxic, in acute types, 228, 781
Collodion, not more than one or two coats; also useful with iodine, 230, 782
Diet, 782

Fowler's solution, ♏ 3 (0.20), in water, a standard remedy in subacute and chronic types, 782
Gentian, 284
Guiaiac recommended as preventive, 288
Hot air, of little value 589
Hot baths useful, 608
Iodide of iron, syrup of, and cod-liver oil if anæmia is present, 783
Iodide of potassium, to relieve night pains; also with colchicum, in chronic gout, 782
Iodine, ointment or tincture, locally applied to chronic gouty joints, 782
Leeches or venesection, contraindicated, 782
Lithium carbonate or citrate (gr. 5 to 10 to the ounce [0.30–0.60 : 30.0]), locally applied, to dissolve deposit around joints, 345, 782
Medinal in insomnia, 782
Morphine, hypodermically, to relieve acute pain, 781
Potassium permanganate, 418
Saccharin, used instead of sugar, 453
Salicylates, in large dose, may be useful in, 456
Sodium bicarbonate and linseed oil (1 : 9), locally applied to joints, 782
Stimulants, ether hypodermically, opium except in brain or kidney disturbances; diuretic and alkaline drinks and counter-irritation, in retrocedent gout, 783
Strontium bromide, the best remedy for insomnia, 782
Veronal useful in insomnia, 782
Water, distilled or medicinal, in large amounts, 781, 783

GRANULAR LIDS. (See Conjunctivitis, Granular.)

GRAVES' DISEASE. (See Exophthalmic Goitre.)

GRIPING.

Allspice or ginger, to prevent griping of purgatives, 435
Belladonna useful, 133
Oil of peppermint, 415

GROWTHS (PATHOLOGICAL).

Acid nitrate of mercury, 368
Caustic potash or soda, occasionally used to destroy, 445
Chromium trioxide, as a caustic, to destroy growths on skin or mucous membranes, 204
Lime as an escharotic on hairy growths, 160
Methylene-blue, 372
Nitric acid, 381
Pyoktanin, 371
Sodium ethylate to remove hairy growths, 481
Thiosinamine has been used with some success in malignant growths, 506

GUMS (DISEASES OF).

Burnt alum, useful if applied to swollen gums, 87
Gambir, as a mouth-wash, for spongy gums, 281
Iodine, solution (gr. 1 to the ounce [0.06 : 30.0]), locally applied, followed by rinsing mouth, when gums are retracted, 315
Myrrh, tincture, locally applied, to spongy or tender gums, 376
Thymol, prescription for, in tenderness after mercurialization, 507

HÆMATEMESIS, 802

Adrenalin, 802
Ergot, hamamelis, or ipecac, in slow bleeding, 802
Hamamelis, internally, 291
Ice, cracked, swallowed frequently, accompanied by Monsel's solution, ♏ 3 (0.20), in a half-tumblerful of water, every fifteen minutes, 802
Iron, tincture of chloride, or turpentine, internally, 803
Lead acetate with morphine or opium, gr. 2 to 3 (0.12–0.20), in pill, 802
Monsel's salt, gr. 2 to 3 (0.12–0.20), in pill, 330, 802
Silver nitrate, gr. ¼ (0.015), in pill, in slow bleeding, 803
Tannic acid, gr. 20 (1.3) to drachm 1 (4.0), must not be given with Monsel's solution, 802

HÆMATURIA, 804

Adrenalin chloride (1 : 5000) as injection, 804
Alum, gr. 2 to 3 (0.12–0.20), to water 1 ounce (30.0), injected into bladder, if alarming, 804
Astringent injections, should be used only when bleeding is alarming, 804
Gallic acid, gr. 20 (1.3), very valuable, 280
Hamamelis, injected daily into bladder or used internally, 291
Morphine and atropine hypodermically and cups over kidneys in hæmaturia, 805
Prescriptions for, 804
Quinine, usually harmful, unless due to malaria, 804
Rhus aromatica, 451
Sodium thiosulphate, 10 to 30 grains (0.6–2.0) every four hours, in malarial hæmaturia, 483, 805
Turpentine, 521, 804

HÆMOPHILIA.

Calcium chloride, 157
Calcium lactate, 157
Coagulose, 547
Magnesium carbonate may be used, 348

HÆMOPTYSIS, 801

Acetanilide has been recommended, 67
Aconite, to prevent pneumonia following, contraindicated in exhaustion, 802
Alum, solution (gr. 20 to the ounce [1.3 : 30]), in fine spray, 87
Amyl nitrite, used successfully by bleeding a man into his own bloodvessels, 97, 801
Chloral and bromides, to allay nervous excitement, 801
Chloroform, by inhalation with care, if nitrites are not available, 801
Ergot, fluidextract, 1 to 1½ drachms (4.0–6.0), internally, 802

Esmarch bandages to limbs when aconite cannot be used, because of exsanguination, 801
Gallic acid, gr. 20 to the ounce (1.3 : 30.0) of water, when ergot is not at hand, 280, 802
Hamamelis, 291
Ice or dry cup over bleeding spot, 801
Ice or ice-cold compress to the scrotum or vulva in, 801
Ipecac, in small doses, very effective, 322
Morphine, hypodermically, to allay nervousness and cough, 404, 801
Nitroglycerin, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ (0.0006–0.0015), 384, 801
Tannic acid, Monsel's solution, or alum, used in spray, as styptics, prescriptions for, 330, 501, 802

HAY FEVER.

Adrenalin, locally, to relieve engorgement, 497
Arsenic, 118
Cocaine, with bismuth and morphine, as a snuff, 220
Pituitrin, diluted from three to ten times with normal salt solution, locally in place of adrenalin, 437
Pollen proteins, 615
Resorcinol, solution 2 per cent., in spray, 449
Terpine hydrate, in full dose, 504

HEADACHE, 783

Acetanilide, 67
Aspirin, in 10-gr. (0.6) doses, is very useful, 785
Belladonna, valuable in young people, 134
Bleeding, 784
Caffeine, with antipyrine or sodium bromide, in nervous headache, 154, 784
Calcium chloride or lactate, in persistent dull headache with decreased coagulation of blood, 158
Camphor, with acetanilide or antipyrine, in nervous headache, 163
Cannabis indica, when at menopause or due to retinal asthenopia, 167
Capsicum plaster to nape of neck, 171
Castor oil, daily, in neuralgic headache, 176
Cimicifuga, if due to eye-strain, 206
Colchicum, in gouty headache, 785
Counterirritation, 571
Croton chloral, if due to eye-strain or associated with sick stomach, 240
Cup, to nape of neck, in congestion, 784
Ergot, if due to congestion, 256, 784
Eucalyptus, if headache be rheumatic or malarial, 274
Gelsemium, if due to nervous troubles or eye-strain, 283
Horseback exercise and sleep very useful in obtaining relief from nervous headache, 785
Hydrobromic acid, if due to eye-strain in nervous women, 149
Ice-bag, applied to head, or leeches behind ears, in severe cases, 784
Kola, very useful in elixir or tincture for sick and neuralgic headaches, 334
Liquor magnesii citratis, in sick headache, 348
Magnesium carbonate, gr. 5 to 60 (0.3–4.0), in sick headache due to gastric acidity, 347
Mustard foot-bath and plaster to nape of neck, in congestion, 375, 784
Nux vomica, ♏ 1 (0.06), every five or ten minutes till 10 minims (0.60) are taken, in sick headache, 395
Phenacetin, if due to eye-strain or neuralgia, 69
Potassium bromide, 145
Prescriptions for, 785
Salicylic acid or iodide or acetate of potassium, if due to gout, 785
Sodium bicarbonate, as an antacid in sick headache, 479
Strychnine or nux vomica, in sick headaches or if due to eye-strain, 395, 784

HEART-DISEASE, 786

Aconite or veratrum, often useful in palpitation and hypertrophy, 73, 794, 795
Adonidin, often of service when digitalis fails, 74, 792
Adrenalin intravenously in cardiac and vasomotor failure, 497
Alcohol in heart failure due to shock or to poisons, 78
Ammonia and ether, followed by digitalis and alcohol, in heart failure, 89, 793
Amyl nitrite, in single whiffs, often relieves cardiac failure, 98
Baths by Schott's method, formula for, 796, 797, 798
Belladonna, when arrhythmia is present, 790; in palpitation, 132
Cactus grandiflora, useful in valvular disease with incompetency, cardiac weakness, and palpitation, 152
Caffeine, very useful, 154, 794
Camphor, in palpitation, 163
Cimicifuga, as a tonic in fatty and irritable heart when digitalis fails, 206
Citrate or bitartrate of potassium with digitalis when secretion of urine is scanty, 794
Climatic treatment, 612
Convallaria majalis, in cardiac arrhythmia, 233
Counterirritation, 569
Diet, exercise, and hygiene, 795, 796
Digestive remedies, in palpitation due to indigestion, 795
Digitalis, to be tried in all heart troubles, except in simple or compensatory hypertrophy, 247, 788, 791, 792, 794
Electric cabinet bath or hot-air treatment, 793
Hoffmann's anodyne, very useful in palpitation due to indigestion or tobacco, 294
Hydragogue cathartics for the dropsy and portal engorgement, 792
Iodides to relieve tension in fatty heart, 796
Iron, arsenic, and simple bitters, for associated debility and anosmia, 792
Iron, in palpitation due to anæmia, 794
Kola, useful in cases with debility, 334
Nitroglycerin, when arterial tension is high, 385, 792, 796
Nux vomica, as a stimulant, 794, 796

Opium, if dyspnœa prevents sleep, 406
Pituitrin useful in tachycardia and myocardial feebleness, 437, 794
Potassium bitartrate or citrate with digitalis for scanty secretion of urine, 794
Rest cure valuable, 616
Rest in bed essential when aconite is used, 795, 796
Sparteine, in arrhythmia for palpitation, also as a substitute for digitalis, if it fails, 473
Strophanthus, if digitalis fails, 489, 790, 792 793
Suprarenal gland, in heart failure due to lack of vascular tone, 495
Venesection followed by digitalis for overdistended right ventricle, 792
Veratrum, 525

HEMORRHAGE, 799

Adrenalin in hemorrhage from small vessels, 497
Alum, a useful styptic, applied to bleeding vessel, 87
Antipyrine, 107
Arnica, 113
Blood-serum, 1 ounce (30.0) daily by hypodermic injection, should be resorted to, 799
Cinnamon, in uterine hemorrhage, 216
Coagulose in hemorrhage of the newborn, 547
Compress, soaked in antiseptic liquid or filled with antiseptic powder, preferable to styptics, 799
Gelatin, locally and hypodermically, to aid in the coagulation of blood, 800
Hamamelis, useful for uterine oozing and bleeding from the bladder, 291
Hypodermoclysis, 590, 799
Ligation, preferable to styptics, when applicable, 799
Monsel's solution, 330
Oil of erigeron, 257
Packing of astringents, if bleeding point cannot be reached by compression or for ligation, 799
Sulphate of sodium, by the mouth or intravenously; useless hypodermically, 483
Tannic acid, 500
Transfusion, 619, 799

HEMORRHAGE (INTESTINAL), 803.
(See also Hemorrhage.)

Adrenalin chloride, 803
Chloride of calcium, 803
Enemas, styptic, for hemorrhage from rectum or colon; adrenalin chloride, 2 drachms of 1 : 1000 solution in ½ pint of normal salt solution; alum (gr. 10 to the ounce [0.60 . 30.0]), copper (gr. 5 to the ounce [0.3 : 30.0]), Monsel's solution (dr. ½ to 2 ounces [2.0 : 60.0]), Monsel's salt (gr. 10 to the ounce [0.60 : 30.0], or drachm ½ [2.0] to water 2 ounces [60.0]), chlorate of potassium (gr. 10 to 25 to the ounce [0.6–1.6 : 30.0]), tannic acid (gr. 20 to the ounce [1.3 : 30.0]) of glycerin and water, 803
Ergot, 255, 803
Ice, by mouth, and to the belly, and Monsel's salt, gr. 3 (0.20), in hard pill, every half-hour or oftener, 803
Ice-water injections in bloody purging of dysentery, 803
Lead acetate and camphor, in pill, of service in some cases, 803
Monsel's solution not advisable, 330
Sulphuric acid, gtt. 5 to 10 (0.3–0.60), in water, 803
Tannic acid, when Monsel's salt is not at hand, 803
Turpentine, in capsule or emulsion, when bleeding is not active, 521, 803

HEMORRHOIDS, 805

Aloes, 86
Antipyrine with cocaine in suppository, to check bleeding and relieve pain, 108
Cocaine and iodoform ointment, prescription for, 806
Cold-water injections in the morning relieve congestion and cause easy evacuation, 552, 806
Ergot, sometimes useful in bleeding piles, 256
Gallic acid and ointment of stramonium, equal parts, 281
Gallic acid and opium suppository, prescription for, 806
Hamamelis, internally or as a lotion or injection, 291, 806
Hot compress wet with adrenalin chloride, 1 : 2000, 806
Hygiene and general rules, 806, 807
Iodoform suppository, if ulceration is present, 319
Lead-water and laudanum lotion, after acute stage is passed, 806
Linseed oil, 278
Nitric acid, lightly touched to one or two points; as a lotion, ½ to 1 drachm to the pint of water, in bleeding hemorrhoids, 382, 806
Phenol injection dangerous, 807
Potassium chlorate, with laudanum, as an injection, 444
Quercus, as an astringent wash, 448
Stillingia, prescription for, 487
Sulphur, to produce soft passages, 493
Tannic acid suppositories in bleeding piles, 805

HEPATIC ABSCESS, 807

Active treatment for dysentery, if present, 808
Ammonium muriate, thought to be of value, 94
Aspiration, when pus forms, 808
Diet, 808
Quinine and iron, after abscess develops, 808

HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS.

Ammonium chloride, 94
Iodoform, highly recommended, 319
Liver, 3 oz. of fresh gland, in delirium of cirrhosis, and in alcoholic cirrhosis with icterus, 285
Nitro-muriatic acid, in early stages, 386

Potassium iodide, often useful in early stages, 310
Sodium phosphate very useful, 482

HEPATIC TORPOR.

Ammonium chloride in, 94
Chirata, in indigestion due to torpor, 178
Citric acid in, 217
Euonymus in, 275
Nitro-hydrochloric acid when either acute or chronic, 386
Potassium acetate very efficacious, 441
Taraxacum, 503

HEPATITIS (ACUTE), 807

Cantharidal blister, small, over right hypochondrium; if impracticable, use mustard plaster, 807
Hot cloths, over counterirritant, may relieve pain and aid in formation of blister, 807
Ipecac useful to prevent abscess, 322
Saline purgatives, preceded by calomel, gr. 1 (0.06), in divided doses, if constipation exists, 807
Sweet spirit of nitre with potassium citrate, or diuretic waters to regulate kidneys, 807

HEPATITIS (CHRONIC AND SUB-ACUTE), 808

Ammonium chloride, useful in subacute forms, 94
Antisyphilitic treatment, if due to syphilis, 808
Aspiration, frequently repeated, may effect a cure, 808
Nitro-muriatic acid, internally and externally, most useful remedy, 386, 808
Potassium iodide, useful in all cases, 808

HERNIA.

Chloroform or ether inhalations, to relax muscles during reduction, 195, 268

HERPES.

Anthrarobin in, 98

HICCOUGH, 809

Amyl nitrite, 809
Belladonna, 134
Camphor, spirit of, dose, 1 drachm (4.0), 163, 809
Capsicum, tincture, ♏ 2 to 3 (0.12–0.20), 809
Chloral, 182
Chloroform, 809
Emetics or purges when gastric or intestinal irritation is present, 809
Ether, sprayed on epigastrium, 268, 809
Hoffmann's anodyne, especially valuable, 294, 809
Hot pack when due to uræmia, 809
Musk, gr. 10 (0.60), given by rectum, valuable in all cases, especially in typhoid fever, 374, 809
Nux vomica, accompanied by mineral acids, if due to indigestion, 809
Oil of amber, ♏ 5 to 10 (0.3–0.60), in capsule, one of the best remedies, 88, 809
Sodium bromide and laudanum by the bowel when life is threatened, 809
Valerian, tincture of, dose, 1 drachm (4.0), 809

HYDROCELE.

Iodine, injections, after evacuation of the sac, the best curative remedy, 315

HYDROCEPHALUS.

Potassium iodide, to cause absorption of fluids, 310

HYSTERIA.

Calcium bromide, 148
Corpus luteum, dried, has been used, 285
Hops, as a nervous sedative, 296
Hyoscine as a hypnotic, 304
Monobromated camphor, to produce sleep, 165
Oil of amber, 88
"Pill of three valerianates," recommended, 523
Potassium bromide, 144
Rest cure, 616
Valerate of ammonium, 96
Valerate of iron, if associated with anæmia, 330
Valerian, 523

IMPOTENCE.

Cannabis indica, with strychnine, nux vomica, or ergot, if no organic trouble exists, prescription for, 167
Cantharis, with nux vomica and iron, may restore sexual power if loss is due to excess, 169
Cold douche to perineum and testicles, in atonic types, 553
Gold, chloride of, and sodium, gr. 1/20 (0003), 288

INCONTINENCE OF URINE, 810

Alkalies, 810, 811
Ammonium benzoate or urotropin, gr. 4 (0.25), in water, three times a day, if urine is concentrated and ammoniacal in odor, 810
Antiseptic fluids, to cleanse bladder, in paralysis, 811
Arsenic with nux vomica, in weakness of spinal centres, prescription for, 811
Belladonna, if due to vesical spasm, 133, 810
Bromides with chloral, if due to vesical spasm, 145
Buchu, with sweet spirit of nitre, valuable in some cases, 151
Cantharides, ♏ ½ (0.03), with alkaline diuretics, thrice daily, in adults, 169, 811
Catheterization, in retention or paralysis, 811
Circumcision, if prepuce is redundant, relieves some cases, 810
Fowler's solution, ♏ ½ to 1 (0.03–0.06), in chronic types due to atony, 811
Hyoscyamus, if due to irritable bladder, 304
Potassium citrate, when due to acidity, 444
Rhus aromatica, in incontinence of children, due to atony, 451

Santonin, often valuable when other remedies fail, 469
Strychnine, 811
Sweet spirit of nitre and potassium citrate, if urine is dark and concentrated, prescription for, 499, 810
Worms removed from vagina often cure, 810

INDIGESTION (GASTRIC AND INTESTINAL), 812

Alkalies, before meals in atonic states, during or after meals when the secretion of acid is excessive, 813, 814
Ammonium acetate solution as an antacid in gastric indigestion, 91
Ammonium chloride, in painful forms, 95
Asafœtida, in indigestion of old age, associated wtih flatulence, 125, 816
Bicarbonate of sodium with bitters, 813, 814
Bitter tonics, useful in atony, contraindicated in gastric irritation, 813
Bromide of strontium, in excessive secretion, when not due to ulcer, 489, 814
Bryonia, when dependent upon gasrtic or intestinal atony, 151
Carbolic acid and bismuth, 815
Chirata, if liver is torpid or constipation is present, 178
Chloral, creosote, sodium thiosulphate, or thymol, with lavage, when fermentation is excessive, 815
Chloroform spirit, ♏ xx (1.3), often of great value, 816
Creosote, ♏ ½ to 2 (0.03–0.12), after meals in fermentation, due to deficient digestion of meats or the use of sweets, 239
Diastase, when starchy foods are not digested, 242
Diet, 812
Fats, excluded in fermentative types, 815
Gold, chloride of, and sodium, when epigastric pain is present, 287
Hydrochloric acid, combined with cardamom, in atrophy of the gastric tubules, cancer, or intestinal dyspepsia, 299, 813
Hyoscyamus, belladonna, opium, bromides, bismuth, when there is hyperacidity, 814
Lavage, 815
Leptandra, of great value in intestinal types, prescription for, 343
Massage, 816
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Nitro-hydrochloric acid or nitric acid, valuable in many cases, 382, 386, 817
Ox-gall, 410
Pancreatin, with sodium bicarbonate and alkaline mineral waters, in intestinal types, 412, 816
Papain, 413
Pepsin, immediately after meals, 417
Podophyllin or mercury, in lientery, 817
Prescription for flatulence of intestinal indigestion, 439, 815, 816
Prescription for torpid liver of indigestion, 815
Salol (phynl salicylate), in intestinal form with fermentation, 460
Serpentaria, as a tonic, 476
Test-meal, as a means of diagnosis, 812
Thymol, beta-naphthol, creosote, chloral, and sodium thiosulphate in acidity due to acids of fermentation, 815
Yellow oxide of mercury, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ (0.001–0.0012), in trituration, if there is foul belching or ill-smelling stools, 368

INFLAMMATION.

Acacia, in inflamed and irritated mucous membranes, 63
Aconite, in acute, 73
Bismuth in inflammation of mucous membranes, 138
Cannabis, valuable in chronic types, 167
Cocaine, in acute types, prescription for, 220
Cold applications, locally, 548
Flaxseed, for inflamed mucous membranes, 278
Hop poultice, 296
Liquor plumbi subacetatis, useful as a topical application, 342
Opium, 403
Silver nitrate useful in all inflammations of the pharynx, larynx, fauces, and mouth, 379
Sulphurated lime, useful to check, 162
Tartar emetic, in sthenic inflammation, 101
Turpentine stupe, 520
Veratrum, 524

INFLUENZA, 817

Aconite, sweet spirit of nitre, and citrate of potassium, in combination valuable in early stage, 818
Alcohol, 820
Antipyrine, phenacetin, and acetanilide should be used only in small doses to allay pain, 817, 818
Aspirin, gr. 5 (0.3), with cinchonidine sulphate, gr. 3 (0.2), in capsule, very useful, 818
Belladonna combined with strychnine, if there be vasomotor paresis, 820
Bromides, codeine, or morphine, if cough be excessive, 821
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Veronal, medinal, or sulphonal, for insomnia, 821

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INSOMNIA, 822

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Chloral, useful if not due to pain, prescription for, 181, 822
Chloralformamide, gr. 15 to 60 (1.0-4.0), in wine or capsule, in nervous insomnia, 183, 824
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Hot-water bags to feet and cold to head, or general hot bath, 551
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Anæsthetization, has been employed to put off paroxysm, 827
Arsenic, in intervals between attacks, as an antiperiodic, 118
Calomel, gr. 1 (0.06) every fifteen minutes until 5 grains (0.3) are taken, four or five hours before quinine, if constipation is present, 825
Chloroform inhalations, preceded by laudanum, by mouth or rectum, or morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ (0.01), with atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ (0.001), hypodermically, if death threatens during chill, 827
Cool drinks and sponging; in fevered stage, cold with friction, 827
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Ipecac or apomorphine, as an emetic, if chill follows full meal, 827
Methylene-blue, 1 to 4 grains (0.06-0.25), 372, 828
Podophyllin, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.006-0.008), preceding quinine, if constipation is present, 825
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Paracentesis, 829
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Salvarsan and neosalvarsan in syphilitic iritis, 829
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Potassium iodide internally, tonics and stimulants to mucous membrane, and attention to activity of skin, 845

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POISONING FROM—

Acetanilide.

Supportive measures, stimulants, external heat, belladonna to maintain blood-pressure, strychnine to counteract respiratory failure, and oxygen inhalations to overcome cyanosis, 66

Acetate of Zinc.

Treatment same as for Gastro-enteritis, 528

Acetic Acid.

Large amounts of milk, alkaline liquids, and general treatment for gastro-enteritis, 70

Aconite.

Keep patient in prone position, with feet higher than head. Hot applications; emetics contraindicated; evacuate stomach by siphon or stomach-pump. Ether hypodermically, followed by alcohol, and this by digitalis. Artificial respiration and amyl nitrite a few whiffs, no more, if heart fails; atropine, strychnine, 72

Alcohol (Acute).

External heat, digitalis and strychnine hypodermically, in coma, if heat fails. Belladonna, if the skin is relaxed and clammy, and counterirritation to nape of neck for brain symptoms. After-treatment, ammonia, spices, spirit of mindererus; emollients in gastritis, ice, aconite, hydrochloric acid, or ipecac in minute dose, and counterirritation for vomiting. Jalap, gr. 40 (2.6), elaterium, gr. ⅙ (0.01), or calomel and salines, as purgatives, 79

Fowler's solution for morning vomiting, 79

Alcohol (Chronic).

Withdrawal of drug, at once or gradually. Highly seasoned broths, predigested food, and morphine or coca, in small dose, if weakness is marked. Capsicum, prescriptions (page 81), 80, 170

Antimony.

Large doses of tannic acid, external heat, alcohol, digitalis, and opium hypodermically, if respiration is not too feeble. If necessary to use opium, it should be accompanied by strychnine. Prone position, patient vomiting into towels. Stomach-pump, if vomiting is absent, 102; atropine, 132

Antipyrine.

Maintain bodily heat, stimulants, atropine, and oxygen inhalations, if cyanosis is alarming, 95

Arsenic (Acute and Chronic).

Stomach-pump, exteranl heat, stimulants and the chemical antidote, hydrated sequioxide of iron and magnesia. Magnesia also useful by itself. Opium should follow antidote, to allay pain, also large draughts of water to flush kidneys and dilute poison. For chronic poisoning, iodide of potassium, tonics, electricity, and out-of-door life, 122, 123

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External heat if collapse intervene, and strychnine to support respiration. The physiological antidote, opium, may be carefully given, 132

Carbolic Acid (Phenol).

Soluble sulphates, as Epsom or Glauber salts, warm mucilaginous drinks, hot applications to extremities, digitalis, strychnine, and counterirritation over abdomen. Emetics and stomach-pump should be used if possible, 421

Chloral.

External heat, emetics in early and stomach-pump in later stages. Strychnine or atropine to stimulate respiration. Digitalis preceded by ether, ammonia, brandy, or whiskey. Prone position, feet being elevated, 180

Chloroform.

Artificial respiration, ether and hot brandy hypodermically. Poles of battery with rapidly interrupted current swept over body, not over diaphragm or phrenic nerve. Place patient with head downward. Compression of the abdomen and limbs; compression and massage of the præcordium. Atropine, strychnine, and digitalis to stimulate the heart and respiration. Laborde's lingual traction, 200

Cocaine.

Ammonia, coffee, strychnine, ether, and alcohol. If convulsive in type, treat same as Strychnine-poisoning, 224

Colchicum.

Tannic acid, emetics, and stomach-pump. Opium to relieve pain, and oils. Atropine and stimulants if collapse comes on, 229

Conium.

Emetics or stomach-pump, strychnine as a nervous and respiratory stimulant, external heat, and cardiac stimulants, if circulation fails, 233

Copper.

Yellow prussiate of potassium, sweet oil, white of egg; followed instantly by emetics or stomach-pump. If emesis or purgation is present, emetics are contraindicated; instead, mustard plaster over abdomen, and opium internally, are often employed, 235

Corrosive Sublimate.

Large amounts of white of egg, followed by stomach-pump, external heat, stimulants, 361

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Treatment same as for Gastro-enteritis, 241

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Treatment same as for Gastro-enteritis, 253

Ether.

Artificial respiration, lowering head if face is pale; strychnine, atropine, and digitalis hypodermically, or intravenous injection of ammonia to stimulate heart and respiration; friction and hot applications; ether dashed on chest and abdomen; Laborde's method of traction of the tongue, 261

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Treatment like that of Cocaine intoxication, 273

Gelsemium.

Emetics and stomach-pump, digitalis, atropine, and ammonia as cardiac stimulants; external heat, strychnine, and atropine for respiratory centre, 283

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Emetics or stomach-pump, large amounts of starch, hot applications, and hypodermic injections of alcohol, ammonia, atropine, digitalis, or strychnine, 312

Iodoform.

Sodium bicarbonate to combine with iodine, alcohol, diuretics, and hot blankets; saline transfusion, 317

Lead (Acute).

Epsom or Glauber salts, in large amounts; alum; emetics or stomach-pump. Hot applications and opium to relieve pain, 337

Lead (Chronic).

Jalap and calomel with opium or alum, gr. 2 (0.12), in full dose, valuable in lead colic. Blister to back of neck, revulsives, and pilocarpine in cerebral inflammation. Iodide of potassium to eliminate lead. Strychnine in progressive paralysis. Electricity and baths of sulphuret of potassium, 339

Mineral Acids.

Alkalies, such as magnesium, lime, whitewash, and soap as antidotes; white of egg, external heat, oils, and opium, to relieve irritation.

Monsel's Solution.

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Nitrate of Silver (Acute).

Common salt as the chemical antidote, opium and oils to allay irritation; also large amounts of milk and soap and water; maintain bodily heat, 378

Nitrate of Silver (Chronic).

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Nux Vomica and Its Alkaloids.

Inhalations of amyl nitrite, to prevent convulsive tendencies; at the same time use stomach-pump. Tannic acid followed by physiological antidotes, potassium, bromide, gr. 60 (2.0), with chloral, gr. 20 (1.3). If convulsions prevent swallowing, chloroform patient carefully and give antidotes by rectum in starch-water. Amyl nitrite, hypodermically, if relaxation does not occur, 396

Opium (Acute).

Emetics, or stomach-pump, tannic acid, black coffee, electricity, and other measures to keep patient awake. Atropine or strychnine, hypodermically, if respiration fails. Alcohol, ammonia, and external heat. Artificial respiration may be necessary; repeated washing out of stomach. Permanganate of potassium, 399

Opium (Chronic).

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PRURIGO.

Cantharides, 169

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